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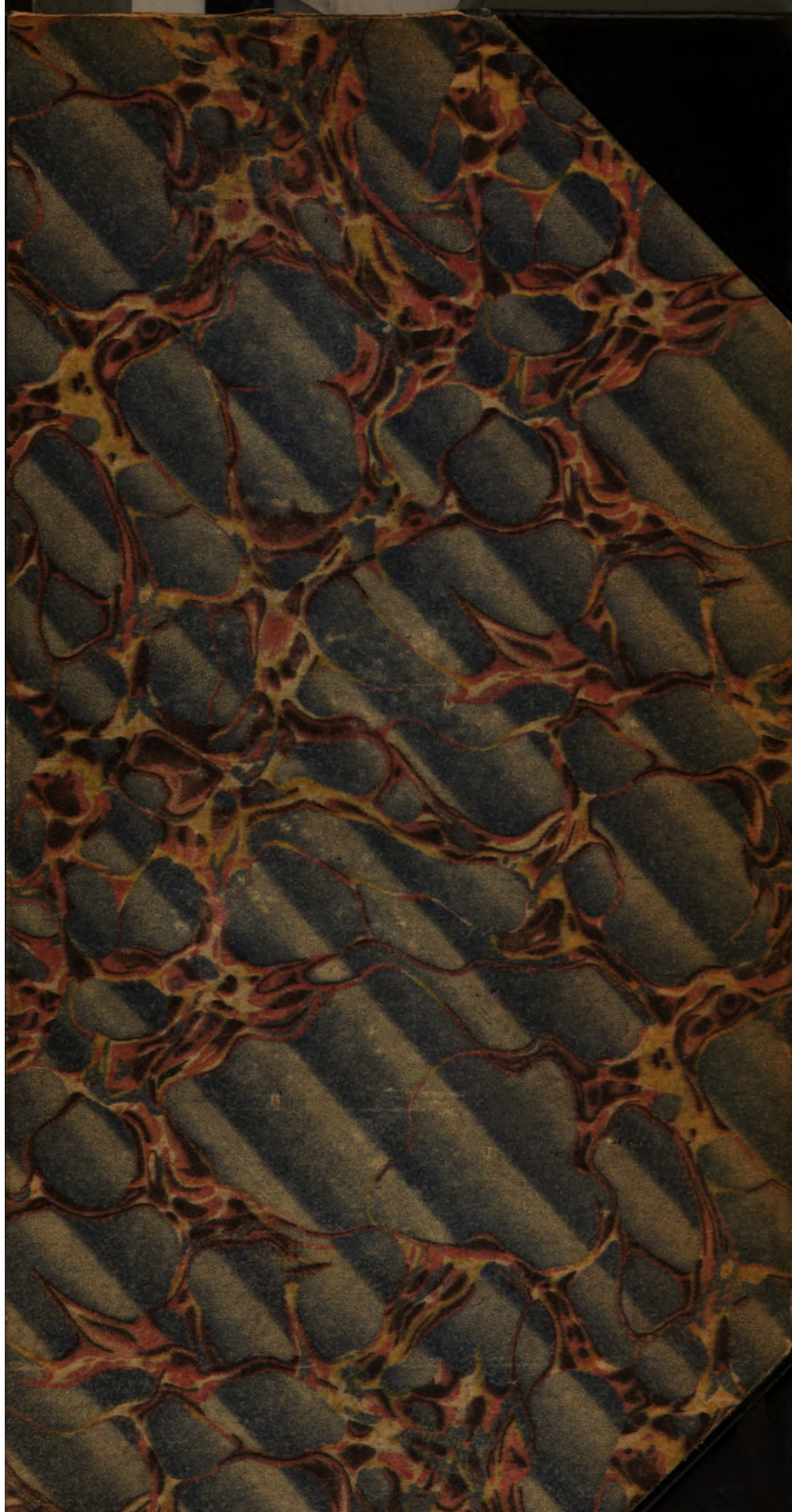


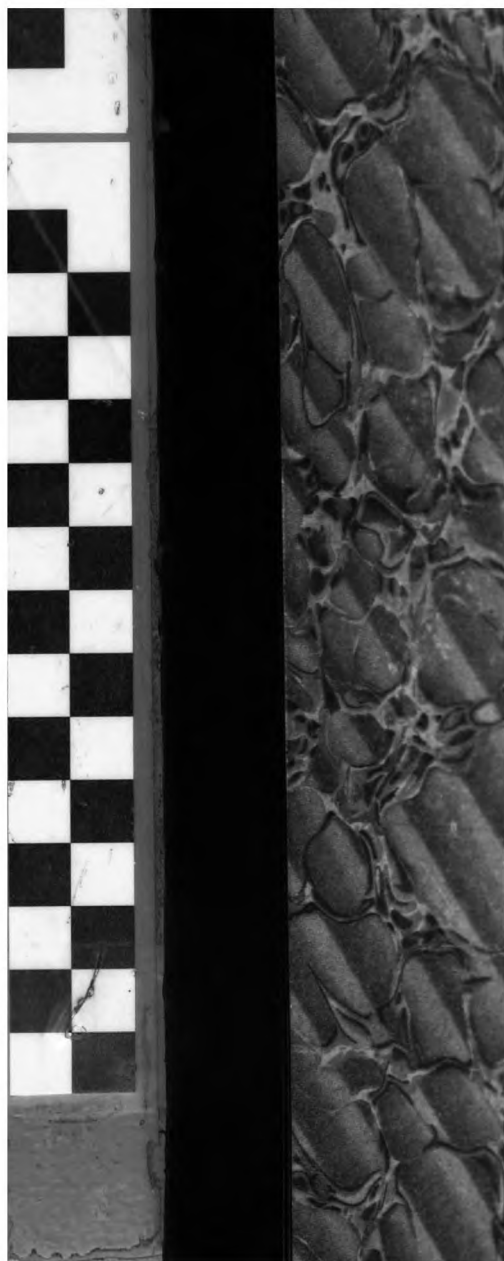
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THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY
JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,
FELLOW AND SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

VOL. XVII.

APRIL 1854.—JANUARY, 1855.



Factum abiit—monumenta manent.—Ov. Fast.

LONDON:
JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.

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ERRATA.

- Page 140, line 11, *for* table, *read* title.
- „ 137, „ 4, *for* Ctesias, *read* Plutarch.
- „ 137, „ 4, *for* Αρσικα, *read* Αρσικας.
- „ 146, „ 3 from end, } *for* Mr. Layard, *read* M. Lajard.
- „ 151, „ 15 and 16, }
- „ 155, „ 3, and note 22, }
- „ 164, „ 5. The first coin should be the last, and *vice versa*.



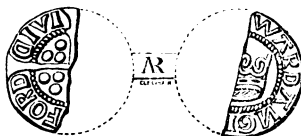
A. Smith M.F. 7-11



W.M. Morrison S.S.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.



UNIQUE AND UNPUBLISHED CROWN-PENNY OF
EDWARD IV., MINTED IN WATERFORD.

DEAR SIR,

My present communication is one composed of good fortune and misfortune! It is my good fortune to be able to communicate a notice of a coin, hitherto unknown to numismatists as existing, save and except in the pages of a Parliamentary Statute, preserved in the Rolls Office. It is my misfortune, only to be able to afford a fragment of that coin, as it has been evidently cut, and divided into two equal portions, as previous reigns and centuries shew us was the prevailing custom, for the purpose of a smaller circulation as a halfpenny.

The coin, of which I send you a faithful drawing, is that
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known as, and termed, the Crown-penny of Edward IV., of the mint of Waterford: having an inscription on both the obverse and reverse; and of which, no specimen, save this unique and valuable little fragment, has been hitherto known to exist.

The obverse reads, WARD—ANG, with a small portion of the succeeding letter, L. The reverse, FORD—CIVI.

The Statute, ordering the mintage and issue of this very coin, together also with that of the groat and half-groat is known and in existence, preserved in the Rolls Office, in Dublin, but with the exception of the groat, of which, one specimen is known, and which has been given and engraved by Dr. Aquilla Smith, of Dublin, in his very excellent and highly-esteemed essay on "The Irish coins of Edward IV.;" no coin of this particular mintage was previously known. The weight of this fragment is $4\frac{3}{4}$ grains: I have possessed it for some years; but, hoping that Doctor Aquilla Smith might have been able to have published his once-contemplated continuance of the Irish coinage, and for which, he had taken a drawing of this very coin, I have hitherto refrained from sending you any notice of it. Hearing, and finding, however, that Doctor Aquilla Smith's professional pursuits and avocations will prevent such a contemplated purpose from being brought into effect, a loss, which all true numismatists must much greatly and sincerely regret, I have thought it only right and desirable to send a notice of it for publication, in the Numismatic Chronicle, and for the benefit of those interested in Irish Numismatics.

Its discovery may indulge, and leads us to the hope, that many other coins, known only, as yet, in the records of a Parliamentary Roll, may ere long be brought forward, and come to light, to assist and benefit the numismatist and historian, which the increasing means of inter-commu-

nication, and the various facilities, experienced by the advancing good sense, spirit, and true taste of the present age and generation, so amply and abundantly afford.

Believe me to remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

EDWARD HOARE.

Cork, *December 15th*, 1853.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

II.

COINS OF THE VANDALS IN AFRICA.

MINTED DURING THE PERIOD A.D. 439—534.

GENSERIC. First king. A.D. 429—477.

Succeeded his brother Gonderic in Spain in 428.—Invited to Africa by Bonifacius, the Roman consul of that province, in 429.—Conquered Mauretania, Numidia, and part of Carthaginiensis, which were finally secured to him by virtue of a treaty with the Emperor Valentinian III., in 435.—Captured Carthage, which he made the capital of his dominions, in 439.—Took possession of Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, the Balearic Islands, and the remaining portion of Roman Africa, 439-54.—Invited to Italy by the Empress Eudocia to revenge the murder of her husband, Valentinian III., he landed at Ostia, and proceeding to Rome, attacked and plundered the eternal city itself for fourteen days and nights, and destroyed Capua, Nola, and Naples, in 455.—Destroyed the fleet of the Emperor Majorian in the bay of Carthage, in 457—that of the Emperor Leo, off Bona, in 468—and, after having secured all his conquests by a treaty with Zeno, the successor of Leo, died in 477.

It is to the researches of Baron Marchant, MM. Friedlaender, Falbe, etc., that we are indebted for the knowledge of the existence of coins which may be satisfactorily attributed to Genseric. Mionnet's list of the money of the

Vandal kings commences with Gunthamund, who began to reign in 484; but it is now presumed that we possess numismatic monuments of his predecessors, Genseric and Huneric, the only two monarchs whose money did not appear in the series; the coins of Genseric, however, do not bear his name, and, according to the present state of our knowledge, exist only in copper: the following are their types.

I.

Obv.—The epigraph KARTHAGO. around the full length figure of a warrior (probably of Genseric himself), standing full face, and leaning on a long sceptre with the extended left hand,

Rev.—The caparisoned bust of a horse (the ancient device of Carthage), and on a broad exergue the numerals XLII., *diam.* $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch; or XXI., *diam.* $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch; or XII., *diam.* $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch.

II.

Obv.—Within a broad wreath, a draped female figure (the genius, or personification of the city of Carthage) standing full face, the hair long and scattered, and holding three ears of corn in each extended hand.

Rev.—The initial and numerals N.XLII, *diam.* 1 inch; or N.XXI, *diam.* $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch; or N.XII, *diam.* $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch; always within a wreath similar to that on the obverse. To this group also belong others with the letter and numerals N.III. in two lines without the wreath; but these bear on the obverse a nude bust (probably of Genseric), with a large branch of palm before it (the symbol of Victory, *diam.* $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch.

III.

1. *Obv.*—The bust of Genseric (?), draped and looking to the right, and, on either side, a small cross.

Rev.—The bust of a horse to right, *diam.* $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch

2. *Obv.*—The bust of a horse to right.

Rev.—A palm tree, *diam.* $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch.

The unit to which the numerals XLII, XXI, XII, and IIII, respectively refer is, probably, the *milliarensis*, a denomination first introduced by Constantine the Great, for the purpose of denoting the thousandth part of the "*numus argenteus*," or denarius of the period. Forty-two of these *milliarenses* were equal in value to the "*follis*" of the lower empire, a copper coin similar in dimensions, but lighter in weight, and consequently thinner, than the *dupondius*, or half-*sestertius*, of an earlier period, the second brass of the numismatist.

That the figure on the obverse of the coins of the second group is intended for the genius of Carthage is satisfactorily attested by the reproduction of the same type, with the same attributes, on silver *quinarii*, bearing the name and effigy of Hilderic, and accompanied by the epigraph FELIX.CARTHA. The small coins, which offer a new denomination, namely, the piece of four *milliarenses*, were added to the series by M. La Mare, an intelligent French numismatist, long resident in Algeria, who obtained several specimens from hoards discovered at Philippeville, and at Guelma, in 1843; and with these were found many of the small copper coins of Hilderic, of which, previously to that discovery, only one specimen appears to have been known.

Of the group No. III., the coins No. 1, on account of their fabric, and the presence of the horse's head as the symbol of Carthage, although anepigraphic, appear to justify their appropriation to Genseric; but those described under No. 2, may, even for the same reasons, probably rather belong to the Punic than the Vandalic period of Carthaginian history; for, as is observed by M. Victor Langlois in his excellent annotations upon the 16th numismatic letter of Baron Marchant (edit. 1851), the types on both sides, are

precisely identical with the well known gold pieces of about the same module, and which incontestably belong to the earlier of the two periods in question.

The learned Münter was the first to publish and to assign to Genseric some copper coins of rude fabric (diam. $1\frac{1}{8}$), bearing on one side a winged figure, and on the other a barbarous inscription, which he rendered GENSER.AVGVS, a title not unlikely to have been assumed by the conqueror of Rome and Carthage, and the founder of an extensive empire; and this attribution is followed by M. Lelewel, who has given an engraving of one of these coins in his first plate (fig. 1). M. Friedlaender, however, disapproves of Münter's version of the inscription, and does not include it in his "Münzen der Vandalen"; and we now know, on the authority of M. Langlois, that specimens of these rude pieces have been met with struck upon coins of Nicephorus Phocas, emperor of the East from 963 to 969.

HUNERIC. Second king. A.D. 477—484.

Succeeded his father Genseric, in 477, and died in 484, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Gunthamund.—Huneric was married to Eudocia, the daughter of Valentinian III., at whose court he is said to have once been a hostage.—To this monarch are now attributed the following silver quinarii.

I.

Obv.—A diademed bust looking to the left, with the epigraph HONORIVS. ACT.

Rev.—The full-faced effigy of the personification of the city of Carthage (as on the copper money of Genseric), with the legend ANNO.IIIII. or ANNO.V.; on the exergue is a star between two branches, and in the field \mathcal{N} , sometimes with a cross over it; diam. $\frac{9}{16}$ of an inch.

The Baron Marchant considered these pieces to be of Vandal origin, but assigned them to Genseric. It is on the authority of Friedlaender, that they are here restored to his

successor ; both the regnal years recorded on these *quinarii*, or half-denarii, are suitable to the reign of Huneric, although the same remark applies to that of Honorius, who reigned from 395 to 423, but as we meet with the same type on the money of Genseric, and also on that of Hilderic, and never on pieces of decidedly Roman fabric, but only of the class by *Lelewel*, denominated semi-Roman, it is safe to conclude that they were minted at Carthage ; and if so, then at the period when that city was the capital of the new Vandal empire, namely, between 439 and 534.

Assuming that the legend on the obverse of these coins really records the name of the emperor Honorius, it is a well attested historical fact, that the barbarous nations who ultimately overran the Western empire, were permitted by the emperors to use their name and effigy on their local money, and as this permission was probably granted by Honorius to *Godigesilus*, the first Vandal chief on record, and who was slain in a great battle with the *Franci* in Gaul in 406, they were probably retained on the money of his successors, in gratitude for, or in commemoration of, the source from which the privilege was derived, but that the epigraph in question really has reference to Honorius, I am somewhat inclined to suspect. It will be observed, that the legend offers the peculiarity of a comma, or mark of elision, between the letters I and V ; now, by supplying between them the letter C, it is not a little remarkable that the name would then stand *HONORICVS*, which possibly may be the correct orthographical form for the Huneric, or Hunneric of *Procopius*, and this more especially, as it does not necessarily follow that the letters *ACT.* are the truncated form of the title of Augustus.

GUNTHAMUND. Third king. A.D. 484—496.

Succeeded his uncle Huneric, to the prejudice of the sons of that monarch, as the eldest heir male, pursuant to the will of Genseric, in 484, and died in 496, when he was succeeded by his cousin Thrasimund.—Gunthamund was the son of Gesno, the younger brother of Huneric.—Of this monarch there exists a complete series of silver coins, of the respective value of the denarius, the quinarius, and the quarter denarius; of these the following are the types.

I.

Obv.—DN.REX (or RX or RC) GVNTHAMVND (or VTTHA, GVTHA, GVNTHA, or GVNTA-MVNDV), around the diademed bust of the king, looking to the right.

Rev.—The letters and numerals DNC. in two lines, *diam.* $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; or DN. in one, or DN—L. in two lines, *diam.* $\frac{9}{16}$ of an inch; or DN—XXV. in two lines, always within a wreath (and in that particular offer a strong analogy to the money assigned to Genseric), *diam.* $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch.

These pieces not only for the first time present the name and titles (Dominus noster Rex) of the Vandal monarch, but they are evidently adjusted to a standard differing from that in use under his predecessors. In order to account for the letters and numerals inscribed on the reverse of these coins, it may be presumed that Gunthamund reformed the monetary system, and that the value of the new denarius was fixed at 100 pieces of the copper currency of the day; this assumed, the letters DN. are evidently the initials of the words "denarius novus," the numeral C. denoting the value of an entire denarius, the L. for 50, and the XXV. of course representing respectively the half and the quarter of the first, and agreeing with the quinarius and the sestertius of the Romans; and this system, it will be seen, prevailed down to the final overthrow of the Vandal domination by Belisarius in 534.

THRASIMUND. Fourth king. A.D. 496—524.

Succeeded Gunthamund in 496, and died in 524, when he was succeeded by Hilderic.—The money of Thrasimund is adjusted to the same standard as that of his predecessor; the denarius, however, has not yet been discovered, but the half and quarter denarius are both known.

I.

1. *Obv.*—DN. RG. THRASAMVDS (or THASAMVNS, TRSAMVNS, TRASAMVDV, TASAMVNS, or SAMVS); diademed bust to right.

Rev.—DN. in one, or DN—L. in two lines, *diam.* $\frac{9}{16}$ of an inch; or DN.XXV. in two lines, all in a wreath, *diam.* $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch.

2. *Obv.*—DNRI....SAMVND., a full faced bust.

Rev.—The numerals XXV. only, and within a circle instead of a wreath, *diam.* $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch.

Like the half denarii of Gunthamund, it will be seen that some varieties of those of Thrasimund are inscribed with the letters D.N. without the numeral L.; their weight, however, proves that they are of the same value; and all agree in that respect with the money of Huneric and of Hilderic, with the type of the genius of Carthage, on which the value or denomination is also unnoticed.

Marchant, in his first edition, cites the variety, No. 2, as existing in the cabinet of M. Rhule, and gives an engraving of it (plate xvi. fig. 8); but in a communication to M. Friedlaender, he observes, "I have cited the Thrasimund from memory; and the figure given of it was engraved from an analogous gold coin of the lower empire;" so that his figure, as well as that of M. Lelewel (plate i. fig. 5) must be consulted with caution.

HILDERIC. Fifth king. A.D. 524—530.

Hilderic, the son of Huneric, succeeded Thrasimund in 524, and was deposed and put to death by his kinsman, Gelimer, in 530.—Of Hilderic we have half and quarter denarii, with and without his name, and also some small copper coins; of these the following are the types.

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I.

1. *Obv.*—DN.HILDRIX. (or HILDERIX, or HILDIRIX) REX, or, on others, D. N. IVSTINVS. PP. A. around the diademed bust of Hilderic.

Rev. 1.—The genius of Carthage (as on the coins of Genseric and Huneric), with the epigraph FELIX. CARTHA (or CART, CARTA, or KARTQ), silver, *diam.* $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch.

Rev. 2.—The numerals XXV. within a wreath. Silver, *diam.* $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch.

2. *Obv.*—HILD...., diademed bust of Hilderic.

Rev.—A cross within a wreath. Copper, *diam.* $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch.

Those varieties of the silver money which bear the name of the emperor Justin I, with the title of "Perpetuus Augustus," are, by M. Friedlaender, in his excellent work, entitled "Die Münzen der Vandalen," intercalated between the reigns of Hilderic and his successor, Gelimer. I have, however, ventured to assign them to the former for these reasons. We have already seen that the half denarii, with the name and title of Honorius, now assigned to Huneric, bear precisely the same type: in the proper place, I have attempted to account for that epigraph, by assuming that it probably had reference to some particular monetary compact with that particular emperor; and the presence of those of one of his successors on the money of one of the successors of Huneric, may probably be capable of being traced to a similar cause.

We learn from Procopius, that Hilderic, by the toleration and lenity which he exercised towards the Catholics of his dominions, who had experienced only one continued savage persecution under the rule of his predecessors, completely won the favour and affection of Justinian, and that this emperor formed an alliance with him, and revenged his death on his murderer and successor Gelimer, who was

captured by Belisarius in 534; but however unattested by the historian, it is not improbable that this alliance might have *originated* with Justin, the immediate predecessor of Justinian, with both of whom Hilderic reigned contemporaneously.

When Friedlaender published his valuable work on this class of coins, the small copper coin with the cross for type was considered to be unique; but, as has been already observed under Genseric, many specimens are now known, principally from the hoard discovered at Guelma in Algeria in 1843.

GELIMER. Sixth and last king. A.D. 530—534.

Succeeded, by the deposition and death of Hilderic, in 530.—Defeated at the battles of Carthage and Bulla, and finally taken prisoner by Belisarius, the general of Justinian, in 534.—Gelimer, who was the son of Gelaris, the brother of Gunthamund, on his arrival at Constantinople, was kindly treated by the emperor, and finally died on an estate which was granted to him in Galatia.—Of the money of Gelimer, we possess specimens in silver of the half-denarius, and in copper of an unknown denomination, namely—

I.

1. *Obv.*—DN.REX.GEILAMIR (or DN.RX.G.....LIMA) around the diademed bust of the king.

Rev.—D.N. in one, or +—DN—L., in three lines, within a wreath. Silver, *diam.* $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch.

2. *Obv.*—GEILAMR around the same bust.

Rev.—A monogram (as then in use on the money of the Ostrogoths in Italy). Copper, *diam.* $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch.

The silver money of Gelimer is adjusted to the same standard, and of the same value and denomination as that of his predecessors. Of the small copper coin, if minted by Gelimer, it may be observed, that the introduction of the Ostrogothic monogram may possibly denote an alliance with Athalaric, who reigned in Italy from 526 to 534, and

therefore contemporaneously with the last of the Vandal monarchs.

Cf. Banduri, Numismata Imp. Rom ; *Caronni*, Ragguaglio di alcun monumenti di Antichità ; *Du Cange*, Famil. Byz. ; *Eckhel*, Doctr. Numor. Veter., vol. iv. ; *Falbe*, Recherches sur l'emplacement di Carthage ; *Friedlaender*, Die Münzen der Vandalen ; *Grote*, Journal de Num. de Hanovre, vol. ii. ; *Lagoy*, Med. à monogr. des Rois Goths d'Italie ; *Langlois*, Annotations de la lettre seizieme de M. le Baron Marchant ; also his communication to the Revue Archæologique for 1849 ; *Lelewel*, Num. du Moyen Age ; *Lipsius*, Biblioth. Numaria ; *Marchant*, Lettres sur la Numismatique et l'Histoire ; *Mionnet*, Med. Grecques, vol. vi. (s. v. Carthago), also Med. Rom. (Rois Vandales) ; *Münter*, Archiv. der Gesellschaft fur altere deutsch Geschichtskunde ; *Patin*, Introd. à la Connais. des Medailles ; *Ramus*, Museum Reg. Daniæ ; *Sestini*, Mus. Hederv. Continuation, p. 80 ; *Spanheim*, De Usu et Praestantia Numor. Vet. ; *Tarragona* (Bishop of), Dialogos de las Medallas ; also *Destinata Literaria et Fragmenta Lusatica*, &c., Lubben, 1738, et seq. ; Proceedings of the Archæological and Numismatic Society of St. Petersburg, vol. vii. ; and the Museum Skandinavisk Kjobenh, published in 1800.

MAXIMILIAN BORRELL.

8, Cumming Street, Pentonville, London.

III.

ON SOME GOLD COINS OF SYRACUSE.

[Read before the Numismatic Society.]

ATHENS, from its literary celebrity, is justly styled "the eye of Greece"; but in all that regards the perfection of numismatic art, Syracuse is undoubtedly the first of cities. The series of her coins may aptly be compared to a golden

chain, every link of which is precious; and therefore any observations tending to illustrate even one of the smallest of them will, I hope, be received with indulgence.

The pieces to which I would call the attention of your readers are now sufficiently common, though at the beginning of this century they seem to have been almost unknown. On the obverse they bear the head of Hercules; on the reverse, a female head in a circle, which is itself enclosed in an indented quadripartite square. Legend on one or both sides, ΣTPA . They are of gold, size 2, weight nearly 18 grains; engraved in Mionnet, Tab. 47, Nos. 2 and 4.

These coins appear to me to deserve more attention than they have hitherto received. A mere description of their type would undoubtedly lead to the opinion that they were struck in remote antiquity; but it certainly does seem strange that Mionnet, supposing him to have seen the coins themselves before the publication of his first volume, should describe their fabric as ancient. Millingen, however, as appears from a cursory note in his *Sylloge*, perceived the discordance between the type and the style of its execution, but is not disposed to assign to the coins that chronological place in the gold series to which I think they have a presumptive claim, namely, the first.

The opinion here advanced, being novel, requires proof; and this proof I would deduce from the reverse type, which exactly accords, in all but fabric, with the oldest known silver coin of Syracuse, figured in Hunter, Tab. 52, No. 11, and Mionnet, Pl. 47, No. 1. Now, in commencing a new series in a new metal, there is nothing extraordinary if, in veneration of antiquity, the Syracusans impressed on their earliest gold the type which had been borne by their earliest silver. But if we suppose, with Millingen, that other

gold had been struck before this, the recurrence to an antiquated type seems inexplicable. By parity of reason, I should place the copper coin, figured in Mionnet, Pl. xlvii. No. 3, as the earliest struck in that metal.

In all sciences, isolated facts, however unimportant or unconnected they may at first appear, often turn out to be stepping-stones to others. Thus, if we argue that the gold coins in question are the earliest because they resemble the oldest known silver, we may conversely infer, that when those gold coins were struck, the Syracusans knew no popular or extensive silver currency older than we do, or, in other words, that if the hopes which have been entertained of hereafter discovering silver coins of that city with the rude indented square are ever realized, the specimens found will probably be very few.

It would be interesting to fix, if we were able, the precise time when this first gold currency issued from the Syracusan mint. To ascertain the date of a known coin, is at least as important as the discovery of a new type. But chronological questions regarding civic coins are beset with difficulties; and conjecture must generally supply the place of proof. It is this defect which detracts so much from the merit of the Greek series. Lovers of art may be enraptured with its beauty; but the historian experiences disappointment and regret.

Perhaps, however, in the present case there may be glimmerings of light sufficient to conduct us at least some distance on our way. The age of the Syracusan medallions has, I think, been correctly approximated by Col. Leake, from whose arguments (see the transactions of the Royal Society of Literature) we may infer that they were struck between B.C. 400 and 360. Now the initials of two of the engravers of the medallions (*KI* and *ET*) are found upon

the gold coins, having a reticulated female head on one side, and Hercules strangling the lion on the other. Besides this, the obverse of these coins greatly resembles, both in type and fabric, those medallions which bear the name of *KIMON*. Therefore we may consider them as synchronous. But that these gold coins, and the smaller ones now under discussion, are not far removed from each other, may be inferred both from their fabric and from the similarity of their types. The minute female head on the smaller ones is reticulated as on the obverse of the larger ones, while Hercules appears on the other side. I should, therefore, place the first issue of the smaller coins, and also of their halves (*obverse*, head of Minerva; *reverse*, wheel in an indented quadripartite square), of which a specimen exists in the Museum, between B.C. 405 and 390, when the victories of Dionysius had enriched Syracuse with the plunder of Naxos and other important cities. Immediately after this first issue, I place the larger ones before alluded to, and their halves, having a bare youthful male head on one side, and a horse in an indented square on the other. I may here remark, that on a specimen I have of the Hercules and lion coin, the legend reads *O*, not Ω . This is the more interesting as it is one of those engraved by Kimon, who seems, on his medallions, always to have employed the long vowels.

But what are we to say as to the weight of the small first issued coins? Eighteen grains are neither any fraction of the Attic drachma, nor any conceivable multiple of the Syracusan litra; and I have never been able to obtain from any numismatist, even a suggestion hazarded on this difficult point. Some indeed, as Eckhel, disregard weights, either because of their supposed irregularity, or because of our ignorance of the subject. Only the other day I

received a letter from one of the first numismatists in Italy, saying, that he became constantly more and more convinced of the futility of the enquiry. (Sia sempre regola generale chè il seguire i pesi è molto fallace, come ogni giorno mi vado persuadendo sempre più; noi abbiamo delle notizie incomplete, et non possiamo entrare nelle moltissime particolarità, ignote del tutto.) But with all deference to such authorities, I must say, that my own experience has led me to the very reverse conclusion; and if the learned Eckhel had appealed to the scales, he might have found in them a proof that the coins of Gelo are not coeval with that king, quite as convincing as any of the acute and learned arguments which fill five quarto pages of his invaluable *Doctrina*. But I by no means wish to intimate that the following observations should be regarded as any evidence of the utility of studying weights.

The problem is how to reconcile 18 grains to the Attic standard. And having first suggested that these small coins were intended to form the monetary unit for the new gold currency, I propose to solve the problem by pointing out the hitherto unnoticed fact, that as the litra (the silver unit) is to the drachma, so are the small gold coins to the larger ones with Hercules and the lion. For as $1 : 5 :: 13 \cdot 3 : 66 \cdot 5 :: 18 : 90$ exactly. The latter pieces weigh just 8 Attic oboli, and therefore an even number of them, viz. 4,500, and consequently an even number of the smaller pieces also, were coined out of the Attic talent. Thus the coinage, both of gold and silver, is reduced to the same ultimate standard.

If the above views be not adopted, and if either the litra or the drachma is to be considered, as heretofore, the foundation of the gold currency, the prevalence in early times of a gold octobolus, to the absolute exclusion both of

litra and the drachma, seems inexplicable. But if, in accordance with the preceding suggestion, we view the octobolus as a simple multiple of a recognised unit, we not only cease to wonder at its having been adopted in the first instance, but shall be able to account for the fact, that Agathocles, a century after its first issue, and long after the gold didrachmas of Philip had become the general currency of the world, continued to strike in gold no other weight. As we learn from Diodorus that Agathocles prided himself in being on all respects equal to the generals of Alexander, it is possible that national vanity may have assisted in preventing his assimilating his gold coinage to theirs, as after his death the change was made by Hicetas, his immediate successor. The above argument is not invalidated by the concession, that some of the Syracusan gold, which is adjusted to the drachma, may possibly have been struck before Agathocles, for the question only returns still more forcibly, why the latter should, after the lapse of so many years, have revived so singular a weight.

Perhaps it will be asked, what motive the Syracusans could have had in originally adopting a different unit for their gold and silver currency. I would suggest, and it is a mere suggestion, that it might have been done in order to facilitate the exchange of the two metals. We know from Herodotus, that, in his time, the ratio between them was 13 to 1. In the time of Socrates, *before* B.C. 400, gold had fallen in Athens to 12, and finally became as low as 10, which indeed was its value in Asia as early as the time of Xenophon. Now in this falling market, it is not impossible that in Syracuse, suddenly enriched with the spoils of neighbouring conquered cities, it might, about B.C. 400, have already fallen to 11. If so, 11×18 or

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18.1=198 or 199 grains, just the weight of three silver drachmas, for which the small gold coins may have exchanged, while the octobolus would have passed for 15 drachmas, or a medallion and a half.

G. SPARKES.

Bromley, in Kent.

IV.

ON A METHOD OF CASTING COINS IN USE AMONG THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

AT our meeting in December last, Mr. Fairholt exhibited some specimens of early Celtic coins, and gave an account of their discovery near Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet, which has since been published in the Numismatic Chronicle.¹ My object in again calling attention to them, is to put on record a fact concerning the method by which these coins, and probably many others of the same class, were produced, that has, I believe, hitherto escaped notice.

It was observed by Mr. Fairholt, that they had all been cast and not struck; and those who examined them will probably remember a peculiar striated appearance extending over the whole field on both sides of the coins. How to account for this grained appearance is not at first sight obvious; but on close examination, I think I cannot err in pronouncing it to have been caused by the coins having been cast in wooden moulds, the grain of which is still apparent on their face. Nothing could be more simple than this

¹ Vol. XVI. p. 133.

method of production. Two pieces of wood being hinged or dowelled together, a coin of the required size and type, but of some less fusible metal than tin, would be made red-hot, and placed between them, and on their being pressed together, a mould would be burnt in, capable of producing a large number of casts in tin, or a mixed metal, the wood when charred being able to resist the effects of a moderate degree of heat for a lengthened period. The pattern coin would not at a single heat be capable of burning in a mould of sufficient depth to produce a cast of equal thickness with itself; and this will account for the tenuity of the cast coins.

In order more fully to prove the correctness of this theory, I constructed a mould of two pieces of oak, and treated it in the manner described, except that an old silver groschen was the pattern coin, the device of which I erased, and then burnt in the profile and horse with a red-hot skewer. From the mould thus produced I made a number of casts in tin, containing a slight admixture of copper. Some of these, together with the mould, I now lay before this Society; and you will find them show very much the same grained appearance as the Birchington coins, though in a higher degree.

There can then be but little doubt that this class of coins was cast in wooden moulds; and from the ease with which they could be fabricated, we can hardly regard them as forming part of an authorized currency, struck by royal or quasi-royal sanction, but rather as springing, like the tokens of a later age, from the inconvenience arising to the people from a want of "necessary chaing."

JOHN EVANS.

V.

COIN PEDIGREES—No. 2.

MY DEAR SIR,

As you gave insertion to my former paper on this subject, I send you a second and probably final set of notes. The coins of which I have attempted to give some sort of history are, in this case also, of high estimation, not only for rarity, but on account of the associations connected with them. They are—

The Crown Piece struck by Charles I. at Oxford in the year 1644, which has a view of the city under the horse, and is termed, by pre-eminence, "The Oxford Crown;" and

The pattern pieces for a Half-crown, Shilling, and Sixpence of the Commonwealth, executed by David Ramage, in the year 1651, in competition with Peter Blondeau.

Yours very truly,

J. B. BERGNE.

19, Hans Place, London,
April, 1854.

THE OXFORD CROWN.

Snelling, Silver Coinage, Pl. xii. No. 10; Ruding, Pl. xxiv. No. 1.

There is also a well-executed wood-cut of it in Ingram's Memorials of Oxford, vol. ii., taken from the specimen preserved at the Bodleian Library.

This coin is the work of Thomas Rawlins, an excellent artist, but very inferior to Simon. Some interesting particulars respecting him will be found in a paper by Mr. Nightingale, at page 123 of Vol. IV. of the Numismatic

Chronicle. I am not aware that any coins can be identified as his workmanship except the crown in question, and one or two other pieces of smaller denomination struck by Charles I. at Oxford, which bear the initial of his name.

The Oxford Crown is executed with much neatness and spirit. The type is the usual one of the king on horseback. The horse is represented at a gentle amble or trot. Underneath is the word OXON, with a view of the city of Oxford, taken on the north side, outside of the then entrenchments. Magdalen Tower, and the spires of the Cathedral and of St. Mary's, are conspicuous objects. In a well-preserved specimen the drawbridge across the ditch, and the letter R, the initial of the artist's name (omitted in all the representations of the coin above referred to), are also very clearly visible. The mint mark is not accurately represented by Snelling or Ruding. It is a pellet with four flowers springing from it, and it occurs also on a groat of the same date.

The reverse resembles in type the ordinary crowns struck at Oxford, but is ornamented and much better executed. Above and below the inscription, RELIG. PROT. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PARL., are scrolls adorned with leaves and flowers, and underneath is the date of the year and place, 1644—OXON.

It is difficult to account for the great rarity of this coin. The workmanship and general appearance are indeed so superior to those of other coins of the period, that it would probably have been hoarded, like the mediæval crown of her present Majesty. It does not, however, bear the look of a pattern piece; and it was in all probability intended for ordinary circulation. It is somewhat singular that no specimen, so far as my observation has extended, has the whole of the outer legend fully struck up. About ten or eleven specimens are known.

LIST OF SPECIMENS OF THE OXFORD CROWN.

No.

1. British Museum.
2. Bodleian Library, Oxford.
3. Royal Mint.
4. Bank of England.
5. Rev. Edward J. Shepherd (Luddesdown, Gravesend).
6. John Alfred Wigan (Clare House, East Malling).
7. Lord Hastings.
8. William Brice (Clifton Grove, Bristol).
9. Jonathan Rashleigh (Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park).
10. Rev. John Ward (Rector of Wath, in Yorkshire).
11. Said to have been in the possession of a lady, a friend of Dr. Disney, Hollis' Executor.

HISTORY OF EACH SPECIMEN.

No. 1.

Thomas Grainger. Bought at his sale in 1766, for £11:16, by
 Joseph Browne. do. 1791, for £24:15, by
 Rev. Richard Southgate.
British Museum.

(Fine.)

How this coin came from Southgate's cabinet to the British Museum is not known. Tyssen purchased Southgate's whole collection; and he may have sold or presented it to the Museum. It does not occur in the Sale Catalogue of Southgate's coins, printed before Tyssen bought them.

No. 2.

Browne Willis. Bequeathed by him to the
Bodleian Library, Oxford.

(Said to be in fine condition. Engraved from the coin itself in "Ingram's Memorials of Oxford," vol. ii., under "New Inn Hall.")

No. 3.

Mark Cephas Tutet. Bought at his sale in 1786, for £32:11, by Samuel Tyssen. Said to have been sold by him on getting
 No. 5, to

David Alves Rebello.

Barré C. Roberts. His collection was purchased by the British Museum; and this piece was sold among their duplicates in 1811, for £20:10, to

Miss Banks. Bequeathed by her to the
Royal Mint.

(In good condition.)

No. 4.

Robert Austen, whose collection was purchased in 1812, under an Act of Parliament, by
The Bank of England.

No. 5.

Benjamin Bartlett. Bought at his sale in 1787, for £26:10, by Edward Hodsol; whose collection was purchased by Samuel Tyssen. Bought at his sale in 1802, for £14:14, by Colonel Durrant. do. 1847, for £56, by
The Rev. Edward John Shepherd.

(Fine.)

No. 6.

Thomas Lee Dummer. Bought at his sale in 1785, for £21:10, by G. Hollington Barker. do. 1803, for £16:5, by Thomas Dimsdale. do. 1824, for £69, by W. Simonds Higgs. do. 1830, for £36:15, by Thomas Thomas. do. 1844, for £37:10, by
John Alfred Wigan.

(The field has been tooled.)

No. 7.

Presented by Charles I. to Major-General Sir Jacob Astley, ancestor of *Lord Hastings.*

(Said to be in good condition.)

No. 8.

William Brice. Purchased by him in 1853, having newly turned up.

(Fine.)

No. 9.

Thomas Dimsdale. Bought at his sale in 1824, for £12, by Jones Long. do. 1842, for £11, by John A. Wigan. Sold by him on obtaining No. 6. to

The Rev. Edward J. Shepherd ; and by him to
Sir Henry Russell, Bart. Bought at his sale in 1850, for £20, by
Jonathan Rashleigh.

(In indifferent condition.)

No. 10.

Rev. John Ward. Has been long in his family.

(In middling condition.)

No. 11.

Nothing known of this specimen. Possibly it may be the same
as No. 8.

A specimen occurs in a sale, March 26, 1776, of coins
stated to belong to "a Gentleman in Norfolk," but said in
a MS. note in some copies to have really been the property
of the notorious John White, of Newgate Street. It sold
for £31 : 10.

RAMAGE'S PATTERNS FOR A HALF-CROWN, SHILLING AND SIXPENCE, OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Snelling, Pattern Pieces, Pl. vi. Nos. 8, 9, 10 ; Ruding, Pl. xxxii.
Nos. 1, 2, 3 ; Vertue's " Works of Thomas Simon," Pl. xiii. D.E.

These coins are not only of great rarity, but interesting
from their being of the nature of trial, or rather competition
pieces.

Soon after the establishment of the Commonwealth, the
Government turned their attention to the state of the money,
which, owing to the want of circularity in the pieces struck
by hand, and to the absence of graining or inscription on
the edge, was subject to great deterioration by clipping.
Peter Blondeau, a French artist, who had acquired con-
siderable reputation for a method of coining money of a
neater and rounder form, was summoned to London to

make trial of his skill. The moneyers of the Mint, who represented that Blondeau could do nothing more than they themselves were capable of performing, and that the question was merely one of time and expense, were at the same time desired to make patterns, to be presented to the committee of the Mint, in competition with those prepared by Blondeau.

The result of these proceedings was the preparation of patterns or trial pieces from each party for a Half-crown, a Shilling, and a Sixpence. The orders of the committee also comprised a design for a Twenty-shilling piece in gold, but no specimen is known to exist, although it is stated that Blondeau actually delivered some.

Blondeau's patterns exactly resemble in type the ordinary money of the Commonwealth. The design afforded no scope for the talent of the artist; but they are so gracefully executed, that an opinion has been expressed that the celebrated Simon was employed upon them. A comparatively large number were struck, and they cannot be considered very scarce; but highly preserved specimens are of great rarity, especially of the Shilling, of which indeed I know of no other specimen in perfect condition besides the one in my own possession, which was formerly in the Pembroke cabinet. There are two varieties of the Half-crown, distinguished by the inscription on the edge. On one it is—

TRVTH · AND · PEACE · 1651 · PETRVS · BLONDÆVS ·
INVENTOR · FECIT. A palm branch after 1651 and FECIT.

On the other—

IN · THE · THIRD · YEARE · OF · FREEDOME · BY · GODS ·
BLESSING · RESTORED · 1651.

The latter is much the scarcest of the two. These pieces are so numerous that it would be both impossible and unin-

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teresting to trace them. They are engraved in the three works mentioned at the head of this paper.

The patterns by Ramage are of much greater rarity. It is said that only twelve of each sort were struck, and of these only about eight are known to exist. The workmanship is inferior to that of Blondeau's pieces. The Half-crown and Shilling are of equal diameter, differing only in thickness. One side (I presume it should be called the reverse) varies in type from the circulating coin of the period. It is evidently copied from the angelet or half-salute of Henry VI. (Ainslie, Pl. 1, No. 12), and presents a very Dutch-built angel supporting two shields, which are charged respectively with St. George's cross and the Irish harp. The legend is GAVRDED · WITH · ANGELES · 1651. The other side is like the ordinary Half-crown and Shilling, but of neater work. On the edge of the Half-crown is TRVTH*AND*PEACE*1651*. Mint-mark on each side, a star or mullet of five points, which also separates the words inscribed on the edge. The edge of the Shilling is in some specimens quite plain, in others slightly milled. It is commonly stated, that these two pieces were struck from the same dies. The obverse of the Half-crown and Shilling in my own cabinet (that is, the side which bears the single shield), is, however, certainly from a different die in each piece.

The pattern for Sixpence is as thick as the Half-crown, and bears on each side the legend TRVTH * AND * PEACE, which is repeated on the edge, with the addition of the date, 1651. On one side is a shield with St. George's cross; on the other, a shield with the Irish harp. One specimen has the edge filled with twenty-two stars or mullets, instead of the inscription. The legend, "Truth and Peace," was probably adopted from Scripture in the

spirit of the time, with reference to the recent change in the form of government.

2 Kings xxv. 19, "Is it not good if *peace and truth* be in my days?"

Zech. viii. 16, "Execute the judgment of *truth and peace* in your gates;" and again at ver. 19, "Therefore love the *truth and peace*."

Gough, in his edition of Vertue's "Works of Thomas Simon," (4to, 1780) page 77, gives a list of the specimens of Ramage's patterns, derived from information supplied to him by Tutet. It appears to be accurate, except that it makes no mention of the Shillings which Dr. Bandinel informs me are at the Bodleian, and states, as Snelling does also, that the Duke of Devonshire had the Half-crown, whereas on the sale of his collection in 1844, it proved to be the Shilling.

LIST OF SPECIMENS OF THE PATTERNS BY DAVID RAMAGE
FOR COINS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

	Half-crown.	Shilling.	Sixpence.
British Museum	1	1	{ 1 2 3
Hunter Museum, Glasgow	2		
Bodleian Library, Oxford	3	{ 2 3	
The late Mr. Cuff of Clapham	4	4	4
Mr. Wigan (Clare House, East Malling)	5	5	5
Mr. Bergne (Foreign Office)	6	6	6
The Rev. Edward J. Shepherd (Luddesdown)	7		
Mr. Brown (Paternoster Row)	8		
Mr. Brice (Clifton)		7	7
Mr. Sparkes (Bromley in Kent)			8
Offered to Mr. Cureton for purchase in 1853	9		
Sold in the Collection of W. S. Higgs, 1830		8	

HISTORY OF EACH SPECIMEN.

HALF-CROWNS.

No. 1.

Mark Cephas Tutet (previously Mr. Beachcroft's). Bought at Tutet's sale in 1786, for £20 : 10, by Edward Hodsol; whose collection was purchased by Samuel Tyssen. Sold by him as a duplicate. Barré C. Roberts; whose collection was purchased by *The British Museum*.

(In good condition, but not very fine. Weight, 289½ grs.)

No. 2.

Hunter Museum, Glasgow. I know not when or where this piece was purchased by Dr. Hunter.

(Very fine.)

No. 3.

Bodleian Library; probably from Browne Willis.

(Very fine.)

No. 4.

Pembroke collection. Bought at the sale in 1848, for £27 : 10, by The Rev. Edward J. Shephard. Afterwards sold by him on getting No. 7, to The late *James Dodsley Cuff*.

(Very fine. Weight, 302 grains.)

No. 5.

Bryan Fairfax. Bought at his sale in 1751, with 10 other coins of the Commonwealth, for £2 : 5, by

Martin Folkes. Bought at his sale in 1756, with the Shilling, No. 1, for £8 : 10, by Snelling, for

Joseph Browne.	Bought at his sale in 1791, for £21, by
Samuel Tyssen.	do. 1802, for £26 : 5, by
Marmaduke Trattle.	do. 1832, for £35, by
Colonel Durrant.	do. 1847, for £24 : 10, by
<i>John Alfred Wigan</i> .	

(Very fine. Weight, 271 grains.)

No. 6.

Benjamin Bartlett. Bought at his sale in 1787, for £30, by
 G. Hollington Barker. do. 1803, for £10 : 10, by
 Thomas Thomas. do. 1844, for £24, by
John B. Bergne.

(Fine. Weight, 305 grains.)

No. 7.

Earl of Pomfret ; whose collection descended to
 Miss Hicks, and was purchased in 1849, by Mr. Cureton.
Rev. Edward John Shepherd.

(Extremely fine.)

No. 8.

Mr. Phare. Bought at his sale in 1834, for £17, by
 Sir John Twisden. do. for £17 : 10, by
 James Dodsley Cuff.
 Sir Henry Russell, Bart. Bought at his sale in 1850, for £20, by
Thomas Brown.

(In poor condition.)

No. 9.

In poor condition. I know not who is the owner. It was
 offered to Mr. Cureton by a dealer at Portsmouth.

 SHILLINGS.

No. 1.

British Museum. Whence obtained I know not ; but perhaps it
 is either the one sold in Tyssen's Duplicates in December,
 1802, for £9, or that in a sale of Coins, June 1, 1805,
 believed to be Duplicates from Barré Roberts' collection,
 for £1 : 19.

(In very good preservation ; edge slightly milled.)

Nos. 2 and 3.

Bodleian Library, Oxford. One with the edge plain, the other
 with the edge milled.
 Probably from Browne Willis.

No. 4.

Thomas Grainger. Bought at his sale in 1766, for £7 : 17 : 6, by
 Thomas Hollis. do. 1817, for £22 : 1, by
 H. R. Willet; whose patterns were purchased by
 The late *James Dodsley Cuff*.

(Very fine.)

No. 5.

Duke of Devonshire. Bought at his sale in 1844, for £21, by
John Alfred Wigan.

(Very fine.)

No. 6.

Mark Cephas Tutet (previously Mr. Beachcroft's). Bought at his
 sale in 1786, for £23, by
 Samuel Tyssen. do. 1802, for £30 : 10, by
 Marmaduke Trattle. do. 1832, for £38, by
 Colonel Durrant. do. 1847, for £16 : 15, by
John B. Bergne.

(In beautiful preservation.)

No. 7.

Purchased casually by Mr. Till, the dealer, and sold by him to
 George Marshall. Bought at his sale in 1852, for £20 : 10, by
William Brice.

(In tolerable condition.)

No. 8.

Martin Folkes. Bought at his sale in 1756, with the Half-
 Crown, No. 5, for £8 : 10, by Snelling, for
 Joseph Browne. Bought at his sale in 1791, for £8 : 18 : 6, and
 came afterwards into the possession of Barré Roberts,
 whose collection was purchased by
 British Museum. Included in their sale of Duplicates in 1811,
 and bought for £9 : 10, by
 Thomas Dimsdale. Bought at his sale in 1824, for £43, by
 W. Simonds Higgs. do. 1830, for £30, by
 Matthew Young, the dealer; and I know not where it now is.

The specimens of this pattern sold in Tyssen's Duplicate
 Sale in 1802, and in a collection at Sotheby's in June, 1805,
 I am unable to identify; but probably that in the British
 Museum is one or other of them.

SIXPENCES.

No. 1.

Thomas Grainger. Bought at his sale in 1766, for £4 : 7, by
 Joseph Browne. do. 1791, for £11 : 11, by
 Samuel Tyssen. do. 1802, for £21 : 10, by
 Barré C. Roberts ; whose collection was purchased by the
British Museum.

(This specimen is *in gold*, and is unique. It is in very good but not the best preservation. Weight, 215½ grains.)

No. 2.

Thomas Grainger. Bought at his sale in 1766, for £2 : 6, by
 Mark Cephas Tutet. do. 1786, for £8 : 10 : 6,
 most probably for
 The Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, who bequeathed his
 collection to the
British Museum.

(Extremely fine.)

No. 3.

Duke of Devonshire. Bought at his sale in 1844, for £8 : 5, by the
British Museum.

In this specimen, the edge is filled with 22 mullets or stars, in place of the usual inscription. It is believed to be unique. It is in good but not fine condition. Nos. 1 and 2 are from the same die. No. 3 is from a different die on each side.

No. 4.

Sir John Twisden. Bought at his sale in 1841, for £10, by
 The late *James Dodsley Cuff.*

(In good preservation.)

No. 5.

Martin Folkes. Bought at his sale in 1756, for £2 : 3, by
 Thomas Hollis. do. 1817, for £15 : 15, by
 Thomas Dimsdale. do. 1824, for £15 : 15, by
 Jones Long. do. 1842, for £7, by
John Alfred Wigan.

(In good preservation.)

No. 6.

Barre C. Roberts ; whose collection was purchased by the British Museum. Bought at their sale of Duplicates in 1811, for £10 : 10, by
 Thomas Thomas. Bought at his sale in 1844, for £3 : 10, by
John B. Berne.

(Fine.)

No. 7.

Earl of Pomfret ; whose collection descended to Miss Hicks, and was purchased in 1849 by Mr. Cureton.
William Brice.

(In good preservation.)

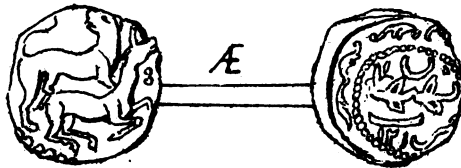
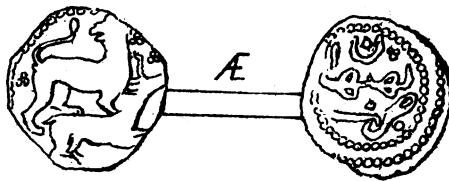
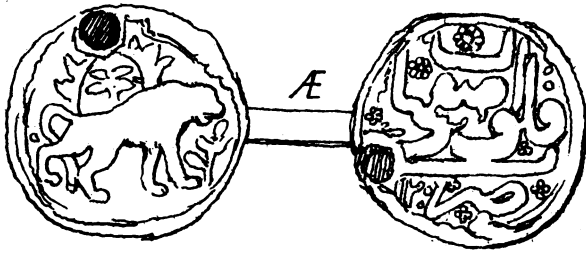
No. 8.

James West. Bought at his sale in 1773, with a Shilling of Oliver, for £7 : 2 : 6, by
 Joseph Browne. Bought at his sale in 1791, for £5 : 10, by
 Edward Hodsol ; whose collection was purchased by
 Samuel Tyssen. Bought at his sale in 1802, for £24 : 10, by
 Marmaduke Trattle. do. 1832, for £16, by
 Colonel Durrant. do. 1847, for £6 : 6, by
George Sparkes. He has however parted with it.

(Fine.)

The specimens of this pattern which were sold in the following collections I am unable to identify ; they are however probably among those above enumerated.

Earl of Oxford. 1742. Purchased with a Blondeau's Sixpence, for £2 : 8, by White (perhaps No. 5 or No. 8).
 Lindegren. 1786. Purchased by Young, for £3 : 3 (perhaps No. 6).
 Higgs. 1830. do. for £10 (perhaps No. 4).



W. S. deint.

VI.

OBSERVATIONS ON A KAZBEGI OF FETH ALEE
SHAH, KING OF PERSIA.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 26th February, 1854.]

I HAVE the honour to offer the Numismatic Society some observations on a Persian coin of recent date, which affords a remarkable example of the length of time for which a type may remain in use, or of the revival of a type after a great interval by the nation which originally struck it. The coin in question is a common copper one of Persia, bearing the date A. H. 1208, and therefore issued in the reign of Feth 'Alee Shah.* It may be thus described :

Æ. *Obv.*—Lion seizing stag, to the right.
Rev.—"Struck in Behbahan. 1208."

۱۲۰۸ ضرب بیهبهان

This type and inscription are not given by Marsden, all of whose specimens appear to have borne the plural word فلووس *feloos*, which, in the vulgar Arabic, simply signifies "money," and can hardly be, as he supposes, a name of this denomination, since it had, as he also observes, a proper Persian name قزبكي *kazbegi*. This distinguished numismatist does not seem to have been aware that the word *feloos* does not, in the present day, in vulgar Arabic at least, apply to any particular class of money, so that the

* The subjoined plate gives three specimens of this coin, one struck at Ispahan: they are all in copper and much worn.

inscriptions which he reads, for example, "Felûs struck in Tabriz," should be rendered "Money struck in Tabriz."

This class of money, since it bears various types and was minted in many cities during a long period, forms a considerable and interesting series, although it seems to have received little notice from numismatists. The dirhems and deenars, with later gold and silver coins, seem indeed to have taken up their attention so much as almost to exclude the less beautiful but scarcely less interesting copper coinage. With reference to the types which occur on the obverses of the kazbegis, Marsden remarks:

"It has been understood by some writers, that each city where money of this species was coined had its favourite symbol (like the Greek cities), and that the pieces so impressed were confined to the use of its own particular district, a supposition that might readily be disproved by reference to the variety of coins from the same mints, and the variety of mints adopting the same figure, were it not for the assertion of a traveller of the seventeenth century (not corroborated, however, by any recent authority), that it was the practice to issue the currency for one year only, at the end of which the figure on the coin was changed for another, and consequently the money of the elapsed year ceased to possess a legal sanction. This, however, would imply such an endless multiplicity of figures, and would be attended with so much trouble, inconvenience, and expense, as to render the system improbable.

"The discovery of some connexion between the several representations of animals and the well-known Tartarian cycle of twelve years, might at first be anticipated; but although nearly all of those by which the years of the cycle are distinguished (with the exception, perhaps, of the mouse and the monkey) are to be met with in the collection, the

coins obviously exhibit many that are unknown to that cycle or to the zodiac."—*Numismata Orientalia*, pp. 508, 509.

The statement, that the coinage was changed annually, as well as Marsden's conjecture respecting the chronological import of the types, cannot be reconciled with the circumstance, that the same type occurs on coins of a town for more than one year at an interval of less than twelve years, unless, indeed, we suppose that the original custom has fallen into disuse for a considerable time. It seems, therefore, that we can scarcely conclude but that the types are most probably of symbolic import, with often an astronomical character; and if thus much be admitted, I cannot propose a more probable explanation than that the type of the lion devouring the stag symbolizes the Persian King or kingdom subduing hostile nations.

Probably in consequence of the modern Oriental coins having been but little compared with those of ancient times, this piece appears to have escaped the notice of those numismatists who have made ancient Persian coins their study; otherwise they could not have failed to notice the identity of its type with that of the coins described by the Duc de Luynes in his valuable "*Essai sur la Numismatique des Satrapies et de la Phénicie*." The most common types of the reverses of those coins are a lion devouring a bull, and a lion devouring a stag; and we also find a griffin devouring a stag. To these I think we may add, as of the same class of types, the eagle carrying off a fish, which was also the type of reverses of coins of Sinope and Istrus. All the former types have manifestly the same meaning, and one of them is identical with that of the modern coin which we have been considering. In confirmation of this opinion respecting the identity of meaning in several ancient types,

it may be observed that two of them occur on coins of the same place—Tarsus. Some suppose, that the lion was sacred to Tarsus or to its chief god ; but surely the lion of the autonomous coins of that city, crushed to death by Hercules, cannot be the victorious lion of the same city's coins under the Achæmenidæ, so that it is far more likely to symbolize Persian power than a divinity of Tarsus.

It remains for us to consider how it came to pass, that an ancient type was repeated by Feth 'Alee Shah, or had been retained to his time. Of course it may be urged, that it is merely a blind imitation ; but yet this obliges us to reject the only probable explanation of its meaning as a modern coin, while the other types of the kazbegis cannot be classed as similar copies of early money. It seems, therefore, most reasonable to suppose that the Persians in modern times (having retained much of their ancient art and symbolism, astronomy, and astrology) have struck coins with a type occurring on their money of two thousand years before, without being aware of the identity. That the same nation should do thus, at such far distant periods, is a curious fact in numismatics, while it is most interesting to think, that we may be able to say of a peculiar and widespread class of coins, that wherever found they point to Persian rule, or the influence consequent on that rule. That there are imitations no one can doubt ; and I may cite, as among the most certain of these, the well-known silver coin of Bocchus, king of Mauritania, having on the obverse a griffin, and on the reverse a griffin devouring a stag. Coins of this type had been introduced by Persian power into the currency of the great marts of the eastern part of the Mediterranean ; and Phœnician traffic had made them known in north-western Africa. No wonder, then, that Bocchus chose such a type from the money of a great

merchant people, doubtless renowned for its purity, to give reputation to his coinage, and inspire confidence in its worth.

There are two important series of Greek coins which must not be passed by in this place, as they contain coins bearing what we have supposed to be Persian types—the series of Acanthus in Macedonia, and that of Velia in Lucania.

The type on coins of Acanthus is that of the lion devouring the bull, and occupies the obverse, the reverse bearing incuse squares and the name of the people. Their date cannot be later than the fifth century before the Christian era, so that they are coeval with many of the early Persian coins. If we could venture to fix the date more nearly, we should attribute them to about the time of the Expedition of Xerxes. This conjecture is strengthened by a passage in Herodotus, which seems to explain why such a type should occur on a Greek coin; for the historian relates, that the King of Persia, finding the people of Acanthus to be zealous in his service, praised them, established friendly relations with them, and gave them the Median dress (vii. 116). Hence nothing is more probable, than that Acanthus, like some Asiatic cities, was permitted to strike money of its own with a Persian type, and that the first money of this type was issued when Xerxes was there, or at least before the last remains of his army had recrossed to Asia.

The coins of Velia with such a type, in like manner, though of a period considerably later than that of the greatest power of Persia, may be traced with probability to an Asiatic origin. Herodotus again comes to our help, and tells us, that this city was founded by some of those who, when Harpagus besieged Phocæa, fled in ships, and,

after various chances, established themselves in Italy, while their companions returned to Asia (i. 164—167). The type is that of the lion devouring a stag, and we also find a standing lion. The latter would not deserve notice, were it not that, in like manner, it occurs with that of the lion and stag on the coins of Tarsus under the Persians. Considering that the Phocæans settled in Italy during a period at which coins of the satraps must have been in common circulation, and were driven away by Persian aggression, it is not surprising that they should have struck money with the types to which they had been used, although we cannot suppose that they attributed to these types their original intention. In this manner, it may be hoped, that we shall often be able to establish general rules respecting early classes of coins, although we must beware not to venture on more than a conjecture, except when we have history to guide us.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

British Museum, Jan. 26th, 1854.

VII.

SOME ACCOUNT OF A HOARD OF ROMAN COINS FOUND IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

SIR,

I BEG to offer you, for insertion in the Numismatic Chronicle, some account of a hoard of coins recently found in this country. They were discovered near Evenley (Brackley, Northamptonshire), in a common earthenware vase, and were offered for sale to the Museum. By desire of Mr. Hawkins, I submitted them to a careful examination, and

selected those which were wanted for the National Collection.

The coins composing this hoard were second and third brass of various emperors, as will appear from the following lists; the first of which is of the second brass, classed according to sovereigns and types; the second, of the third brass, classed according to sovereigns; and the third, of those coins which were selected for the Museum. The second brass were generally well preserved, but the third, much worn.

SECOND BRASS.

DIOCLETIANUS.

Type of Reverse.	No. of Coins
FELIX ADVENT AVGG NN - -	6
FORTVNAE REDVCI CAESS NN - -	2
GENIO POPVLI ROMANI - -	353
MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN - -	7
MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN - -	13
M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN - -	17
PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG - -	38
QVIES AVGG - -	22
QVIES AVGVSTORVM - -	6
SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN - -	2
SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR - -	29
SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN - -	4
SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART - -	13
Reverse effaced - -	2
Sum - -	514

MAXIMIANUS I. HERCULES.

FELIX ADVENT AVGG NN - -	5
FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN - -	1
FORTVNAE REDVCI CAESS NN - -	1
GENIO POP ROM - -	139
GENIO POPVLI ROMANI - -	319
HERCULI CONSERVATORI - -	1
MARS VICTOR - -	1
MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN - -	2
MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN - -	5
M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN - -	1

Type of Reverse.	No. of Coins.
PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG -	- 33
ROMAE AETER -	- 1
SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN -	- 5
SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR -	- 20
SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN -	- 6
SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS AVCTA KART -	- 1
SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART -	- 12

Sum - - 553

CONSTANTIUS I.

FELIX ADVENT AVGG NN -	- 11
FIDES MILITVM -	- 4
FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN -	- 1
FORTVNAE REDVCI CAESS NN -	- 1
GENIO AVGG ET CAESARVM NN -	- 1
GENIO POPVLI ROMANI -	- 435
MEMORIA FELIX -	- 9
MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN -	- 1
MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN -	- 2
M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN -	- 5
SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN -	- 4
SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR -	- 13
SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN -	- 4
SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS AVCTA KART -	- 2
SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART -	- 13

Sum - - 506

GAL. VAL. MAXIMIANUS II.

FELIX ADVENT AVGG NN. -	- 5
FIDES MILITUM -	- 3
FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN -	- 1
FORTVNAE REDVCI CAESS NN -	- 3
GENIO POP ROM -	- 31
GENIO POPVLI ROMANI -	- 387
MONETA SACRA AVG ET CAESS NN -	- 2
MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN -	- 13
M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN -	- 12
SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN -	- 4
SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR -	- 17
SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN -	- 5
SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART -	- 3

Sum - - 486

FL. VAL. SEVERUS II.

Type of Reverse.	No. of Coins
GENIO POPVLI ROMANI - - -	68
SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN - -	1
VIRTVS AVGG ET CAESS NN - -	2
Sum - -	71

MAXIMINUS II. DAZA.

GENIO POP ROM - - -	31
GENIO POPVLI ROMANI - - -	45
SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR - -	1
VIRTVS AVGG ET CAESS NN - -	3
Sum - -	80

CONSTANTINUS MAGNUS.

GENIO POP ROM - - -	154
GENIO POPVLI ROMANI - - -	45
GENIO POPVLI ROM - - -	1
MARS VICTOR - - -	2
MARTI PACIF - - -	2
MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI - - -	5
MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI - - -	8
MARTI PATRI PROPVG - - -	2
PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS - - -	11
ROMAE AETER - - -	2
VIRTVS AVGG ET CAESS NN - -	1
Sum - -	233
Uncertain - - -	5

Total Second Brass - 2448

THIRD BRASS

Valerianus, Senior - - -	1
Gallienus - - -	322
Salonina - - -	19
Victorinus, Senior - - -	8
Tetricus, Senior - - -	6
Tetricus, Junior - - -	4
Claudius Gothicus - - -	293
Quintillus - - -	21
Aurelianus - - -	14
Tacitus - - -	1

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Probus	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Diocletianus	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Maximianus I. Hercules-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Carausius	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
							<hr/>
Sum						-	705
Total number of coins						-	3,153

LIST OF COINS SELECTED FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

SECOND BRASS.

DIOCLETIANUS.

1. *Rev.*—M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN. Ex. ATR.
Moneta standing, to left.

MAXIMIANUS I. HERCULES.

2. *Rev.*—FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN. Ex. TR.
Fortuna seated, to left.

3. *Rev.*—FORTVNAE REDVCI CAESS NN. Ex. TR. In
field B and *. Fortuna standing, to left.

4. *Rev.*—HERCVLI CONSERVATORI. Ex. PLN. Her-
cules standing, to left.

5. *Rev.*—MARS VICTOR. Ex. PLN. Mars walking, to
right.

6. *Rev.*—MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN. Ex.
. . TR. Moneta standing, to left.

7. *Rev.*—MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN. Ex. ATR.
In field *. Moneta standing, to left.

8. *Rev.*—ROMAE AETER. Ex. PLN. Roma seated in
hexastyle temple.

CONSTANTIUS I.

9. *Rev.*—FORTVNAE REDVCI CAESS NN. Ex. TR.
Fortuna standing, to left.

10. *Rev.*—GENIO AVGG ET CAESARUM NN. Ex. KB.
Genius standing, to left.

11. *Rev.*—MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN.
Ex. ATR. Moneta standing, to left.

12. *Rev.*—M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN. Ex. ATR.
In field *. Moneta standing, to left.

13. The same reverse, chosen on account of difference of
obverse.

14. *Rev.*—The same. Ex. BTR. In field *. Moneta
standing, to left.

GAL. VAL. MAXIMIANUS II.

15. FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN. Ex. TR. Fortuna seated, to left.

16. FORTVNAE REDVCI CAESS NN. Ex. TR. Fortuna standing, to left.

17. FORTVNAE REDVCI CAESS NN. Ex. ATR. Fortuna standing, to left.

18. GENIO POP ROM. Ex. PLN. Genius standing.

19. GENIO POP ROM. Ex. PTR. In field S A. Genius standing.

20. GENIO POP ROM. Ex. PTQ. In field S C. Genius standing.

21. GENIO POP ROM. Genius standing.

22. MONETA SACRA AVGG. ET CAESS NN. Ex. BTR. In field *. Moneta standing, to left.

23. MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN. Ex. BTR. In field *. Moneta standing, to left.

[The inscription on the obverse of this coin differs from that of the preceding one.]

24. MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN. Ex. ATR. In field *. Moneta standing, to left.

25. MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN. Ex. ITR. In field S F. Moneta standing, to left.

26. MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN. Ex. IITR. In field S F. Moneta standing, to left.

27. M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN. Ex. ATR. In field *. Moneta standing, to left.

28. M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN. Ex. BTR. In field *. Moneta standing, to left.

29. SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART. Ex. Δ. Carthago standing, having corn in her hands, to left.

MAXIMINIUS II. DAZA.

30. SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR. Ex. PT. . Moneta standing, to left.

CONSTANTINUS I. MAGNUS.

31. GENIO POPVLI ROM. Ex. PT. . In field S C. Genius standing, to left.

32. MARS VICTOR. Ex. PLN. Mars walking, to right.

33. MARTI PACIF. Ex. PLN. Mars running, to left.

34. ROMAE AETER. Ex. PLN. Roma seated in hexa-style temple.

It will be observed, that the mint-marks on these selected coins are of three cities, Treves, London, and Carthage. Those of Treves present considerable variety. Sometimes we find nothing but TR, but in other cases the number of the mint is marked by a Latin or Greek numeral, thus

ATR and	I TR	
BTR and	} and II TR	
TR with B in field		

Besides these, we find the mint-mark PTR, which P may be *pecunia* or *percussa* or *prima*, and PTQ, when the final Q probably represents 5 (*pecunia quinta* or *officina quinta*). The mint-mark of London is simply PLN, and no variety is found in this selection, while that of Carthage is KB and Δ, the K being omitted when KART occurs in the inscription.

I have only to add some general remarks on the hoard as indicating the relative quantity of money of two denominations struck under each emperor in the western provinces. As the coins are not alone of the London mint, but of those of the whole empire, although the coins of London and Treves naturally predominate, they may be held to afford a fair notion of the relative amount minted by the emperors in Gaul and Britain, and indeed in the West generally. The hoard was probably deposited early in the reign of Constantine the Great, previously to his being declared Augustus; and the earliest coin found in it is of the unfortunate father of Gallienus, the Emperor Valerian. The coins, therefore, were struck within the interval from the last year of Valerian to the accession of Constantine as Cæsar, that is, from A.D. 260 to A.D. 306 inclusive, but probably during a few years more. Thus the money in circulation in Britain at the commencement of Constantine's reign was, in a great measure, that struck during the

preceding half century; for, although we find in this hoard but a single coin of Valerianus Senior, those of Gallienus are sufficiently numerous to show that they were in common use; indeed, it appears, that the third brass of most of the emperors preceding Diocletian and Maximianus Hercules was so plentiful, that the latter and their successors until Constantine the Great scarcely struck any but second brass. But, under Constantine, the third brass coinage of the earlier emperors had become so worn, that it was necessary to issue a fresh coinage of that denomination, of which great quantities have been found throughout the empire. But this coinage must have been first issued after the time that the hoard we are considering was deposited, since it contains no specimens of it.

There are some peculiarities in this hoard which are not easily accounted for, and which we must not omit noticing. Commencing with the third brass, we are not surprised to find so many coins of Gallienus, nor that Salonina should be represented by a proportionate number of those bearing her name, but we should have expected that Postumus, who ruled in Gaul, and whose money is so common, should have been represented by a few at least of his coins, yet not a single one is found. Of Victorinus the elder, and the elder and younger Tetricus, there are fewer specimens than we should have anticipated, though such is not the case with Claudius Gothicus, who has nearly as many as Gallienus. Of Quintillus and Aurelian there are a few, and of Tacitus but one, and of Probus but a few, while we should have expected many. The family of Carus are not represented by a single coin. Of Diocletian and Maximianus Hercules there are six coins, three of each; and of Carausius strangely but two, and of Allectus not one.

It is especially disappointing that this hoard has not been

found to contain many coins of Carausius and Allectus, contrary to my expectation founded on the circumstance, that it was doubtless deposited not long after their time; and the only coins of Carausius were not of rare types, nor in any way remarkable. It may be suggested in explanation of our not finding more of his coins, nor any of his successor, Allectus, that the hoard was a soldier's pay, and that by an imperial edict the money of these sovereigns (the latter of whom seems not to have been acknowledged by the great emperors, the former most reluctantly) may have been declared illegal, and melted down when in the hands of government. Such, too, may have been the case with the coins of Carus, Carinus, and Numerian, whom Diocletian and Maximian may have thus treated with dishonour after their death. This is but a conjecture; but it acquires a certain degree of probability from the circumstance, that no other seems to meet the case, and that those who honoured their deceased predecessors, as did many Roman emperors, by striking coins to their memory, would not have been unlikely to adopt a contrary course as to those whom they held to be or affected to consider as usurpers.

Respecting the second brass, it may be noticed, that the absence of coins of Maxentius and Licinius the elder confirms the date to which I have assigned the depositing of the hoard; for we cannot assign the same reason that we have in the case of Carausius and others, since the hoard could not be carried as late as after the death of Licinius. The types of reverses, however, suggest some remarks, as they cannot fail to strike every one as characteristic of the time to which they belong, and the emperors who are represented upon their obverses. The greatest number of specimens are of the type GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, or

of its abbreviated form GENIO POP ROM, by which the emperors sought to flatter a people which was then under a harder government than it had ever previously endured, by an inscription which would have better suited the time of the Commonwealth. The figure of the genius of the Roman people is that of an Alexandrian divinity, as though a compliment had been intended to the capital of Egypt, whose long series of coins was just being brought to a close; and the approaching downfall of Paganism is indicated by the circumstance that a divinity of that Isiac system which had so greatly contributed to the ruin of the Roman people, should represent their protecting genius. Similar to this is ROMAE ÆTER, which even Constantine struck, although he was about to transfer the seat of empire to Byzantium. Of the remaining types a few, such as MARS VICTOR, imply piety towards the gods, chiefly as givers of victory and prosperity.

But the greatest number of types are those which relate to the Cæsars and Augusti, many of which bear the figure of Juno Moneta, and the inscription expressed in various ways that it was the sacred money of our Augusti and Cæsars, a compliment from the Roman people, who were supposed to have struck the coins to their rulers. Others are inscribed to divinities thought to protect the sovereigns, or commemorate their happy arrival, or the faithfulness of the soldiers, who, having slain so many emperors, were now reduced under a stern military despotism to the strictest obedience. Not the least curious is the well known type of Carthage, with the inscription calling on Carthage to save the Augusti and Cæsars. Thus Carthage was exalted into a goddess, and the inhabitants were flattered by her being made the protector of the sovereigns in a very different feeling from that of the stern

old Romans, who destroyed their hereditary enemy. Others commemorate the valour of the rulers; and under Constantine we find one philosophic inscription, MARTI PACIF (*icatori* or *ifero*), shewing that there were in those days some who thought that a lasting peace was the right end of war. All indicate the same falling away of art and of imagination in the coarseness of their execution, and the uninteresting character of their inscriptions, telling chiefly of hard despotism supported by the sword and by flattery, of superstition and adulation, monuments of a brief period of outward prosperity, which was soon to result in the irretrievable downfall of the greatest political structure of the ancient world.

R. STUART POOLE.

British Museum, May, 1854.

VIII.

ON THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

THE perseverance with which, for some years past, a party, comparatively few in number, have endeavoured to force the Government into the adoption of the decimal system, seems now to have almost accomplished its end. I observe, that all the witnesses whom the Committee of the House of Commons examined on this subject were unanimous in its favour; and thereupon the Committee reported that no objections whatever exist to its introduction, excepting popular prejudice, and the necessity of adjusting certain pecuniary obligations.

I shall leave it to your readers to judge whether the

following objections are founded on popular prejudice or on truth. First, I would point out the singular fact, that every one of the learned mathematicians who were examined, overlooked, or neglected to state, the radical defect of the decimal system, namely, that the number 10 is indivisible either by 3 or 4, and consequently by 6, 8, or 12. The well known 6*s.* 8*d.* is imperfectly and awkwardly represented by '333, and the sum three times repeated, instead of amounting to £1 as at present, appears in the strange guise of '999. In the retail trade, the inability to divide by 3 and 4 is likely to prove very inconvenient.

Another objection to the decimal system is, that the number of figures required to indicate fractional sums will in most cases be increased. As the pound is the unit, it will be necessary either to rule down three columns where two only are now used, or else three figures must always be expressed in full, even though the first are 0*s.* At present, if two entries follow each other, one of £1 1*s.* 0*d.* and the next of £1 0*s.* 1*d.*, we simply write 1 in each of the proper columns, adding a slight stroke to indicate where there are no shillings or pence. But under the decimal system we must enter 1'050 and 1'005 in full, otherwise it will hardly be possible to add them up without mistakes. It may further be observed, that under the present system, even if the 0*s.* were all inserted, the total number of figures required are but six, while under the decimal system they are eight. Those only who have tried the decimal system know how troublesome it is to add up the high numbers, such as '789, '987, which are perpetually recurring among the fractions.

That the decimal system presents peculiar facilities in the calculation of annuities, reversions, and foreign exchanges, I readily admit. But such calculations are in practice usually effected by simply referring to printed

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tables ; so that, even here, the practical advantages of decimals have been overrated ; while, on the other hand, it has been shown above, that some objections do exist which have been entirely overlooked by the committee.

I take this opportunity of remarking, that the oval medal of Frederick III., described by me in the last number of the Chronicle, as unpublished, has, I find, been engraved by Van 'Mieris. It is the work of Antonio Abbondio, and therefore executed long after the emperor's death.

G. SPARKES.

Bromley, in Kent.

IX.

ON THE CAUSES WHICH INFLUENCE THE VALUE OF COINS.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

SIR,

IF any one who had no knowledge of numismatics were to turn over the leaves of several sale catalogues, and there observe the very dissimilar prices which not only similar coins, but often, at successive sales, the very same specimen has produced, he would probably conclude, that the value of a coin was altogether arbitrary. It must be conceded, that the price of coins, like that of all other articles which have only a limited market, is subject to great fluctuations. A few coins, or a few collectors, more or less, will, at any particular time and place, raise or depress their value materially.

Under these circumstances, any attempt to investigate the causes which operate on the value of coins may seem

as hopeless as to enchain a Proteus. But although, for the reason just assigned, no one could pretend to say what price a certain coin will actually produce at a certain auction, yet, unless numismatics be altogether an idle fancy, experienced judges ought to agree pretty nearly as to what, under ordinary circumstances, it ought to produce. Every collector knows what it is that operates on his own mind in purchasing each coin; but I am not aware that any one has hitherto attempted to lay down and mark with precision the principal motives which operate on collectors generally. Such an attempt, if successful, will have this utility—it will point out what are the qualities to be desired in a coin, and assist the judgment in estimating the value of any particular specimen. I would here observe, that though, at first sight, these remarks may seem to refer to coins only as articles of trade, yet the point to which I am in reality inviting the attention of your readers is the desire of collectors to obtain them; and of this desire the money price is the index.

By numismatic value I understand the value which a coin possesses over and above its weight in metal. The principal elements of this value are eight, namely, historical interest, rarity, size, artistic excellence, good mintage, good preservation, patination, and connection with a series. On each of these I purpose making a few remarks.

HISTORICAL INTEREST. This is the first and noblest inducement to the study of numismatics. A coin not only gives us the same facts as a written history, but presents them as a picture before our eyes, thus appealing to the senses as well as to the imagination. To read of the exploits of some hero is indeed interesting, but how much more so when we not only see a faithful representation of those exploits on a medal, and perhaps on the other side an

equally faithful portrait of the hero himself, but are conscious that we actually touch and handle something made and fashioned by those who lived at the very time. Can any one who is duly impressed with a sense of the obligations which he, in common with every inhabitant of civilized Europe, owes to ancient Athens, and is aware how his very thoughts have been moulded and formed by the influence of the Athenian mind, contemplate without emotion and reverence the rude tetradrachm which was once possessed by some one of her illustrious sons. Or, not to multiply the examples with which the science teems, shall any one remain cold and unmoved when, on taking up a tribute penny, he reflects that it was certainly one of these coins, possibly that identical specimen, on which, eighteen centuries ago, the gaze of the Saviour fell?

In order to enjoy all the pleasure which historical recollections are capable of educing from a coin, it must not only be of certain attribution, but also have been struck at the time. It is only when a piece so struck is unattainable, that one struck subsequently from original dies may be allowed to pass muster. If the dies have been retouched, it should be rejected without hesitation. As to the medals with old types but from modern dies, which are issued from several continental mints, I class them with forgeries, as spurious as Becker's, but of much less merit. Forgeries, indeed, of rare ancient pieces, if of the time, are often admitted into good cabinets; and plated coins of Matidia and others have a certain pecuniary value, which follows, though at a respectful distance, the value of their prototypes. Paduans likewise are, at times, admitted as works of modern art.

Historical interest often operates locally. Thus a Victoria Britannica is not much prized beyond the country to

which it refers, while a *Judæa Capta*, having a world-wide fame, is eagerly sought after by collectors of all countries, and therefore, were it equally scarce, would probably produce a much higher price.

RARITY. This is a quality which, in all things and by all persons, is more than sufficiently estimated. No wonder then, that it holds an important place among the elements of numismatic value. But the estimation in which a coin is held on account of its rarity, depends upon the degree in which its type is removed from those of common coins; for instance, *Hope personified* is of such frequent occurrence in the Roman series, that a medal bearing that device would not be much prized, even though it could be shewn that no similar coin of that particular emperor had ever come to light. Far different would be the case if a reverse were discovered portraying some deity not hitherto seen on Roman coins.

SIZE. Other circumstances being equal, larger coins are always more esteemed than smaller. It may be presumed, that as the proof coins of English monarchs are usually issued from the mint only in sets, crowns, of some reigns at least, must be as numerous as half-crowns. Their types also are the same, but their prices very different. No doubt a large coin has a nobler appearance, and by affording more space to the artist, shows off the type to greater advantage; but it sometimes happens, in modern coins, that the spread being increased without corresponding relief, the general effect is rather deteriorated than improved. As to huge medals which in size more resemble *bas reliefs* than coins, they need be of very superior merit to compensate for the space they occupy in a cabinet.

ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE. Here we have a quality well deserving admiration. A taste to feel it in all its beauty is

partly the gift of nature; but, like all other natural gifts, it requires and repays cultivation. Few persons at the first sight of a Petition Crown can appreciate its merit, or experience half the pleasure which the advanced numismatist enjoys. It must, I fear, be admitted, that neither in ancient nor in modern times have the best artists, generally speaking, devoted their talents to numismatic engraving. Gem-cutting has paid better, and has consequently drawn away the greatest masters. It is probably to the superabundance of artists fostered by this latter branch, that we owe the beautiful and varied specimens of numismatic excellence which we find dispersed through the Greek series; and if, in more modern times, Pickler had employed his time on medals instead of gems, even Simon would not only have been rivalled, but in all probability excelled.

In valuing a coin on account of the beauty of its engraving, regard must be had to the period of its execution. Our judgment on this point should be comparative. Among Saxon coins, we may prize an Offa on account of its good work, though a similarly executed coin, if we could conceive such a one to have ever issued from the mint of Thurium, would be looked upon as absolutely barbarous.

GOOD MINTAGE. In vain does the artist exercise his talents, if the mechanical part of the coinage is so ill executed as to present his work in an imperfect or mutilated form. Such has been the sad fate of many medals of Cellini and his contemporaries. The chief requirements of good mintage are, that the die be not worn—nor fractured—nor blurred—nor rusted; and that the module be circular—sufficiently large to receive all the type, but without excess—not struck when very hot so as to present a blistered surface—not cracked in striking—nor double struck—

nor struck—with insufficient force, or unevenly, that is to say, with more force on one part than another.

GOOD PRESERVATION. Our coin having left the mint in perfection, has, during its long journey of centuries, many enemies to encounter and disasters to avoid before it arrives safely into the collector's hands. Unless it escapes these perils without material damage, the talent of the artist and the care of the moneyer prove alike unfruitful. Under this head it is required, that the coin be not rubbed—nor bruised—nor bored; nor set as an ornament—nor scraped—nor tooled—nor cleaned by fire or corrosive liquids—nor the surface altered by sulphuring, gilding, enamelling or otherwise—nor covered with any persistent incrustation rendering the impression indistinct.

PATINATION. This is the crowning glory of copper and its alloys. It is often of surprising thickness, and yet, when fine, instead of obscuring, sets off and shews to the greatest advantage the minutest beauties of the engraving. Blue is the most valuable; then the shades of green according to their brilliancy; and, lastly, the darker and more indistinct colours.

Patination is further desirable, inasmuch as it is not imitable by art. A few years, however, seem sufficient, under some circumstances, to produce it. I have a half-penny of 1806, found in my garden, well patinated with smooth and shining olive green.

Though the nobler metals, content with their natural beauty, refuse to adorn themselves with any adventitious colouring, yet by age both gold and silver often acquire a tone which is pleasing to the eye, and valuable in assisting the lights and shadows of the engraving. Injudicious cleaning, by destroying this tone, often reduces very materially the value of a coin.

CONNECTION WITH A SERIES. Many collectors confine themselves to some particular series; and their desire to perfect that series often gives an increased value to those rare coins which are requisite to complete it. For this reason, a gold Manlia Scantilla will produce a price which its own intrinsic merits could never have commanded. When a coin forms a part of two series, collectors who, on no other occasion oppose each other, are thus sometimes brought into collision, and the price still further enhanced. A Cunobeline, for instance, is sought after both by Greek and English collectors, and a Juba both by Greek and Roman.

To form a regular series of some class or classes of coins has been, from the commencement of the science, the leading object of most numismatists. It certainly has its advantages; and I am not disposed to underrate them. But I must confess that I should prefer a collection whose object was to present a rapid but characteristic outline of numismatic art from the earliest times to the present, the specimens being so selected as to combine, in the smallest possible compass, the greatest possible amount of historical interest and artistic excellence.

Finally, I would remark, that of all the qualities enumerated in this paper as desirable in a coin, there is not one which, standing entirely alone, would confer on it any appreciable value. It is their union which gives them strength; and when thus united they raise the price in a geometrical rather than in an arithmetical ratio. This is more especially the case when, in addition to other qualities, extreme rarity is combined with superior preservation.

G. SPARKES.

Bromley, in Kent.

MISCELLANEA.

SILVER COINS FOUND NEAR DUBLIN.

Dear Sir,—During the month of July, 1853, I examined, at a Jeweller's in Dublin, a small hoard of silver coins, found a few weeks previously in the vicinity of Dublin, but the exact spot I could not properly ascertain, though I endeavoured to do so on several occasions. The hoard consisted of about two hundred short-cross pennies of our disputed Henry, of the London and Canterbury mints, and of various moneyers' names and readings, with about fifty pennies of the Dublin mint of John, RODBERDONDIVE. There were also among them three triangle halfpence of John, which, with some of the former, are now preserved in my cabinet: two of these last read, on obverse, IOHAN REX; reverse, ROBERDOND.; the other, obverse, IOHANNES REX; reverse, ROBERDONDI. Of the pennies of Henry there were only two specimens, having, as the mint mark, on reverse, the cross and four pellets, similar to those contained in the angles of the long-cross, on reverse; these two are now in my cabinet, and read, on reverse, ARNAVD.ON.CA and NICHOLE ON CAN. I may here remark, *en passant*, that I have found this mint-mark of much rarity; and it is, I believe, confined (why, I know not) to the mint of Canterbury. I previously had but two, though possessing a very large number of the short-cross pennies of Henry: they are varieties from those above-named, one reading, ARNAVD.ON.C, the other, NICHOLE:ON CANT—. There were also, in this hoard, four cut or divided pennies of Henry with the short-cross, thus divided in order to pass as halfpence: two of these I now possess; the other two I rejected, as being in very bad preservation. There was also a divided penny or sterling of a foreign bishop, exactly resembling the reverse type of our disputed Henry. This coin is now in my cabinet, and I herewith send you a drawing of it; it weighs $9\frac{1}{2}$ grains. I have not the means of appropriating it, living in a distant provincial town, where, consequently, our means of reference on many subjects must be but limited, but I hope some member of the Numismatic Society may be able to do so, as it appears to be an interesting coin, and one which may throw some light on our much-disputed subject. The head, on

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obverse, seems like that of a shaven monk ; the reverse is exactly similar to that of our Henry. It reads, on obverse, SAN, no doubt the commencement of the word "Sanctus"; on reverse, +SO—VS. The formation of the letter S on reverse, and so different from that of the same letter on obverse, is curious and remarkable, no doubt the works of different artists.¹

The evidence of this hoard, I should say, is in favour of the short-cross pennies being appropriated to Henry the Second, and for these reasons : in the first place, nearly all the coins of Henry were in a very bad state of preservation, much rubbed and worn, and consequently appearing as having been much used in circulation ; secondly, almost every coin of John was in fine preservation, and apparently but little used ; and, thirdly, there was no long-cross penny of Henry the Third to be found among them. I should, therefore, conclude this deposit must have been made during the reign of John ; and if so, the short-cross pennies decidedly must then belong to Henry the Second.

When I first saw this hoard early in July, it was in the exact state in which it had been purchased from a countryman a few weeks previously by the jeweller ; but when I last saw it in September, it was mixed up with other coins and broken silver, and, as I expect, ere this consigned to the melting-pot, but from which I had been so fortunate as to have previously rescued over one dozen choice, rare, or interesting coins. I remain, etc.,

EDWARD HOARE.

Cork, November 28th, 1853.

THE COINAGE OF 1853.—We mentioned the other day the extraordinary and enormous amount of our coinage last year ; but the other two great mints of the world have been equally active. The coinage at the London Mint amounted in value to no less than £12,663,009 ; in France the coinage of the year amounted to £14,101,120 ; and in the United States the amount was £11,961,712 ; so that the three principal Mints of the world issued in one year coin to the value of £38,725,831. The *Economist* justly remarks, that such an immense amount of coinage still leaving complaints of insufficient currency to conduct the domestic transactions of these three great countries, points to an increase of trade and activity in productive industry, without any parallel in history of the world.—The *Times*, Feb. 14, 1854.

¹ This is a coin of Munster, in Westphalia. See the Numismatic Manual, English Section, under the reign of Henry the Third.—ED. N. C.

X.

NEW COIN OF BEORCHTRIC.



[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 25, 1854.]

Andover, 1st May, 1854.

THE coin, of which a fac-simile is herewith sent, was found within two miles of Andover in the course of last month; and as I believe that it is exceedingly rare, I have sent a fac-simile to you, that, through the *Numismatic Chronicle*, it may be made known to those who study this branch of Antiquities.

The coin is very clear and distinct, and of perfect weight 22 grains. The only other specimen known is in the Hunter Collection (engraved in *Ruding* and other *Numismatic Works*), and this differs from it both in the centre of the obverse, and in the name of the moneyer.

Beorchtric was at one time classed with the kings of the West Saxons; but the researches of Taylor Combe (*Archaeologia*, vol. xix.), *Ruding* (*Annals of Coinage*), and *Hawkins* (*The Silver Coins of England*), have assigned him to East Anglia. This arrangement is also adopted by *Lindsay* in his work on the *Coinage of the Heptarchy*.

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Haigh, in his Numismatic History of the East Anglian Kingdom, says:—"Beorchtric was probably successor to Æthelstan," and also, "there is no record of any Beorchtric in connexion with the history of East Anglia; but it appears from two charters of Berthuulf, king of the Mercians, printed in the Codex Diplomaticus of the English Historical Society (Nos. 242 and 258), that he had a son of that name (charters granted to the Bishop of Worcester, A.D. 840 and 845, attested by 'Berltric filius regis,' Cod. Dip. Ævi Saxonica, vol. ii. pp. 5 and 26). But how could a sovereign of the then declining kingdom of Mercia have so much influence in East Anglian affairs as to have a son sitting on the throne of that kingdom? This is a problem which, for want of evidence, I am unable to solve." East Anglia, however, had been subject to the power of Mercia from 793, on the death of Æthelberht, until 823, when they sought the protection of Ecgbeorht, king of the West Saxons; and in 823 and 825 they defeated and slew in two successive battles Beornuulf and Ludica, kings of the Mercians. In this struggle for independence they were led by a king of their own (Saxon Chronicle).

Whether by these successes, the East Anglians established their freedom is quite uncertain; from the evidence furnished by the coin before us; and of others which I shall afterwards allude to, I am led to conclude that they did not, but that East Anglia was ruled by a deputy. However this may be, I think the coin plainly shews, that the king of Mercia exercised also the title of King of East Anglia, so that while during his father's life only A appears on the coin of Beorchtric, which he probably governed as his father's deputy, after his father's death his coin then bears the impress of the symbols of both kingdoms. For this I take to be the meaning of the monogram in the centre of

the obverse of my coin. On the Hunterian coin it is \mathcal{A} the badge of East Anglia; on mine it is a monogram combining both a Υ and an \mathcal{A} .

On coins of Berhtuulf engraven in Ruding, Appendix, Pl. xxvii., No. 3, and perhaps Pl. xxix., No. 20, the large \mathcal{A} on the reverse seems to form a similar monogram. I would remark, that I am indebted to Mr. Lindsay for calling my attention to the significance of this monogram.

Beorchtric's reign was probably of short duration, and after his death the dominion of the Mercian princes over East Anglia may have ceased, never to be resumed; at least, no evidence appears to warrant our presuming its continuance.

The moneyer's name on this newly-discovered coin is PEOCHTHVN, one not hitherto published.

I trust these remarks will draw the attention of the readers of the Numismatic Chronicle to this very interesting coin, and that it may elicit observations more certain and important.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL SHAW.

J. B. Bergne, Esq., *Treasurer*,
Numismatic Society, London.

XI.

ON CELTO-IRISH RING-MONEY,

WITH A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

[The Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle considers it due to himself and to his readers, to state, that as the writer of the following paper has thought fit to censure, in no measured terms, the shortening of his article by the omission of many redundancies of language and the correction of some blunders, *his paper is now printed verbatim, as corrected by himself.* The readers of the article will doubtless appreciate the wisdom of this course.]

THE subject of ring-money and jewel-currency is a *vexata questio*.—Much has been written on that difficult and perplexing subject, in the Numismatic Chronicle, and in other works, and with great ingenuity and cleverness, both in favour of such a supposition and fact, and also in opposition and contradistinction thereto, and I doubt not but that much more yet remains to be done, before the question can be either fully resolved on or decided.

There appear to be no less than four different classes of advocates for, and opinions expressed regarding these singular relics :—First, there are those, who claim for them, that they were formed solely, exclusively, actually, and altogether, for the purposes of a money-currency, and that such was the money of very ancient times, long before coined money was either known, thought of, or invented :—Secondly, others, who suppose, that they were formed with a double meaning and intention, both as articles of ornament, or use, and also, for the purpose of a media of ex-

change, including among the latter, and extending to, all jewel ornaments of the valuable metals, and for this reason, that they are generally, and with few exceptions, some of which can be accounted for, in consequence of wear, attrition, damage, or other similar like causes, found to be of certain graduated weights:—Thirdly, there are those, and as yet, and hitherto, they appear to have been by far the greater number, though gradually lessening, and declining, who say, these articles were no doubt objects of ornament, and may have been, and probably were used, as media of exchange, as any valuable commodity may be, but such is merely barter, not currency, and we therefore cannot allow a money-character to such, but regard them merely as bullion:—and Fourthly, there are those, who will not allow any character whatever to them, but that of mere personal ornaments.—

I think with the fourth class we have but little to do, though I cannot help remarking, that those persons, who claim them to be mere articles of ornament only, will not even ever tell us exactly, what ornaments such were intended for, or to what precise use, or purpose many of them have been put, whether as beads, ear-rings, nose-rings, finger-rings, fibulæ, or so forth: To those, also, who will not allow any money character whatever to these relics, and totally deny all such ideas, I would simply say, If not these, what else therefore was, or must have been, the money, or the media of exchange of the ancient nations of the earth, and are we to suppose that all exchanges trade and intercourse between man and man, previous to the use of a stamped money, consisted merely of a species of barter! How, therefore, did those persons manage, who, wanting some small object, had nothing to give for it, except something of greater value, and was the one to take for such, more

than its real worth, or the other to receive a greater abundance of what he neither wanted, or required?—The idea is absurd:—a species of some money, a recognised media of exchange, of some kind or other, must have existed, in all ages, and in all nations, whenever, or wherever, men began to increase, multiply, and greatly congregate, in order to supply and meet the mutual wants and wishes of each other.—

The question, I think, therefore, lies between the opinions only of those of the second and third classes, and on the mere words, like those of the son of Mr. Dombey, "*What is money?*"—Money is termed, and said to be that, (be it what it may,) of which we at once know the value, by merely looking at, and in consequence of some particular or peculiar impress, or mark, legally placed, or stamped thereon, and for the knowledge of which we are not obliged to have recourse to scales, or weights, or other means of information, unless we doubt such test, or value, or have a suspicion of fraud: Such is the character of money certainly, but, we must remember, that such are our present modern notions, and improved refined ideas of money, and that which has been, among civilized and polished nations, most probably, its supposition, or interpretation, through all late and perhaps more than mediæval times: It must however be borne in mind, that in very early, and ruder times, when it is supposed this ring-money and jewel-currency were formed, and for which, we claim its invention, age, and use, the wants of men were very few indeed, a valuable money-currency could have been but little wanted, or used, we possessed then none of those numerous luxuries, and refinements, which have since become not only the requirements, but the very actual daily necessities of much later, and present times: Plain food and rough cloth-

ing, with, perhaps, the rude instruments of husbandry, and the weapons of the field, the chase, the lake, the forest, and the war, were the only things of which the majority of mankind, and the inhabitants of these islands, thought of, and stood in need: these were at once their only wants, and their only possessions: large numbers, no doubt, depended for such, on a lord, or master, to whom they were but serfs, or slaves, and not on individual exertions as in an after age, a currency of a valuable money was only wanted therefore by the few chiefs, or great men of the day, and for the interchange by them alone of their more valuable possessions, or requirements; and consequently, the progress to a stamped money currency, and its adoption, by many nations, must have been but gradual, and very slow indeed; No doubt, as at the present time, men pride themselves on the number of their acres, or their debentures, in fact, their riches, so, in early times, most probably our simple forefathers boasted of the numbers of their rings, and jewels of gold, the representative value to them of their wealth and possessions: to this, it will be said, Such are not monies, only valuables: but, in answer to this, we say, even for a portion of the humbler and the poorer classes of that far distant day, we also claim an inferior ring-currency, as well as a high and a gold one for the noble and the chief, and which we advance therefore as an additional and irrefragable proof of the money character of all these relics: We find in Ireland the same and similarly-formed rings of silver, of bronze, and even bone, nay, more, we find this very currency, both of the higher, and lower metals, divided for a smaller one, in like manner, as we constantly find, at the present day, in hoards of early coined money, the silver sterling penny divided into two equal parts, for the smaller circulation of

a half-penny ; In my own collections, there exists the exact half of a gold specimen, which had been thus divided for a smaller currency, and which was found, on the 12th of August, 1845, in this state, in a turf-bog, in the county Sligo : It will be seen figured in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, No. 21, March, 1849, volume vi. page 58. I also possess two bronze specimens, found in the county of Cork, a few years since, in an equally, and similarly divided state, with a number of others, in bronze, some entire, and some divided, while I have also three very small specimens of silver, found, during the past year, one in the county of Cork, the others in the county Waterford, which are of a class similar to those of the gold, and bronze, but in a perfect state, they will be found represented, and described, in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, No. 41, March, 1854, volume xi. page 59. No doubt, iron specimens existed also, but, these, like the Spartan iron money of Lycurgus, have long since perished, Cæsar's words imply as much, let us take them in whatever sense or form we may choose to interpret them, they existed, then, in England, as well as, and with coined money, which was, no doubt, but very limited, and in circulation with them, or he would not have even thus alluded to them.—

For what reasons, therefore, and why, the supposition of this earliest of money, this weighed money, adjusted, or "*examined to a certain weight*," with its double purpose, also, of use, and ornament, should be thus so cavilled at, disputed, denied, and termed a "mere creature of the imagination," because it possesses not an impress, or a mark, the invention of a later age, I know not, unless it be to bring forth, and produce greater and more abundant proofs of its truth, authenticity, and reality, neither can I otherwise, or by any means, conclude such as either reasonable,

or fair: Did it merely consist of, and exist in gold, alone, it might be so considered, perhaps, and deemed with some degree of justice, and reason, but, where, we still find, in Ireland, at least, that it existed in all the metals, inferior as well as precious, we ought to pause, and greatly hesitate ere we apply such terms and epithets, till future discoveries perhaps afforded us a better clue and means of discarding the subject with more certainty of success.

The existence of a like currency, at the present day, in Africa, so ably argued, defended, and disputed for, by Mr. Dickinson, is considered by us, in Ireland, the advocates of a ring-money currency, as an additional proof and evidence of its ancient date, the continuance among that simple, unchanged, and as yet unchanging people, of a custom handed down to them, from earlier days, perhaps, by their forefathers from times immemorial: Still, however, I cannot allow him to assume, as he certainly has done most unwarrantably, and without the slightest shadow of proof, or even an attempt at such, in his "Defence of Ring-Money,"¹ that any portion of the gold rings, found in Ireland, though in one single type or form, ever so like, and similar to the present African ring-currency, have been merely the importations of ancient days from that country: That would be truly to allow a deadly slur to be cast on a series as yet, untrammelled with, unsullied, and unpolluted, and to assent to an assumption of antiquity, at the expense of our hitherto undisputed relics, which, Mr. Dickinson has surely made in ignorance, or from some isolated specimen, or two, which have come under his notice, and from not taking into one grand and comprehensive review, as he might have

¹ Numismatic Chronicle, February, 1854, No. 63, Volume XVI. pages 163 and 164.

done, had he visited the Dublin Exhibition, or may still do, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, in Dublin, where, I can assure him, he will meet with every kindness, and attention, the whole series of the wonderful mysterious and magnificent gold ornaments of Ireland, of which no other country age or nation can produce or boast a similar or so superb a series, and through every class and portion of which, the intelligent, inquiring, truth-seeking, and reflecting antiquary can trace a connecting link, and for which peculiar class, in the absence among the African of scarcely any second type, or form, it is by far much more reasonably the truth, and the fact, to suppose, and to assert, that the Irish specimens have been the original, and the invention, and may more probably have given rise to the copy, or imitation, and not that they have been merely the importation. Again the penannular formation of this currency has been considered, by Mr. Dickinson, as the result of an unaltered habit, and custom, once adopted, and still adhered to : I am not yet altogether quite satisfied regarding this interpretation of the invention, or reason of the penannular formation, which, we find adopted in nearly all the early jewel, and other ornaments of Ireland, I rather think it arose from unknown Pagan religious, or mystic rites, of which, it was the symbol, and represents more than we, at present, suppose, or think, and which is still to be found, thus continued amongst some Eastern ornamental objects of the present day.

That this penannular currency existed, formerly, in England, and elsewhere, as well as in Ireland, I doubt not, in the slightest : recent discoveries have brought many specimens to light, agreeing, in most respects, with the ring-money of Ireland, of which several examples were lately exhibited in the Antiquarian Department of the Dublin

Exhibition, others will be found figured, and described, in the Journals of the Archæological Institute, and in other publications; There are many reasons why fewer specimens should be found in England, than in Ireland, perhaps, among the chiefest, may have been the invasion of the Romans, and their lengthened occupation of Britain, that enterprising people having always endeavoured to implant upon their conquered nations, their own habits, customs, arts, and institutions, and to efface altogether those formerly existing in the countries they subdued, in addition to which, the higher state of the cultivation of the lands of England, in former times, having, no doubt, drained away many other valuable specimens, in after periods, when antiquities were little thought of, preserved, or regarded, while the uncultivated tracts of many parts of Ireland, in its secluded, and distant situation, free from the Roman visitation, and its numerous and valuable turf-bogs, which have been, and indeed still are, alas! almost our only but best museums, have been the means of securing, and preserving for us, the precious relics, and the numerous and various remains of many a now dark distant and bygone age.

With these observations I append a Descriptive Catalogue of a very large number of specimens of Celto-Irish Gold Ring-money, together with that of other interesting gold ornaments of many and various classes, nearly all of which have come under my own notice and observation, during a few years past; I have given their descriptions, exact weights, the cabinets, or collections, in which, they are to be found, or the names of their possessors, also, as far as I have been able to do so correctly, and with certainty, the places and the periods of the discovery of several of them, together with references to the works, in which, some of

them have been described, figured, and engraved ; The ring-portion are all of the penannular form unless otherwise stated, and all are of the finest and purest standard of gold ; had I supposed this subject should have become one of such extreme interest, and intense excitement, I might have considerably encreased this list, as I have met with very many other specimens, but the particulars of which I have not preserved : Those of the Royal Irish Academy, I took from the specimens themselves, as labelled, and weighed, by Doctor Aquilla Smith, M. R. I. A., and as exhibited in the Antiquarian Court of the Dublin Industrial Exhibition, last year : For those of the British Museum I am indebted to Mr. Dickinson, who kindly procured them for me, through Mr. Hawkins, the keeper of the Antiquities, in that Institution : A few of those, which I have given, as belonging to the late Mr. Redmond Anthony, of Piltown, in the county of Kilkenny, may be the same as some of those now in the British Museum, as, after his decease, that Institution obtained the greater portion of those which were at that time in his possession, but, as he was constantly dealing in antiquities, and coins, and other objects, I have thought it best to give the particulars of all those I saw with him, and examined, and which was several years previous to his decease. All the others are in the private collections, or cabinets named, as I have myself either seen them, or have been correctly informed of ; For future writers, on this subject of ring-money, this list may be of much use, and importance, and it is chiefly indeed for their benefit and reference, I have drawn it up ; It will be seen a certain graduated scale, a multiple of twelve, or six grains, has, with certain other proportions, been very generally, though not exclusively, adhered to : If not for the purposes of a currency, why this adherence

to a certainly seeming gradation of weight, or for what other purposes, can such have been thus the intention, if not for that of a weighed lawful money character, or currency?—

EDWARD HOARE.

Cork, May-day, 1854.

Descriptive Catalogue of Celto-Irish Gold Ring-Money, together with various other gold objects of the same period, and supposed, by many, to have been used, as a media of exchange, as well, also, as articles for the purposes of use and ornament.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Plain gold ring, cleft or penannular. | 12grs. | |
| | | | (Late Sir William Betham.) |
| 2 | _____ | 14grs. | |
| | | | (Royal Irish Academy.) |
| 3 | _____ | 18grs. | |
| | | | (Late Mr. R. Anthony.) |
| 4 | _____ | 24grs. | do. |
| 5 | _____ | 24grs. | do. |
| 6 | _____ | 24grs. | |
| | | | (Late Sir William Betham.) |
| 7 | _____ | 28·2grs. | |
| | | | (British Museum.) |
| 8 | _____ | 29·2grs. | do. |
| 9 | _____ | 30grs. | |
| | | | (Edward Hoare, Esq., of Cork.) |

This specimen was found in a turf-bog near Ballinasloe, in the County Galway, during the month of August, 1843. It is engraved and described in the Journal of the Archaeological Institute, No. 19, October, 1848, vol. v. pp. 218 and 219.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| 10 | Plain gold ring, cleft or penannular. | 36grs. | |
| | | | (Late Mr. R. Anthony.) |
| 11 | _____ | 1dwt. 12grs. | |
| | | | (Royal Irish Academy.) |
| 12 | _____ | 1dwt. 16grs. | do. |
| 13 | _____ | 1dwt. 16grs. | do. |

14	Plain gold ring, cleft or penannular.	2dwts. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	
		(Royal Irish Academy.)	
15	_____	2dwts. 11grs.	do.
16	_____	2dwts. 17grs.	do.
17	_____	3dwts. 12grs.	do.
18	_____	3dwts. 17grs.	do.
19	_____	4dwts.	
		(Late Mr. R. Anthony.)	
20	_____	5dwts.	do.
21	_____	5dwts. 10grs.	
		(Edward Hoare, Esq., of Cork.)	

This specimen was found during the month of July, 1846, in the celebrated bog of Allen, in the County of Tipperary, a few miles to the north of Cashel, "*the city of the kings*"; it will be found engraved and described in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, No. 19, October, 1848, vol. v. pp. 218 and 219.

22	Plain gold ring, cleft or penannular.	276grs.	
		(Royal Irish Academy.)	
23	_____	10dwts. 20grs.	do.
24	_____	56grs.	(British Museum.)
25	_____	91·7grs.	do.
26	_____	121·1grs.	do.
27	_____	121·4grs.	do.
28	_____	217·9grs.	do.
29	_____	219grs.	do.
30	_____	224grs.	do.
31	_____	294·3grs.	do.
32	_____	323·4grs.	do.
33	_____	389·7grs.	do.
34	_____	1oz. 82·5grs.	do.
35	_____	3dwts. 6grs.	
		(Late Mr. R. Anthony.)	
36	_____	5dwts. 12grs.	
		(Late Mr. R. Anthony.)	
37	_____	6dwts.	
		(Edward Hoare, Esq., of Cork.)	
38	_____	7dwts.	
		(Late Mr. R. Anthony.)	
39	_____	8dwts.	do.
40	_____	10dwts.	do.
41	_____	10dwts. 10grs.	do.
42	_____	1oz.	do.

- 43 Plain gold ring, cleft or penannular. 6dwts. 7grs.
(Royal Irish Academy.)
44 _____ 6dwts. 23grs. do.
45 Cleft or penannular gold ring, ornamented with black striæ.
422·4grs. (British Museum.)
46 _____ 288·2grs. do.
47 _____ 139·7grs. do.
48 _____ 7dwts. 12grs.
(Edward Hoare, Esq., of Cork.)

This specimen was found near Swords, in the County of Dublin, in 1853.

- 49 Cleft or penannular gold ring, ornamented with black striæ.
16dwts. 10grs. (John Evans, Esq. of Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, County of Herts.)

This specimen was found in the County of Louth, not far from the town of Drogheda, in March, 1853.

- 50 Cleft or penannular gold ring, ornamented with black striæ.
5dwts. 1gr. (Royal Irish Academy.)
51 _____ 7dwts. 11grs. do.
52 _____ 8dwts. 14grs. do.
53 _____ 10dwts. 19grs. do.
54 _____ 12dwts. 6grs. do.

- 55 Penannular gold ring, with pointed ends, and of a beaded type. 2dwts. 5grs. (Edward Hoare, Esq., of Cork.)

This specimen was found in a turf-bog, five feet below the surface, near Macroom, in the County of Cork, October 15th, 1843. It is engraved and described in the Numismatic Chronicle, April, 1844, No. 24, Vol. VII. p. 1—4; engraved also in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, No. 6, June, 1845, vol. ii. p. 198.

- 56 Penannular gold ring, with pointed ends, and of a beaded type. 4dwts. (Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., of Belvoir Park, County of Antrim.)

This specimen was found in the County of Antrim, near Belfast. It is engraved and described in the Numismatic Chronicle, April, 1844, No. 24, vol. vii. p. 2; engraved also in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, No. 21, March, 1849, vol. vi. p. 58.

- 57 Penannular gold ring, with pointed ends, and of a beaded type. 6dwts. 7grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
58 _____ 7dwts. 4grs. do.

- 59 Penannular gold ring, with pointed ends, and of a beaded type. 8dwts. 17grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
 60 ————— 11dwts. 19grs. do.
 61 ————— 1oz. 12dwts. 6grs. do.
 62 ————— with pointed end, and of a twisted type. 2dwts. 12grs. (Edward Hoare, Esq., of Cork)

This ring was found on the 12th of August, 1845, in a turf-bog, in the County of Sligo. It had been cut into two parts, and divided for smaller circulation, being the exact half, and, when entire, must have weighed five pennyweights. See a notice of it in the Numismatic Chronicle, January, 1849, No. 43, Vol. XI. p. 162; it is also engraved in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, No. 21, March, 1849, vol. vi. p. 58.

- 63 Penannular gold ring, with pointed ends, and of a twisted type. 2dwts. 7grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
 64 ————— 3dwts. 9grs. do.
 65 ————— 5dwts. do.
 66 ————— slightly bulbed and found near Cork. (William Binley Dickinson, Esq., of Leamington.)
 2dwts. 10grs.
 67 ————— 6dwts. 12grs. (Edward Hoare, Esq., of Cork.)

This ring was found near Doneraile, in the County of Cork, in 1852.

- 68 A gold twisted bar, a fragment. 8dwts. (Royal Irish Academy.)
 69 A hank of twisted wires, a fragment. 5dwts 15grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
 70 A bracelet of twisted or knotted wire-work, a fragment. 6dwts. 1gr. (Royal Irish Academy.)
 71 A small twisted gold bracelet or collar, penannular. 17dwts. (Late Mr. R. Anthony.)
 72 A ribbed, cleft, or penannular gold ring. 9dwts. (Royal Irish Academy.)
 73 A penannular gold ring, in the form of a horse-shoe. 16dwts. (Late Mr. R. Anthony.)

This specimen was found in the County of Clare. See a notice of it in the Numismatic Chronicle, April, 1844, No. 24, vol. vii. p. 4.

- 74 A penannular gold ring, in shape an octagon, with a star and a cross engraved on it. 4dwts. (Late Mr. R. Anthony.)

The engraving has been the work of a much later period.

- 75 A penannular gold ring, oval and flat, and lapsed together rudely in both ends. 4dwts. (Late Mr. R. Anthony.)

Noticed in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, in which work also, at p. 310 of vol. i., will be seen a notice of a specimen of Gold Ring-money, in the form of a volute, belonging to the late Mr. R. Anthony, and which was discovered in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny.

- 76 A gold ring, penannular, with pointed ends and crescent-shaped, and with the centre portion carved or ribbed with lines lengthways. 1dwt. 2grs.

(Late Mr. R. Anthony.)

This ring was found near Dublin. See an engraving of it in the Numismatic Chronicle, April, 1844, No. 24, vol. vii. p. 2. In the Journal of the Archæological Institute, No. 37, March, 1853, vol. x. pp. 73 and 74, will be seen an engraving and description of another ring of the same crescent-like type precisely as the above, but plain, and without the ribbed centre portion. It was found in County of Limerick, in 1844, with three other penannular gold rings of the armillæ type, and four penannular gold capsule beads, all also engraved with it, but of none of which the weights could be obtained. There are two similarly-formed capsule bead ornaments in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

- 77 Penannular gold ring, fibula shape, and ribbed type. 2dwts. 8grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)

- 78 _____ 2dwts. 17grs. do.

- 79 Similar, but without the ribbed type, and smooth. 2dwts. 13grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)

- 80 Penannular gold ring, fibula-shape, of a ribbed pattern, and with slightly expanded ends. 4dwts. 7grs.

(Royal Irish Academy.)

- 81 _____ 7dwts. 11grs. do.

- 82 _____ 7dwts. 12grs. do.

- 83 _____ 17dwts. 7grs. do.

- 84 _____ fibula-shape, of a ribbed pattern, and with expanded disks. 8dwts. 6grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)

- 85 _____ 8dwts. 7grs. do.

- 86 _____ 10dwts. 12grs. do.

- 87 _____ 11dwts. 22grs. do.

- 88 _____ 13dwts. 17grs. do.

- 89 Penannular gold ring, fibula-shape, of a ribbed pattern, and with expanded disks. 13dwts. 20grs.

(Royal Irish Academy.)

- 90 _____ 1oz. 5dwts. do.

- 91 _____ 1oz. 7dwts. 7grs. do.

- 92 _____ 4oz. 15dwts. 19grs. do.

- 93 _____ with flat disks. 1oz. 326grs.

(British Museum.)

- 94 _____ 1oz. 114·8grs. do.

- 95 _____ 282·7grs. do.

- 96 _____ 248 7grs. do.

- 97 Penannular gold ring, in shape a bracelet, and in circumference of the bar a triangular shape. 1oz. 5dwts.

(Mr. John Haynes, of Cork.)

This specimen was found, with a large number of other gold objects, in the County of Clare, in March, 1854.

- 98 Penannular gold bracelet, ornamented at the ends with ornaments like a chevron. 3oz. 15dwts. 4grs.

(Royal Irish Academy.)

- 99 _____ a round bar, ornamented with a number of circular indentations. 2oz, 1dwt. 5grs.

(Royal Irish Academy.)

- 100 _____ a circular gold bar. 16dwts. 17grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)

- 101 _____ a flat gold bar. 1oz. 11dwts. 13grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)

- 102 _____ 1oz. 8dwts. 12grs. do.

- 103 _____ 14dwts. 8grs. do.

- 104 _____ 11dwts. 6grs. do.

- 105 _____ round bar with the ends slightly expanded. 4oz. 11dwts. 3grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)

- 106 _____ 2oz. 9dwts. do.

- 107 _____ 1oz. 11dwts. 17grs. do.

- 108 _____ 1oz. 9dwts. 20grs. do.

- 109 _____ 1oz. 3dwts. 5grs. do.

- 110 _____ 1oz. 7grs. do.

- 111 _____ 9dwts. 3grs. do.

- 112 _____ 8dwts. 18grs. do.

- 113 _____ 8dwts. 11grs. do.

- 114 _____ 7dwts. 11grs. do.

- 115 _____ the ends largely expanded. 2oz. 17dwts. 1gr. (Royal Irish Academy.)

- 116 Similar, but with the ends bent. 1oz. 17grs. do.

- 117 Similar to No. 115, but flattened in the centre. 16dwts. 16grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 118 Similar, but convoluted into the shape of the letter C. 7dwts. 14grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 119 Penannular gold bracelet or fibula, a solid round bar, with cone-shaped ends. 2oz. 15dwts. 7grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 120 _____ 2oz. 6dwts. 20grs. do.
- 121 _____ 1oz. 8dwts. 22grs. do.
- 122 _____ 11dwts. 19grs. do.
- 123 Similar, a solid thin gold bar, but with large cups at the ends, 17dwts. 13grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 124 Penannular gold bracelet or fibula, with trumpet or cone-shaped ends or cups, but made of a hollow gold bar and plain. 3oz. 5dwts. 22grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 125 Similar, but ornamented with chevrons. 2oz. 16dwts. 5grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 126 Similar, but broken. 1oz. 14dwts. 12grs. do.
- 127 Similar, but with a thread-like ornament. 1oz. 4dwts. 8grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 128 Penannular gold bracelet or fibula, the centre portion of a solid gold bar, and with large expanded cups at the ends, round. 4oz. 11dwts. 2grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 129 Similar, but angular. 3oz. 18dwts. 19grs. do.
- 130 Similar, but flat. 3oz. 6dwts. 12grs. do.
- 131 Similar, but circular. 2oz. 16dwts. 1gr. do.
- 132 Similar, but the cups very round and small. 1oz. 2dwts. 7grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 133 Similar in every respect. 16dwts. 10grs. do.
- 134 Similar, but very flat. 1oz. 1gr. do.
- 135 Penannular gold bracelet or fibula, with cup-shaped ends. 2oz. 178grs. (British Museum.)
- 136 _____ 3dwts. 123grs. do.
- 137 _____ 1oz. 267grs. do.
- 138 _____ 413grs. do.
- 139 _____ 1oz. 53grs. do.
- 140 _____ 3oz. 6grs. do.
- 141 _____ 1oz. 471grs. do.
- 142 _____ a fragment. 5oz. 120grs. do.
- 143 _____ 2oz. 60grs. do.
- 144 _____ 1oz. 366grs. do.
- 145 _____ 2oz. 134grs. do.
- 146 _____ 218grs. do.
- 147 _____ 2oz. 69grs. do.
- 148 _____ 1oz. 313grs. do.

- 149 Penannular gold bracelet or fibula, with cup-shaped ends.
420grs. (British Museum.)

150 _____ 272grs. do.

151 _____ 1oz. 240grs. do.

152 _____ 435grs. do.

153 _____ 338grs. do.

154 _____ 479grs. do.

155 _____ 3oz. 24grs. do.

156 _____ 261grs. do.

- 157 A large solid gold penannular ring, with large cup-shaped ends. 3oz. 5dwts. 12grs. (Late Mr. R. Anthony.)

This specimen was found in 1843, near Bearhaven, in the County of Cork.

- 158 A large and massive solid gold penannular ring, with trumpet-shaped ends. 3oz. 13dwts. 4grs.
(Late Mr. R. Anthony.)

Found at Castle-Troy, near Limerick, in 1845. It was purchased at Mr. Anthony's sale by Lord Hastings for £14.

- 159 A very large and massive hollow-engraved and ornamented gold fibula, or torc-armilla, penannular, and with small trumpet-shaped ends. 3oz. 5dwts. 6grs.
(Late Mr. R. Anthony.)

This specimen was found, during the early part of 1843, at Brahalish, near Bantry, in the County of Cork. It is engraved and described in the Journal of the Archaeological Institute, No. 21, March, 1849, vol. vi. p. 60.

- 60 Penannular gold bracelet or fibula, a solid bar, and with large expanded trumpet or cup-shaped ends. 2oz. 18dwts. 12grs. (Mr. John Donegan, of Dublin.)

161 _____ injured and broken. 1oz. 4dwts. 12grs. (Mr. John Donegan, of Dublin.)

162 _____ or armlet, a flat and hollow bar. 2oz. 11dwts. 7grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)

163 _____ a hollow and half-round bar. 4oz. 7dwts. 1gr. (Royal Irish Academy.)

164 _____ a broad flat bar. 10dwts. 20grs. (Thomas Tobin, Esq., F.S.A., of Ballincollig, County of Cork.)

Found at Ahinagh, in the County of Cork, in June, 1851.

- 165 A very large penannular gold hollow bracelet, with expanded cups at the ends. 16oz. 17dwts. 4grs.
(Royal Irish Academy.)
- 166 A crossed end of a gold bracelet. 1 oz. 11grs. do.
- 167 A large gold bracelet, with hollow bar, and not closed at the ends. 5oz. 5dwts. 16grs. (Mr. West, of Dublin.)
- 168 A penannular gold bracelet, formed of three bars twisted and bound together. 13oz. 1dwt. 1gr.
(Royal Irish Academy.)
- 169 An ingot of gold, in form like a house-brick. 8oz.
(The Rev. Mr. Townsend, of Derry, County of Cork.)

This relic was found, with a large number of others, rings, armillæ, etc., in the year 1840, in the neighbourhood of Dunmanway, in the County of Cork; but it is believed, that, with the exception of this specimen, all the others were shortly afterwards melted down.

- 170 An ingot of gold. 12dwts. 9grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 171 A scrap of gold, a fragment. 3dwts. 12grs. do.
- 172 A gold Torc ring, not penannular, but of a twisted and platted form. 8dwts. 6grs. (Late Mr. R. Anthony.)

See a notice of this relic, which was found near Waterford, in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, No. 18, June, 1848, vol. v. p. 154; engraved also in the *Journal of the same Society*, No. 21, March, 1849, vol. vi. p. 58.

- 173 A gold bracelet or armilla, not penannular, and of a twisted pattern. 1oz. 15dwts. 6grs. (Late Mr. R. Anthony.)

This relic was found at Virginia, in the County of Cavan, in the year 1833. It will be seen engraved and described in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, No. 18, June, 1848, vol. v. p. 154.

- 174 A twisted and platted gold ring, not penannular, but of a length of gold rolled round in the form of a ring. 3dwts. 17grs. (Zachariah C. Hawkes, Esq., of Moneens, Bandon, County of Cork.)

This relic was purchased in Bandon. It is engraved and described in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, No. 18, June, 1848, vol. v. p. 155.

- 175 A gold ring, penannular, and the ends then joined, being formed of a length of gold cast and bent round in the

form of a ring, and ornamented with nobs, globules, etc.
5dwts. 3 grs. (Edward Hoare, Esq., of Cork.)

This ring was purchased in Cork, in July, 1844. It is most probably, as well also as the preceding specimen, of a somewhat later period to that of the other relics here mentioned, and perhaps may be termed a connecting point between the early and mediæval objects of this kind of former times.

- 176 A gold penannular Torques, found at Tara, in the County of Meath. 27oz. 7dwts. 20grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 177 _____ and found also at Tara. 12oz. 7dwts. 13grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 178 A small and very neat penannular gold twisted Torques. 3oz. 3dwts. 15grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 179 A Torques, penannular, formed of a broad band of twisted gold. 19dwts. 18grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 180 _____ 17dwts. 12grs. do.
- 181 _____ formed of a narrow fillet of gold. 12dwts. 14grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 182 _____ formed of a thick bar of gold, and twisted so as to represent a hank of wire. 12oz. 10dwts. 7grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 183 _____ formed of a plain circular bar of gold. 5oz. 3dwts. 18grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 184 _____ formed of a plain square bar of gold. 9oz. 16dwts. 18grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 185 _____ formed of a flattened bar of gold, and bent up for use as an armlet. 3oz. 9dwts. 9grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 186 A penannular gold gorget or lunette, rudely ornamented, and without disks at the ends. 2oz. 2dwts. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 187 _____ ornamented and terminating with disks. 4oz. 3dwts. 22grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 188 _____ 3oz. 4dwts. 3grs. do.
- 189 _____ 1oz. 10dwts. 11grs. do.
- 190 _____ 1oz. 7dwts. 15grs. do.
- 191 _____ 1oz. 3dwts. do.
- 192 _____ 1oz. 9grs. do.
- 193 _____ 18dwts. 2grs. do.
- 194 _____ 16dwts. 6grs. do.
- 195 _____ a fragment. 8dwts. 15grs. do.
- 196 _____ 5dwts. 12grs. do.

- 197 A penannular gold gorget or lunette, but broken into two pieces. 18dwts. (Royal Irish Academy.)
 198 ————— but not broken, and very perfect. 16dwts. 15grs. (Late Mr. R. Anthony.)

See a notice of this specimen in the Journal of the Archaeological Institute, No.18. June, 1848, vol.v. p.154.

- 199 ————— a very fine example, found at Mangerton, near Killarney, in the County of Kerry, in the year 1842, eight feet below the surface of a bog. 37dwts. 6grs.
 (Formerly in the possession of Richard Beare Tooker, Esq., of Cork; now in the collection of Thomas Tobin, Esq., F.S.A., of Ballincollig, County of Cork.)
 200 A small horse-shoe-shaped case, made of twisted gold wire thread, like filigree work. 20grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
 201 ————— 8dwts. 2grs. do.
 202 ————— 5dwts. 2grs. do.
 203 A gold box, found with a penannular cupped-end bracelet in it—the box. 19dwts. 11grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
 204 ————— the bracelet. 19dwts. 11grs. do.
 205 A gold box, found with a penannular plain bracelet in it—the box. 19dwts. 20grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
 206 ————— the bracelet. 1oz. 2grs. do.
 207 A large hollow double crisp or ball, formed of thin gold. 2oz. 6dwts. 6grs, (Royal Irish Academy.)
 208 ————— 2oz. 7dwts. 7grs. do.
 209 ————— 2oz. 8grs. do.
 210 ————— 1oz. 17dwts. 13grs. do.
 211 ————— 1oz. 9dwts. 9grs. do.
 212 ————— 1oz. 8dwts. 20grs. (Mr. West, of Dublin.)
 213 A gold head-ornament, with lateral circular disks, made to resemble wire-work, and with seven ribs or bars, a little injured. 3oz. 5dwts. 5grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
 214 A similar gold head-ornament, with four bars or ribs, much injured. 4oz. 1gr. (Royal Irish Academy.)
 215 ————— with five bands or ribs, much injured. 7oz. 8dwts. 1gr. (Royal Irish Academy.)
 216 A gold ribbed circular disk, with a central opening. 1oz. 2dwts. 2grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
 217 A fillet of gold, broad and ornamented with a wheel pattern. 5oz. (Royal Irish Academy.)

- 218 A fillet of gold, narrow and ornamented with a dotted pattern.
1dwt. 2grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 219 A gold fibula, with a pendant ring-ornament. 3dwts. 14grs.
(Royal Irish Academy.)
- 220 Another and similar. 2dwts. 12grs. do.
- 221 A gold skewer or pin of a very rude form. 1oz. 17dwts. 6grs.
(Royal Irish Academy.)
- 222 A gold circular disk or spangle, with a cross-shaped ornament large and flat. 13dwts. 20grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 223 ————— and similar. 13dwts. 10grs. do.
- 224 ————— but smaller and thinner. 4dwts. 12grs.
(Royal Irish Academy.)
- 225 ————— but ornamented with a cross formed of triangles, imperfect. 2dwts. 2grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 226 A bulla, of a hollow ball-shape, formed of lead, and covered with thin gold plate, and highly ornamented. 2oz. 6dwts. 10grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 227 ————— heart-shaped, hollow, and of lead, and covered with thin gold plate, and highly ornamented. 4oz. 14dwts. 12grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 228 Similar, but slightly ornamented, and not angular. 1dwt. 1gr. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 229 to 235. Seven gold beads, shaped like double cones, weighing from nine to eleven grains each. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 236 to 242. Seven gold beads, shaped like those last, but expanded at their ends, and weighing from 1dwt. 4grs. to 1dwt. 10grs. each. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 243 to 249. Seven gold beads or cylinders, weighing from five to seven grains each. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 250 A gold cup-shaped ornament, imperfect. 16dwts. 2grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 251 An oblong thin plate of gold and plain. 2dwts. 18grs. do.
- 252 ————— 2dwts. 6grs. do.
- 253 ————— 1dwt. 21grs. do.
- 254 ————— 1dwt. 8grs. do.
- 255 An oblong plate of thin gold with a hook attached. 4dwts. 2grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)
- 256 ————— 3dwts. 17grs. do.
- 257 ————— ribbed. 2dwts. 4grs. do.
- 258 ————— 2dwts. 5grs. do.
- 259 ————— 1dwt. 18grs. do.
- 260 ————— 1dwt. 18grs. do.
- 261 Fragments of thin gold spirals with hooks, and apparently of neck or arm ornaments. 2oz. 13dwts. 15grs. (Royal Irish Academy.)

- 262 A collar or gorget of red gold, ornamented with three ribs, and dotted with a nail-head pattern, broken into four pieces. 16oz. 11dwts. (Royal Irish Academy.)

P.S. I purpose (*deo volente*) to continue this Descriptive Catalogue and List at some future period, should opportunities for so doing offer; and, in the interim, I would feel obliged, if collectors who have any specimens of these singular relics of the bygone days of Ireland in their possession or cabinets, would favour me with correct and accurate particulars of them, and, if possible, a little sketch or drawing, so that I may be able to describe them without a possibility of mistake.

EDWARD HOARE.

XII.

SUGGESTIONS ON AN UNPUBLISHED SHILLING OF QUEEN ANNE OF THE SECOND ISSUE OF THE EDINBURGH MINT, BEING AN ATTEMPT TO RECONCILE THE DATE OF THE COIN WITH THE TRADITIONARY TALE AS TO THE CAUSE OF SUCH SECOND ISSUE.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 26th January, 1854.]

OF the two events, not uninteresting to numismatists, as connected with the reign of Queen Anne, viz. (1), the alteration made in the armorial bearings on the reverse of the coins of both the English and Scottish mints, conse-

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quent on the formal union of the two kingdoms, and (2) the cessation of the working of the Scottish mint (1709), it is not the purport of the present paper to consider.

One or two facts, however, connected with the coinage of the latter mint, it is considered may be not altogether undeserving of a passing notice, the more especially as there exists one piece which is altogether unnoticed (it is believed) by any numismatic writer, viz., a Shilling of the Edinburgh mint, having for date and mark 1707 E*.¹

The fact, then, that Queen Anne's shilling of the Edinburgh mint with the very rare and unusual date and mark of 1707 E* has hitherto escaped the notice of numismatic writers, would seem to render it desirable, in directing attention to it, that some little examination should be made into what is already published with respect to this mint, and then that it should be considered whether this new variety offers any and what difficulty to such received account, whether, in short, it is capable of a satisfactory explanation in aid of the tale recorded in connexion with what is termed the second issue in the above reign from the Edinburgh mint.

From Snelling, nothing can be gleaned; he merely

¹ In the month of February, 1849, in looking over the cabinet of Mr. H. O. Cureton, my attention was attracted to some few bright-looking shillings of Queen Anne (being part of a recent purchase of coins), with E* under the bust; and, finding that they bore the peculiar date of 1707, I suggested, on purchasing one, the propriety of a specimen being kept for the British Museum and Mr. Marshall, of Birmingham. If I am correctly informed, the Museum did not previously possess one. Mr. Marshall, however, I found had, some months before, already procured one, though in poor condition, viz., Lot 282, Maydwell's Sale, in March, 1848, in the Catalogue of which, however, no particular remark was made respecting it.

states, that the pieces of the Edinburgh mint are distinguished by having E or E* under the bust.

Ruding, in his *Annals* (Edin. 1840, vol ii. p. 62), however, against the date 1707, thus records:

“The losses which private persons might sustain by reducing the coin of Scotland to the standard and value of the coin of England, were to be made good out of a fund created by the 15th article of the Union; and by a statute of the 7th of Anne, £1200 were to be allowed out of the coinage duty, for the expenses of the mints of Scotland.

“In consequence of these regulations, all the old silver money was presently called into the mint, to be re-coined into sterling money, the same as the English; and the crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences which were then struck, bearing date 1707 and 1708, are to be distinguished from those coined in England, only by the letter E, for Edinburgh, stamped upon them under her Majesty’s bust.

“There was upon this occasion brought into the Mint at Edinburgh to be re-coined in the year 1707 of silver monies then current in Scotland, over and above what is usually hoarded up and laid by in like cases, which was by the silversmiths converted into plate and bullion, and some thousand pounds that came in afterwards, the value of £411,117 10s. 9d. sterling, as I learn from the excellent and judicious preface prefixed by Mr. Thomas Ruddiman to Mr. James Anderson’s *Thesaurus Diplomatum et Numismaticum Scoticè*. But all this last mentioned sum was *not* coined at that time, as the same learned person further informs us; for the *invasion* which happened near the end of the year 1707, made it necessary to issue again for common use a great number of the 40s. pieces Scottish, and of the other coins of that sort that had been brought

into the mint just before. Besides which £40,000 sterling in English milled money, that they included in the account, had no occasion to be re-coined; and this is the reason why the sum formerly mentioned to have been minted at Edinburgh by the English moneyers sent from the Tower to instruct those in Scotland in the usages of the English mint, was so much less than the sum last said to have been brought into the mint at Scotland."

And under date 1708, Ruding adds (p. 64):

"In this year, after the apprehensions of invasion were at an end, the forty-shilling pieces Scottish, and the other coins of that sort, which had been brought to the mint at Edinburgh, but which had been issued again from the necessity of that time, were called a second time into the mint, and re-coined into sterling money, the same as the English.

"These coins were distinguished from those coined in 1707 by a mullet of six points, which was placed after the letter E under the Queen's bust. They are the *last* coins struck in Scotland. . . ."²

Mr. Marshall (Milled Money, 1838), in his work at p. 18 of his Introduction, has nearly the same story, save that he *omits* mention of a sixpence, 1708 E, and *adds* the date 1709, and thus concludes:—"This second coinage is distinguished from the former one by a mullet of six points (*), which is placed after the letter E under the Queen's bust: they consist only of shillings and sixpences, dated 1708, and shillings in 1709; and on the shilling struck in 1709 the mullet or star is much smaller than on

² This edition of Ruding (1840) has not, it will be seen, taken advantage of the Work on Milled Coins by Mr. Marshall, of date 1838, to correct the omission as to the shilling of 1709 E*.

those in 1708, and on many of them is so very faint as to be scarcely perceptible. . . .”

Referring now to the work of Mr. Hawkins (1841), it will be found, that his Tabular Statement (though in the text he is not so clear as to the existence of a sixpence, 1708 E*) is as follows, which coincides with the coins enumerated by Mr. Marshall.

1707 . E under bust	Crown. +	Hf-Crown. +	Shilling. +	Sixpence. +
1708 . E . .	+	+	+	
1708 . E* . .			+	+
1709 . E* . .			+	

Mr. Lindsay, however, in his “View of the Coinage of Scotland” (1845), in adopting Ruding’s account, mentions, that both in the British Museum and in his own Collection is to be found a sixpence, 1708 E (see pp. 68, 213).

To the Tabular Statement of Mr. Hawkins, therefore, must be added the shilling under discussion, viz. 1707 E*.³

The important question now arises, as to whether the existence of this new shilling interferes at all with the legend of the second issue from the Edinburgh mint, as narrated by Ruding. And it would be very hard to be obliged to give up the story. A brief examination, how-

³ As also the sixpence 1708 E. I may add, too, that the mullet or star on this shilling of 1707 E* appears to consist of five points only, though this may have arisen from being badly struck. And there is another peculiarity which I do not find in any other of Ann’s shillings, viz., there is no point or dot over the bust, between the words DEI and GRATIA.

ever, will, it is submitted, serve to show, that it possibly is not irreconcilable with the date 1707.

Various causes, which are needless here to mention, produced in many quarters those elements of disaffection against the recent union of the two kingdoms, which rose almost into open rebellion, as well in England as in Scotland. Taking advantage of these circumstances, and aided by assistance from the French Court, an expedition was fitted out from Dunkirk, under the command of the Chevalier de Forbin, the young Pretender himself accompanying it, and of whom it is said (Coxe's *Life of Marlborough*): "Anticipating the functions of sovereignty, he created a master of the Scottish mint, and even issued orders for the regulation of a new coinage." From the same authority we find, that the Duke of Marlborough had early information of these warlike preparations, the authority for which is a letter of the gallant Duke's, of date "17 Feb., 1708"; and history records the arrival off Edinburgh of the French fleet on the 23rd of March following. Alarmed, however, by the appearance of the British fleet under Sir George Byng, the Pretender withdrew, and the *intended* invasion came to an end. The alarm, therefore, caused to the nation by the threatened invasion must speedily have ceased; and it is natural to suppose, that the "Scottish Money" re-issued in the old form on account of the emergency was soon called in again, and that the issue of the new money coined therefrom as speedily as possible followed.

Now the apparent discrepancy in *dates* would be reconciled if we assign Ruddiman's "latter end of 1707" to be reckoned after the *old* style, and the repulsion by the British fleet, stated to have been in "March, 1708," after the *new* style. In other words, as in the old style the new

year was taken to commence on the 25th of March, and that, as in 1752, on the alteration of style, that year was dated back to January, 1751, O.S., the discrepancy would disappear.

The shilling, therefore, marked "1707 E*," if coined from a die made previous to the 24th March, 1707 (old style), would clearly be in time to fit the version cited from Ruding, as to the cause of the two issues from the Edinburgh mint.

And, therefore, although the authority cited by Ruding was unaware of the shilling 1707 E*, as also that of 1709 E*, he may not be incorrect in his legend, and, consequently of the occasion of the two distinguishing marks which these "Scottish" coins bear.

JOSEPH GIBBS, M.A.

Inner Temple, November, 1853.

XIII.

REMARKS ON THE BLUNDERED LEGENDS FOUND UPON THE ANGLO-SAXON COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 26, 1854.]

HAVING given particular attention for the last four years to the coins of the Anglo-Saxons, I am induced to offer a few suggestions on Article XII., No. 62 of the Numismatic Chronicle: "Uncertain Coins of the Anglo-Saxon period," by M. Thomsen, of Copenhagen.

With regard to these extraordinary numismatic puzzles, I look upon them as *forgeries*, executed in all probability by the Danes, who, History informs us, infested and committed all kinds of depredations in Kent and elsewhere, during the reigns of Ethelred II., Canute, and Edward the Confessor. That the coins were counterfeited to an alarming extent is manifestly certain, or why should such stringent measures have been adopted for the protection of the money in the reigns of Ethelred II. and Canute as are given in Ruding, vol. i. p. 133, line 14, "In the ordinances," etc., and again at p. 137, line 11, "In his laws he provided for the preservation of his money," etc.

M. Thomsen observes, at the 16th line of his article : "They forget also, that if the coiners did not make the dies themselves, they were often obliged to resort to die-makers, who were as ignorant in the knowledge of orthography as they were inaccurate in their profession." I quite agree with the justness of these remarks in part, i. e. so far as relates to the mere transposition or absence of a few letters in the names of the monarchs, moneyers, and towns ; but when we meet with coins having legends so strangely metamorphosed as those now exhibited, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the Collection of M. Thomsen, I am of opinion then, that they are not the work of illiterate forgers, but rather that of men who had a thorough knowledge of the art they practised ; and in support of this assertion, I maintain, that the coiner who could so accurately copy the heads and types of the then circulating money could have just as accurately produced the legends, therefore all such extravagant deviations from the true spelling should rather be considered as an intentional act, than the want of orthographical knowledge.

I will now attempt to explain M. Thomsen's coins, Nos. 1, 2, 3.

No. 1. Type of Ethelred (Hildebrand, tab. 4, D) and Canute (Hildebrand, tab. 4, B).

Obv.—†E⊙EPTD Γ.ONCLO+. 1st. part of a cross; 2nd. an E; 3rd. an ⊙, which may be intended for D; 4th. EWAD; the whole put together, EDEWAD: now follows an inverted L, thus Γ, in the place of the R for REX., and the remaining portion of the legend, ONCLO, is certainly equivalent to ANCLO.

Rev.—†ETDE⊙LD M^o⊙IUM. The first letter of the town may be intended for L, in which case it would read LVM, possibly *Lynne* in *Kent*.

This coin, if we acknowledge the trifling modifications in the legends, should certainly be classed to Edward the Confessor. Its weight is undoubtedly most remarkable, but I am inclined to consider that rather the result of accident than intention; however, the discovery of others of a corresponding weight might materially assist in coming to a different conclusion. I have had a penny of Ethelred II. clearly reading LVM.

No. 2. Type of Canute (Hild. fig. E).

Obv.—†NVBTEI+. This word contains NVT for ENUT, and the remaining letters BEI+ may mean REIX for REX: then follows TNCLOBVM, the explanation of which can only be *Anglorum*.

Rev.—†INITN N^oO (or MIO) DN. I have a coin precisely similar, which gives MIO for MO as the true reading; next comes DN, perhaps *Thanet* in *Kent*, which at that time was spelled DÆNED.

Admitting that these slight alterations favour the attribution, I shall class coin No. 2 to Canute.

No. 3. Type of Canute (Hild. fig. E).

Obv.—XHEOLFNF + VΓONV.EΓ. This appears to read VOL. XVII.

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Heollnl Alonuel, and although it sounds somewhat like *Hoel*, the Welsh king, it cannot be classed to him with certainty until other specimens turn up reading more intelligibly; for the present I consider it a blundered coin of Harold, copied from a coin of Canute.

Rev.—+EN:⊙E⊙Λ REVENI, *Gnoe on Reveani* or *Reveni*. I can offer no safe explanation of this legend, but it sounds not very dissimilar to *Rumenea*, now *Romney*, in Kent. This town had the privileges of a mint under Ethelred II., Canute, Harold, etc.

No. 4. This coin is designated by M. Thomsen as “the most remarkable of them all,” and such I should have considered it, but for the D in *Ancdo*, and the extraordinary irregularity of the legend on the reverse. I, therefore, with all due deference to the opinion of so learned a numismatist as M. Thomsen, will venture to offer a different solution of this numismatic enigma. Type as No. 1.

Obv.—+DÆPIE REX ANDO, allowing the D and Æ to exchange places, we have *Ædivie, Edward*; convert the D in ANDO into an L, and read *Anclo* or *Anglo*. The entire and true reading would then stand *Ædivie Rex Anclo*, which has too striking an analogy to *Edward Rex Anglo* to justify any other attribution at present.

Rev.—+DNI ONI DNL·I⊙AI. This legend is perfectly unintelligible to me, and although I have exercised all the ingenuity in my power, still I cannot suggest any word at all approaching Mr. Thomsen's supposed reading VSHLIOAI; and this he conceives may be the same place as VSTLA, a reading of a town mentioned by M. Hildebrand, at page 107, under Ethelred II. M. Thomsen adds, “Which has existed, but—where? With regard to VSTLA, I have no doubt in my own mind that it is intended for VNVESTLVN in Yorkshire, from the fact, that it has the moneyer Ulfetel, who was also a moneyer at York under Ethelred II. Edward the Confessor, and Harold II.

I will now describe the three coins exhibited. They are of a similar character to those I have been endeavouring to explain, but have far more barbarous and confused legends, so bad are they, that it would be absurd to attempt to explain them.

No. 1. Type of Canute (Hild., tab. 6, C).

Obv.—× FRNEVNTIOL· ONI.

Rev.—+ RNLN₂EDIVENII:I. Weight, 16grs.

No. 2. Type of Canute, as No. 1, with a larger head.

Obv.—+ EIÐEVIXEILOIE.

Rev.—+ IE⊙E⊙IVM + EV⊙LRVE. Weight, 16 grs.

No. 3. Type of Canute (Hild., E).

Obv.—+ EOTI + NDIEΓHEΓICO.

Rev.—XIVOEIOIFCON). Weight, 20 grains.

W. WEBSTER.

XIV.

ON PONTEFRACT SIEGE PIECES.

20, OLD BOND STREET,

23rd March, 1854.

DEAR SIR,

I SEND for your inspection a Siege-piece of Pontefract Castle, respecting which I shall be happy to have the opinion of the members of the Numismatic Society; it is so much above the usual weight of these pieces, that it is

evidently intended for a higher value than any that has yet been met with, so far as I have been able to ascertain. The only specimens which have been engraved are square and octangular pieces, supposed to represent the value of twelve pence; the former has, on the side of the Castle, XII., instead of the hand and sword.

Ruding, Pl. 29, engraves two of Charles I. and two of Charles II., the weights of which are from 66 to 74 grains. In a note to this work (vol. ii. p. 332) it is stated, "Folkes says that crowns and half-crowns were coined, but shillings only have yet appeared, whose weights are so irregular as to have given rise to the idea that larger pieces were intended; some of them weigh as much as 89 grains." In the place referred to, however, Folkes says nothing about crowns, but speaks only of half-crowns and shillings: his words are, "Whilst the Castle of Pontefract was defended for King Charles I. in 1648, half-crowns were struck there in the form of a lozenge, like those coined at Newark, with shillings also of the same make, and some that were round or eight-cornered." Snelling had heard of half-crowns, but could never procure a drawing of one.

The piece now exhibited weighs 146 grains; it is of the lozenge form, and has on the obverse C.R. under a crown, with the motto, "Dum spiro spero"; on the reverse, a castle with three towers, on the centre of which is a flag; and from one side tower issues a hand holding a sword, on the other the letters O.B.S., and below the date 1648.

The average weight of the shillings hitherto described appears to be about 70 grains, and, such being the case, there is little doubt this piece was intended for a much higher value, weighing more than double any others, but whether it was a two-shilling piece or a half-crown is uncertain, although the probability is in favour of the latter,

as half-crowns are positively alluded to by Folkes as having been struck, and especially as it has the appearance of being worn at the edges, and has a hole at one of the extremities, which has decreased its original weight. I also exhibit, for the sake of comparison, the four varieties published by Ruding, which I recently obtained with the larger piece from Belgium; they are in much better condition than usual, and the weights more than those quoted by Ruding or Folkes.

		grs.	Ruding.
Ruding, pl.xxix. fig. 10,	Charles I., octagonal,	79	74
„ „ fig. 11,	do. lozenge	83	66
„ „ fig. 12,	Charles II., octagonal	65	71
„ „ fig. 13,	do. do. hanc dedit, etc.	72	71

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours most obediently,

W. CHAFFERS.

J. B. Bergne, Esq., *Treasurer*,
Numismatic Society.

XV.

PROFESSOR HOLMBOE ON COINS OF ETHELRED II.

[Read May 25, 1854.]

MESSIEURS,

AYANT l'honneur d'être Associé Étranger de votre savante Société, je prends la liberté de vous adresser quelques

remarques à l'occasion de la notice, que Mr. W. B. Dickinson a communiquée dans le Numismatic Chronicle, Octobre, 1853, p. 99, sq., d'une trouvaille de monnaies à l'île de Man, contenant exclusivement des monnaies du Roi Ethelred II., du type avec LRVX au revers, Ruding, Pl. XXII. 4, ou C chez Hildebrand. Mr. Dickinson émet l'opinion, que ce type puisse être adopté à l'occasion du baptême du prince Norvégien Olaf Tryggvason en 994, et que par conséquent, il ne soit pas parmi les premiers types du Roi Ethelred, s'en rapportant aussi à la circonstance, que la trouvaille ne présentât point de monnaies des rois antécédans. J'ai émis une opinion différente dans un article, que j'ai inséré dans les Mémoires de la Société Impériale d'Archéologie de St. Petersbourg, vol. iv. p. 361, et suiv., dans lequel j'ai rendu compte de deux trouvailles de monnaies faites en Norvège en 1848, l'une à Kaldal, une ferme située près de 100 milles anglaises au Nord de la ville de Throndhjem (Drontheim), l'autre à Bore, une ferme aux environs de la ville de Stavanger. Ces deux trouvailles continrent pour la plus grande partie des monnaies anglo-saxonnes du roi Ethelred II., des deux types seulement, Ruding, Pl. XXII., No. 4 et No. 9 —15, ou Hildebrand, B et C ; et parmi les monnaies, que les accompagnaient, il n'y eut une seule, qui pût avec vraisemblance être attribué au 11^{me} siècle. De la circonstance, qu'il n'y eut que deux types d'Ethelred, j'ai tiré la conclusion, que ces deux sont les premiers types de ce roi, et la trouvaille de Mars vient affirmer mon opinion, puisqu'on aurait plus de raison à attendre les monnaies trouvées accompagnées d'autres du même prince que de les attendre accompagnées de celles des princes précédans au étrangers contemporains. De l'absence d'autres types d'Ethelred je conclus, qu'il n'en existait aucun au temps,

—

où la somme pût déposée. A l'appui de mon opinion vient encore, que le type avec LRVX est le premier, qui fût imité par les princes Scandinaves, qui commençaient à frapper des monnaies dans nos pays septentrionaux. Non seulement Sven en Danemark et Olaf en Svède, mais aussi le duc régent de la Norvège, Håcon, dit le Mauvais, imitait le type avec LRVX (voyez Köhne's Zeitschrift für Münz-Siegel- und Wappen-Kunde, 6^{ten} Jahrgang, où j'ai traité les commencements du monnayage en Norvège). Le duc Håcon fût assassiné A.D. 995; le type, qu'il imitait, doit donc avoir précédé cette époque de quelques années au moins.

Voilà, Messieurs mes raisons pour la supposition, que LRVX nous présente les premières monnaies du roi Ethelred II. et la main de la Providence les secondes en ordre. Je prends la liberté de les soumettre à votre jugement éclairé.

Agrérez, Messieurs, l'assurance du grand intérêt, avec lequel je suis vos travaux, et du profond respect, avec lequel j'ai l'honneur d'être

Votre très-humble et très obéissant serviteur,

C. F. HOLMBOE.

Christiania, le 21 Avril, 1854.

A la Société Numismatique de Londres.

P.Sc. Après avoir fini ma lettre, j'ai feuilleté l'ouvrage de Mr. Hildebrand, Monnaies Anglo-saxonnes du Cabinet Royal de Stockholm, et j'y ai trouvé à la page 60 la description d'une trouvaille, sans laquelle il n'y avait des monnaies d'Ethelred que du type avec LRVX, aux pp.39 et 67 deux travailles, qui fournirent les types avec LRVX et avec la main, et aux pp.45 et 54 deux autres fournissant les types avec LRVX, avec la main et avec la petite croix.

XVI.

UNPUBLISHED COINS.

[Read May 25, 1854.]

38, *Norland Square*, 14th June, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR,

UNDER the impression that one of the objects of the Numismatic Chronicle is to make known coins hitherto unpublished, I beg to hand the description of a few in my cabinet, which, if they should prove acceptable, I propose to follow up with further communications.

CUNOBELINE.

Obv.—CUNO. A horse galloping to the left, an ornament above.

Rev.—CAMV, An ear of wheat terminated in a figure resembling an ace of clubs. *N.* 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. Weight, 82 grs.

The variety here consists in the horse going to the left, and the peculiar figure on the reverse. This type is not noticed by Mr. Hawkins; and there is no specimen in the British Museum, or in the extensive collection of the late Mr. Cuff. The work is fine for the period.

TARENTUM.

Obv.—A scallop shell.

Rev.—An incuse square, similar to the brass coin of Syracuse figured by Mionnet, vii. pl. xxxviii. 10. *R.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Weight, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

This attribution may not be considered certain, but the style of the shell resembles the coins of this town more than of any other.

DELPHI.

Obv.—A ram's head looking to the right, below it is a dolphin.

Rev.—Two goat's heads facing each other, in a sunk square. \mathcal{A} $1\frac{1}{2}$. Weight, 22 grains.

This type is not noticed by De Bosset, from whose work Mionnet's list of these coins is compiled. There is one specimen in the British Museum, but that differs in having a dolphin over the goat's head on the reverse.

PRUSA AD OLYMPUM.

Obv.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΦΑΙΟΕ ΚΟΜΜΟΔΟΕ ΑΝΤΩΝ. Laurelled bust of Commodus to the right, with paludamentum.

Rev.—ΠΡΟΥΛΑΕΩΝ. A recumbent river god, with his left arm resting on an urn, from which water flows; in his right hand he holds a poppy and two ears of corn; in front is a plant. \mathcal{A} 8.

The reverse appears to be entirely new of this town.

CYZICUS.

Obv.—Head of Hercules, bearded, to the right, covered with the lion's skin placed on a tunny fish.

Rev.—A rough incuse, divided into four parts. Electrum size, 4. Weight, $249\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

This type does not appear in any of the lists of those rare coins to which I have access.

CLAZOMENE AND SAMOS.

Obv.—Head of a ram to the right, with a lizard under it.

Rev.—The fore part of a bull in a sunk square. \mathcal{A} . $1\frac{1}{2}$. Weight, 28 grains.

CROTONA.

Obv.—An eagle soaring.

Rev.—ΦΡΟ. A tripod or laurel leaf. \mathcal{A} . $4\frac{1}{2}$. Weight, $119\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

The fabric of this coin is particularly elegant; the type of the obverse is, I believe, quite new.

SYRACUSE.

Obv.—Galeated head of Pallas to the left.

Rev.—An incuse square, in the centre of which is a wheel, and in the four corners the letters ΣΥΡΑ. *Α.* 1. Weight, $8\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

The only specimen with which I am acquainted is in the British Museum, and that is slightly varied.

LYSIMACHUS.

Obv.—Head of young Hercules covered with the lion's skin.

Rev.—ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Jupiter Actophorus seated to the left; in front a crescent and half lion, below the throne a pentagon. *Α.* 8. Weight, 247 grains.

There is a specimen of this rare coin in the British Museum, but the adjuncts on the reverse are varied, and the style of work different. And in the collection of Major-General Fox there is one very similar to mine; but I am not aware that the type has been published, except in the catalogue of the Thomas collection.

ALYZIA.

Obv.—Head of Hercules, covered with the lion's skin

Rev.—ΑΛΥΖΑΙΩΝ. A bow, club, and quiver. *Α.* $4\frac{1}{2}$.

A new variety of the rare money of this town.

SAMOS.

Obv.—The skin of a lion's head, seen in front.

Rev.—ΑΟΧΙΤΗΣ. Fore part of a bull with ornamented collar, turned to the right, a laurel branch behind, a bee and ΣΑ below. *Α.* $5\frac{1}{2}$. Weight, 236 grs.

The workmanship and condition of this coin are remarkably fine: the name of the magistrate unpublished. This high weight is very unusual.

ANAZARBUS.

Obv.—Legend indistinct, bust of Plautilla.

Rev.—ANAZAPBEON NEOKOPON. An urn, above which is the date A. K. Σ. Æ. 4.

This appears to be the first coin known of the town with the title Neocoros. The date 221 is equivalent to A.D. 202.

NAGIDUS.

Obv.—A bearded head crowned with ivy to the right.

Rev.—ΝΑΓΙΔΙΚΟΝ. A female head to the right, with necklace, the hair bound up. *Æ.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. Weight, 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

This type appears to be unpublished, except in a few sale catalogues, although there are two specimens of this size and one smaller in the British Museum, and one of the large size in the cabinet of Major-General Fox.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

AUGUSTIN W. LANGDON.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., M.A.

XVII.

ON ROMAN COINS FOUND NEAR COLERAINE.

(FROM ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY.)

IN the month of April, 1854, the following appeared in the Coleraine Chronicle, and was copied into several other newspapers:—

“EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF COINS.—A very extraordinary discovery was made by a labouring man the other day, while cleaning out a ditch. He found an urn

containing 1937 coins, together with 341 ounces of silver, in pieces of various sizes. The coins are Roman, in the most perfect state of preservation, of the most antique description; and what is very singular, no two coins appear to bear the same superscription. The silver is composed of a large number of ingots, and ornamental pieces supposed to have been used on armour for horses. There are also several battle-axes, marked with Roman characters. The whole is now in the possession of Mr. James Gilmour, watchmaker, Coleraine, where they may be seen by any one curious in the science of numismatics."

A natural feeling of interest in a discovery which promised to throw some light on the ancient condition of Ireland, induced me to write to Mr. Gilmour, recommending that, before the articles thus fortunately discovered were dispersed, means should be taken for having a careful description of them put on record in the pages of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*; and Mr. Gilmour, fully concurring in this desire, soon afterwards placed the entire collection of coins in the hands of my friend, James Caruthers, Esq., the well-known numismatist, who has undertaken to prepare a detailed catalogue of them; the other articles he intrusted to me for a similar purpose. Mr. Gilmour has also explained to me more fully and more correctly than was possible in a hastily written newspaper paragraph, the circumstances connected with their discovery.

The discovery was made in the neighbourhood of Coleraine, viz., in the townland of Ballinrees, parish of Macosquin, and county of Londonderry, about three and a half miles west of Coleraine, and upon the estate of Lady Emily Richardson. It was made, as was stated in the newspapers, by a labouring man, but not "while cleaning

out a ditch." Had it been so, the inference might have been raised, that the hoard had been *deposited in a ditch*, and, consequently, *since* the formation of the existing land-divisions; but from a sketch-map of the field, since furnished to me, it is manifest that the deposit had no reference to any of the present boundaries. Neither was it found in "an urn"; there was no trace of any vessel or covering, although from the closeness with which the whole lay packed together, it is highly probable that the collection, when deposited in the earth, had been contained in some case, bag, or box, which has utterly decayed, so that no trace of it remains. It was found at such a depth below the surface, that it must have been carefully buried in the place where it was discovered; not simply dropped on the surface, and afterwards accidentally interred by the spade or the plough. The soil is "moory," but seems not to have been covered with water at any time since the deposit of the treasure. The coins in the collection amount to 1506, not 1937, as stated in the paragraph; they are all Roman, and of silver, but small, few being larger than a sixpence, and many considerably less: far from being "all in the most perfect state of preservation," many are clipped, defaced, and otherwise injured; they certainly are not "of the most antique description," as there is not a single *consular* coin in the heap; all are of the lower empire, and there are many duplicates. On these points, the Catalogue prepared by Mr. Carruthers will give more detailed and satisfactory information. The silver articles found along with the coins, and placed in my hands, weigh altogether, as ascertained by my friend Mr. Gray, of Castle-place, Belfast, not 341 ounces as stated, but 200 ounces 15 penny-weights, Troy, to which, however, must be added two or three ounces, for the weight of one half of one of the ingots

retained by Mr. Gilmour for the purpose of having it assayed. The fracture of this ingot shows the silver to be very fine. The pieces in the "find" are, briefly, eleven large and four small ingots, or rudely cast short silver bars, *unhammered*; seven ingots, or lumps of silver, of various shapes and sizes (chiefly small), *hammered, and most of them broken*; *uninscribed*: two ingots, or rather fragments of ingots, *hammered, and bearing inscriptions*; three fragments of what Mr. Carruthers conjectures to have been a large but very thin silver cup, or other similar vessel, *rudely ornamented*; five fragments of the knobbed rims of broad silver dishes, or perhaps of one such dish, if we suppose the edge to have been divided into compartments ornamented in different patterns, though in the same style; and twenty-five other fragments of manufactured plate, most of them so bruised, broken, and contorted, that it would be difficult to assign to them any definite use. There is no article in the "find" which could suggest to any but the most inexperienced eye the idea either of "horse armour," or a "battle-axe." A battle-axe of silver would indeed be an anomaly. A few of the pieces deserve notice on account of the style of their workmanship; these are here enumerated. (The reader is requested to refer to the Illustrative Plate in the Journal.)

1. A fragment of an ornamented silver cover for the lid of a box, or for some such purpose: there is a hole near the angle for one of the rivets by which it was fastened to the panel beneath. Only one compartment of the decoration is perfect: a small portion of a second remains, which had manifestly a different pattern. The remaining figure exhibits a floreated circle, enclosing two interlaced equilateral triangles, in the centre of which is a

six-leaved floret. The whole was formerly gilt. Work, Roman, and elegant.

2. An elegant strap or narrow plate of silver. The principal ornament consists of a waving double line branched with alternate spirals, flanked by lines, inclosing a row of dots, surmounted by inverted festoons, and finished below with little knobs. This also was gilt; work, Roman. The pattern was evidently impressed on this and the preceding article by pressure or by stamping.

3. A piece of very solid plate, which must originally have been costly, as it was carefully engraved by hand; it is now so contorted that it is impossible to determine its use. I have given the design as accurately as I could obtain it by pressure on softened paper. Work, Roman, or perhaps Greek.

4. One of the two hammered and inscribed fragments of ingots: it is probably a piece of one which had been issued from Constantinople to the mint-masters in some of the provincial cities which enjoyed the privilege of coining money, or else one which had been purchased by the moneyers from some private refiner, who, to prevent fraud, was obliged to put his name on the silver which he sold to the treasury. This fragment bears the inscription EXOFFPATRICII, i. e. *Ex Officinâ Patricii*, "From the manufactory of Patricius."¹ The other inscribed ingot,

¹ A similarly inscribed ingot is mentioned in Camden's *Britannia* (vol. ii. p. 16). Speaking of the Tower of London, it is remarked, "That it was both the treasury and mint of the Romans, appears from the silver ingot inscribed EX OFFICIO HONORII, found, with many gold coins of Honorius and Arcadius, in the old foundations of the Ordnance Office there in 1777." —EDRT.

which is nearly of the same shape, but larger, has only the last part of its inscription, shewing the letters CVRMISSI, i. e. *Curatoris Missi*, or perhaps *Procuratoris Missi*, i. e. "of the Manager Missus:" it may have read when perfect, "*from the Office of — sent forth as Manager,*" or *Procurator*.

5. A small fragment of a very solid piece of plate, apparently the lid of a flagon; as a part of the raised flange which closed against the side of the vessel, to shut in the contents tightly, still remains. It shews a human head seen in profile, with a few ornaments, the style of which, as well as that of the features of the face, and the manner of dressing the head, bespeaks the workmanship to be Egyptian. A trace of gilding is perceptible.

6. A very elegant silver ornament, which also was once gilt. The middle compartment, which is decorated with an eight-pointed star (perhaps symbolical of the eight winds), is raised above the plane of the two end divisions, allowing space for a belt or strap to pass beneath it: the end compartments contain two of the rivet-holes by which it was fastened to the object to which it belonged. Work, Roman.

I have not thought it necessary to give any drawing of the decoration of the large silver article which Mr. Caruthers conjectures to have been a cup, as it is in the very simplest style imaginable, consisting only of lines, circles, awkward imitations of foliage, formed by punching. Two punches were used; one to impress a plain dot, another a little circle, such as would be made by pressing the pipe of a small key on paper: the type is varied by punching occasionally the dot within the little circle. The silver is so thin, that if it really belonged to a cup or other vessel, it must have been merely the outer casing, which had been

lined and supported by a wooden or earthenware one inside, as it is not thicker than good writing-paper. Perhaps it may have been the covering of a helmet or small shield. The silver is so contorted, that it could not now be flattened without the risk of breaking it into pieces, and I have not thought myself warranted in trying the experiment.

It has been already remarked, that every article in the "find" was of *silver*. There was not a coin or article of gold or bronze, nor a specimen of jewellery, in the whole collection. This fact may assist in determining the purpose for which the whole had been gathered together. It was not a merchant's money-box, nor the hoard of a miser, nor the booty of a robber, nor the spoils of a warrior, nor the treasury of a monastery: in any of these cases the hoard would, almost beyond a doubt, have contained some gold or brass, or both, and, beyond a doubt, some article of plate in a perfect state; whereas it does not contain (with the exception of a portion of the coins) one unmutilated piece of wrought silver; all are bent, broken, and for every useful purpose destroyed, and nine-tenths of the whole consist of lumps, or rude castings, which, at the time when they were made, could have had no value at all except the intrinsic worth of the metal. The only use to which such a heap could be applied would be as *old silver*, intended to supply material to a silversmith for the exercise of his art. I have little doubt that the hoard had been originally collected for this use: how or why it came to be buried in the earth it is impossible now to say with certainty. It may have been deposited there by its owner for safety in troublesome times; or it may have been stolen from him, and buried by the robber for the purpose of concealment. But

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however it came there, its contents prove, to my mind convincingly, that *the art of manufacturing silver was practised, and perhaps extensively practised, in Ireland, at the time of its inhumation.*

It farther proves, as I conceive, that at that period *there was some intercourse between Ireland and the parts of Europe which had formerly been subject to the power of the Roman Emperors*; for there can be little doubt, that the articles in this hoard had all been collected within the limits of the ancient empire; in Britain, Gaul, or Spain, or, possibly, in Greece, Africa, or Egypt. The coins are all Roman: some of the ingots are impressed with inscriptions in the Latin language; and the workmanship of several of the pieces of plate is decidedly Roman. One is, as I judge, Egyptian; another may perhaps be Greek; but Egypt and Greece were included in the empire, and we can conceive numberless ways in which a silver vessel of Egyptian or Greek manufacture might find its way into the remotest provinces. A proconsul, a *publicanus*, an officer in the army, on shifting his quarters from one part of the empire to another, might easily bring such an article with him into Gaul or Britain, which, when injured by fire or other accident, might be broken up and sold for old silver. I do not think it necessary, therefore, to argue for the existence of a commerce between Ireland and Egypt, or Greece, at the time of the formation of this hoard. I apprehend we ought not to push an antiquarian inference further than is absolutely necessary to explain the facts. These, however, leave no doubt, that there was some kind of intercourse, direct or indirect, between Ireland and the Roman Empire, involving a reciprocal interchange of commodities, at the time when this mass of silver was gathered together, and imported

into this country. That it was not an intercourse of war only, is evident from the dilapidated condition of the plate and the silver.

And when was this? It is not easy to solve this question precisely. It must have been since the reign of Honorius, the latest emperor (as I have learned from Mr. Carruthers) whose inscription occurs on the coins, and probably before the erection of mints, and the issuing of silver money by the Anglo-Saxons in Britain, the Franks in Gaul, and the Visigoths in Spain. Had Saxon money been in common use in the neighbouring island, it is probable that some specimens would have occurred in a gathering so promiscuous as this. These limits would place the date of the formation of this hoard between A.D. 423 and A.D. 600.

It would therefore appear to be proved, that between these dates the art of the silversmith was exercised in Ireland, and that old plate and disused or damaged coins were then commercially imported as the materials of that trade. No doubt the articles of plate which were manufactured in this country were also used and worn in this country. Silver cups, flagons, and other utensils, fibulæ, and other ornaments, were to be seen in the houses of the chieftains, and on their persons, and those of their families; and there was also some foreign trade. By means of this commerce, the Irish merchants became acquainted with the use of coined money; they met with it abroad, and imported it into their own country; but they brought it to Ireland (and this is a curious fact) only as old silver for manufacturing purposes. The Irish people never used the Roman coinage as a circulating medium; nor did they, for ages after the time of which we are speaking, strike money of their own for the purposes of trade. Down to a comparatively recent period, the chief standard of value was

black-cattle; payments in gold and silver were also made occasionally, but when such payments are recorded in the annals, the *weight* is always specified in ounces, which prove that coined money was not then employed. There was therefore a mixture of rudeness and refinement in the social state of the country. The upper classes were enabled to indulge in splendour; but there was little profitable industry by which the people generally could attain to wealth. A country which carried on any considerable internal trade would infallibly have either adopted a foreign coinage, or established one of its own, as a medium of exchange.

The occurrence of this clear example of the importation of wrought silver, though damaged, from the limits of the Roman Empire, may enable us to explain the resemblance which is found between the Roman style of decoration and that which may be seen in some undoubted specimens of Irish art. The interlaced triangle, the star of eight points, and the wave and spiral, of which there are specimens in this collection, are also found, though seldom so beautifully executed, on fibulæ and other ancient ornaments made in Ireland. This seems to me to be the chief point in which this discovery has any important bearing on the history of native art. The question, *how, and how far, the early state of the arts in Ireland was influenced by the contemporary condition of Roman art*, is one of considerable interest, which it would be very desirable to see discussed by some one having learning, leisure, and opportunity to follow it out satisfactorily. For the solution of that question, the articles which have now been described, injured and imperfect though they are, will undoubtedly contribute some help: and, in this point of view, are interesting to the archæologist. Hence it is to be hoped, that means

will be taken for preventing them from being dispersed, or perhaps consigned to the melting-pot. They ought undoubtedly to be purchased for some public collection or museum, in which they would be carefully preserved and catalogued, so as to be always available to aid the researches of the student.

J. SCOTT PORTER.

Belfast, May 5th, 1854.

XVIII.

LIST OF ROMAN COINS FROM COLERAINE.

AS CLASSED BY JAMES CARRUTHERS, BELFAST.

JVLIAN II.

- 6 JVLIANVS AUG.—Re. Wreath, VOTIS V MVLTTIS X.—
Ex. TR.
- 1 Denarius—Re. Victory, Clipt.
- 2 Denarii—Re. Wreath, VOTIS XXX MVLTTIS XXXX.
- 4 JVLIANVS PFAVG.—Re. Wreath, VOTS V MVLTTIS X.—
Ex. SLVG.
- 1 Denarius—Re. Wreath, VOTIS V MVLTTIS X.—Ex. LVG.
- 1 „ Re. Wreath, VOTIS V MVLTTIS X.—Ex. CON.
- 1 „ Re. Wreath, VOTIS V MVLTTIS X.—Ex.
TCONST.
- 1 „ Re. Wreath, VOTIS V MVLTTIS X.—Ex. TCON.
- 1 „ Re. Wreath, VOTIS V MVLTTIS X.—Ex. SCON.
- 4 Denarii — Re. Wreath, VOTIS V MVLTTIS X.
- 3 „ Re. Wreath, VOTIS X MVLTTIS XX.
- 4 „ Re. Wreath, VOTIS X MVLTTIS XX. — Ex.
CONST.
- 1 Denarius—Re. Wreath, VOT X MVLTT XX.—Ex. SCONST.
- 1 „ Re. Wreath, VOT X MVLTT XX.—Ex. PLVG.

- JOVIANVS.**

1 Denarius—Re. Wreath, VOT V MVLX.—Ex. TCONST.
1 Medallion—Re. The Emperor standing under an arch.
GLORIA ROMANORVM.

5	Denarii	—	Re. Rome seated, holding a victory, VRBS ROMA. —Ex. TRPS.
3	„		Re. Rome seated, VICTVS ROMANORVM.— Ex. TRPS.
4	„		Re. Rome seated, holding a victory, VRBS ROMA. —Ex. LVGPS.
3	„		Re. Rome seated, holding a victory. VRBS ROMA. —Ex. RP.
3	„		Re. Wreath, VOT V MVLT X.—Ex. RT.
1	Denarius	—	Re. Wreath, VOT V.—Ex. CP.A.
1	„		Re. The Emperor standing, holding the labarum, and a victory, RESTITVTOR REIP.— Ex. LVG.
1	Clipt	„	Re. Rome seated.
13	Denarii	—	Re. Rome victrix, VIRTVS ROMANORVM, partially clipt.

32	Denarii	—	Re. Rome seated, VRBS ROMA.—Ex. TRPS.
7	"		Re. Rome seated, VRBS ROMA.
1	Denarius	—	Re. Wreath, VOT V MVLX.—Ex. RB.
1	"		Re. Wreath, VOT V.—Ex. CC.
1	"		Re. Rome seated, VRBS ROMA.—Ex. MOPS.
1	"		Re. Rome seated, VRBS ROMA.—Ex. PLVS.
1	"		Re. Rome seated, VRBS ROMA.—Ex. RQ.
1	"		Re. The Emperor standing, holding the standard of the cross, and a victory, RESTITVTOR REIP.—Ex. SMAQ.
2	Denarii	—	Re. The Emperor standing, holding the standard of the cross, and a victory, RESTITVTOR REIP.—Ex. PLVS.

- 1 Denarius—Re. The Emperor standing, holding the standard of the Cross, and a victory, RESTITVTOR REIP.—Ex. TES.
- 23 Partially Clipt Denarii—Re. Roma victrix seated, VRBS ROMA.

GRATIANVS.

DN GRATIANVS PFAVG.

- 22 Denarii — Re. Rome seated, VRBS ROMA.—Ex. TRPS.
- 11 Quinarii— Re. Rome seated, VRBS ROMA.—Ex. TRPS.
- 15 „ Re. Rome seated, VRBS ROMA.
- 5 Denarii — Re. Rome seated, VIRTVS ROMANORVM.
- 2 „ Re. Rome seated, VRBS ROMA.—Ex MOPS.
- 6 „ Re. Rome seated, VIRTVS ROMANORVM. — Ex. TRPS.
- 2 „ Re. Wreath, VOT X MVLX XX.
- 2 „ Re. Wreath, VOT X MVLX XV.—Ex. P*R.
- 1 Denarius—Re. Rome seated, VIRTVS ROMANORVM. — Ex. MOPS.
- 9 Denarii — Re. Rome victrix, VRBS ROMA.
- 10 „ Re. Rome seated, holding a globe and spear, VIRTVS ROMANORVM.—Ex. TRPS.

VALENTINIANVS II.

DN VALENTINIANVS JVN PFAVG.

- 3 Denarii — Re. Victory marching, holding garland and palm branch, VICTORIA AVGGG.—Ex. TRPS.
- 2 „ Re. Rome seated, holding a victory, VRBS ROMA.—Ex. AQ PS.
- 11 Clipt „ Re. Victory marching.
- 1 Clipt Denarius—Re. Rome seated, holding a victory.

THEODOSIYS MAGNVS.

DN THEODOSIYS PFAVG.

- 7 Denarii — Re. Roma victrix, VIRTVS ROMANORVM.
- 23 „ Re. Roma victrix, VIRTVS ROMANORVM.— Ex. TRPS.
- 6 „ Re. Clipt, various.
- 2 „ Re. Wreath, VOT X MVLX XX.—Ex. MOPS.
- 1 Denarius—Re. Roma victrix, VRBS ROMA.—Ex. LVGPS.
- 1 „ Roma victrix, VIRTVS ROMANORVM. — Ex. MOPS.
- 1 „ Re. A woman seated, her right foot on the prow of a vessel, holding a spear and cornucopiæ, CONCORDIA AVGGG.—Ex. TRPS.

MAGNVS MAXIMVS.

DN MAG MAXIMVS PFAVG.

- 35 Denarii — Re. A helmeted woman, holding a globe and spear,
VIRTVS ROMANORVM.—Ex. TRPS.
17 Partially Clipt Denarii—A helmeted woman, holding a globe
and spear, VIRTVS ROMANORVM.

VICTOR.

DN FL VICTOR PFAVG.

- 4 Clipt Denarii—Re. A helmeted woman, holding in her right
hand a globe, and in her left a spear.—
Ex. TRPS.
4 „ Re. VIRTVS ROMANORVM.

EUGENIVS.

DN EVGENIVS PFAVG.

- 8 Denarii — Re. Roma victrix seated, VIRTVS ROMANO-
RVM.—Ex. TRPS.
29 „ Roma victrix seated.

ARCADIVS.

DN ARCADIVS PFAVG.

- 39 Denarii — Re. Rome seated, VIRTVS ROMANORVM.—
Ex. MOPS.
8 „ Re. Rome seated, VIRTVS ROMANORVM.—
Ex. TRPS.
1 Quinarius—Re. Victory marching with garland and palm,
VICTORIA AVGG.—Ex. M.
28 Partially Clipt Denarii—Re. Rome seated, VIRTVS RO-
MANORVM.
3 Quinarii—Re. Rome seated, VIRTVS ROMANORVM.
2 Denarii — Re. Wreath, VOT V MVLX.—Ex. MOPS.
3 „ Re. Rome seated, VRBS ROMA.
3 „ Re. Wreath, VOT X MVLX.—Ex. MOPS.
1 Denarius—Re. Wreath, VOT V MVLX.
2 Denarii — Re. Wreath, VOT V MVLX.
3 Partially Clipt Denarii—Re. Rome seated.
47 Denarii — Re. Roma victrix, VIRTVS ROMANORVM.
2 Partially Clipt Denarii—Re. Wreath, VOT, X MVLX.

HONORIVS.

DN HONORIVS PFAVG.

- 45 Denarii — Re. Rome seated, VIRTVS ROMANORVM.—
Ex. MOPS.

- 3 Denarii — Re. Rome seated, VIRTVS ROMANORVM.—
Ex. TRPS.
- 14 Quinarii — Re. Rome seated, VIRTVS ROMANORVM.—
Ex TRPS.
- 30 „ Re. Rome seated, VIRTVS ROMANORVM.
- 3 Denarii — Re. Rome seated, VIRTVS ROMANORVM.
- 8 „ Re. Wreath, VOT V MVLX.—Ex. MOPS.
- 8 Quinarii, Clipt—Re. Rome seated.
- 1 Denarius—Re. Wreath, VOTIS XXX MVLXIS XXXX.
- 1 „ Re. Wreath, VOT X MVLX XV.
- 28 Denarii, Partially Clipt — Roma victrix seated, VIRTVS
ROMANORVM.

CONSTANTIVS II.

- DN CONSTANTIVS PFAVG.
- 7 Denarii — Re. Wreath, VOTIS XXX MVLXIS XXXX.—
Ex. SCON.
- 2 „ Re. Victory, VICTORIA · DD · NN · AVG.—Ex.
LVG.
- 7 Clipt „ Re. Wreath, VOTIS XXX MVLXIS XXXX.
- 6 Partially Clipt Denarii—Victory, VICTORIA DD NN AVG.

CONSTANTINVS III.

- DN CONSTANTINVS PFAVG.
- 2 Denarii — Re. A helmeted woman holding a victory, and the
hasta, VICTORIA AAA GGGG.—Ex.
LDPV.
- 3 Clipt „ Re. CONSTANTIVS and MAG MAXIMVS.
Re. Wreath, VOTIS XXX MVLX XXX.
- 557 Denarii—Legends Clipt off.
- 194 „ Partially Clipt.

XIX.

ON THE COINAGE OF THE DYNASTIES CALLED
THE BENEE-TOOLOON AND THE IKHSHEEDEE-
YEH, RULING IN EGYPT.

IN the examination of some Oriental coins acquired this year by the Museum, I had the good fortune to discover that one of them, a deenar, bore the name of a sovereign of the Benee-Tooloon, of whose money no example had been previously known to numismatists. Coins of another prince of the same family had been found, and our collection contained one classed under his name. In both cases the deenars, for that last mentioned was also a deenar, bore the name of the contemporary Abbásee Khaleefeh of Baghdád, with that of the Tooloonite in a subordinate position, and it was therefore not unlikely that some other coins of the same class might be found in the Museum and elsewhere classed to the Khaleefehs. And it must be borne in mind, that the absence of vowels and diacritical points renders the reading of the inscriptions on this Cufic money so difficult, that a practised Oriental numismatist may often be unable to read a word unless he knows what to expect. My discovery induced me to examine carefully all the coins to which I had access that might bear the names of princes of the Benee-Tooloon family, that is, those of the contemporary Abbásee Khaleefehs, and the



R.S.P. del.

Coins of the BENEE-TOOLOON and IKHSHEEDEEYEH.

result was highly satisfactory. I was able to separate in our collection eleven coins, all deenars, struck by three kings. Encouraged by this success, I persevered in my examination, and discovered five deenars of three kings of another family, which reigned not long after, that of the Ikhsheedeeyeh. Of one sovereign alone of those above-mentioned, of the Benee-Tooloon, and of two of the Ikhsheedeeyeh, were coins known to numismatists, those three being represented in the series which was the result of my search, and thus that search has made us acquainted with the coinage of three princes heretofore unrepresented in our collections. An inquiry so satisfactorily commenced leaves us no room to doubt, that we shall ultimately possess money of every prince of the two dynasties above mentioned, except those whose reigns were of such short duration, and so taken up by the struggle for power, that we cannot suppose them to have issued a coinage. Before leaving this part of the subject I am unwilling to omit saying how much I have been indebted to my colleague, Mr. Vaux, for his kind assistance in inquiries of this nature, and in this one in particular, and how greatly I value the readiness with which he has aided me in a province which his extensive knowledge of Eastern subjects has made peculiarly his own.

The history of the East during the rule of the two short dynasties whose coins we have to consider being but little known, I make no apology for briefly noticing it. It was my original intention to have treated of these dynasties more fully, and, in particular, to have added as complete a chronological table as I could construct; but an examination of the materials convinced me, that in doing this I should render this paper too long for the Numismatic Chronicle, since its subject is not generally interesting, and I have

therefore determined to confine myself to a few main particulars.¹

After Egypt had been conquered by the Muslims it was governed by viceroys, appointed by the Ummawee and Abbásee Khaleefehs, for more than two hundred years, until a viceroy, Ahmad, the son of Tooloon, a Turk by nation, rendered himself independent. The weakness of the Arabian empire, the power which the rich provinces under his rule conferred upon him, and his influence with his own fellow countrymen, who were a highly important body in the state, all contributed to the success of measures taken perhaps as much from necessity as from ambition. The central government was in the hands of Turkish emeers, the chiefs of a turbulent soldiery, in whose hands the Khaleefehs were generally puppets, maintained on sufferance, because of their supposed authority in spiritual matters. Whenever a Khaleefeh had the courage or the temerity to endeavour to regain the power of his ancestors, the result was war or intrigue so destructive as to threaten the ruin of the empire. We cannot, therefore, wonder, that the great fabric composed (like the image that Nebuchadnezzar saw) of so many and such various materials, began to grow weak, and to manifest signs of dismemberment. One by one the governors of provinces threw off their allegiance in temporal affairs, and founded dynasties of various power and duration.

Tooloon, the father of Ahmad, was a Turkish slave of the Khaleefeh El-Ma-moon, and filled important offices.

¹ The Khitat of El-Makreezee, and the works of Abu-l-Fida, Es-Suyootee, El-Is-hákee, El-Mekeen, and others, contain much important matter respecting the Bennee-Tooloon and the Iksheedecyeh.

His son, after having held other places with credit, was appointed, in the year 868, to the government of Egypt and Syria, by the Khaleefeh El-Moatezz billáh. By degrees he threw off his allegiance to his sovereign in temporal affairs, though he did not cease to cause him to be prayed for in the mosques, and to be mentioned as Prince of the Faithful upon the coins. In doing this he avoided wounding the feelings of the people, by repudiating the religious authority of the descendant and successor of Mohammad, with whom also future accommodation was not impossible. For seventeen years he continued to rule Egypt and Syria with great wisdom and vigour, and when "he was visited by the terminator of delights and separator of companions," he left to his son Khumáraweyh a kingdom bounded on the West by Barca (for he had made conquests in Northern Africa), and on the East by the Euphrates. The historians of Egypt relate many things of his magnificence, and tell us that he founded a new capital, and adorned it with splendid buildings. It was named El-Katáë', and was situate near El-Fustát, the first Arab metropolis of Egypt. Its extent was never great, and it was rather remarkable for the edifices which it contained. The chief mosque yet remains in the southern part of Cairo, which now partly occupies the site of this earlier capital, and is known as the mosque of Ibn Tooloon. This great building is interesting, both as being the largest in extent of the mosques in Cairo, and on account of its architecture. The minaret has a spiral staircase winding around it instead of within it, and was surmounted by a boat, in which grain was put to feed the birds. This boat fell a few years ago while I was residing in Cairo, and was neither put up again, nor was another substituted in its place. Around each side of the court is a colonnade sup-

porting horse-shoe arches, which are thus shewn to have been known in the East as early as the latter part of the ninth century of our era. Formerly there was a college with professorships of various sciences attached to this mosque, but this has come to an end, doubtless owing to the misappropriation of funds, and the mosque itself is in a disgraceful state of neglect and dilapidation.

Khumáraweyh, the son of Ahmad, although he came to the throne before he had attained to manhood, governed the kingdom with a strength and ability not unworthy of his father. At his accession, El-Moatemid was Khaleefeh, and had as his colleague El-Muwaffik, his brother. The Khaleefeh being an indolent prince, and El-Muwaffik both warlike and ambitious, the latter gained almost everything excepting the title and spiritual authority of the Khaleefeh. The natural result of this state of things was great jealousy and mistrust, of which Khumáraweyh skilfully vaile d himself, and thus, and by vigorous military measures, resisted every attempt at subjugation. With the next Khaleefeh, El-Moatadid, he made a treaty, engaging to pay an annual tribute and acknowledging his authority. To render the alliance firmer, a marriage was negotiated, and Katr-en-neda, the daughter of Khumáraweyh, went to Baghdád to become the bride of the Khaleefeh. Not long after this Khumáraweyh was assassinated, having reigned more than twelve years. Many things are related by the historians of his magnificence and luxury, which prove the richness of his kingdom, and the judgment with which he availed himself of its resources.

The son of Khumáraweyh, called Jeysh Abu-l-Asákir, while yet a child succeeded him, but was soon assassinated, and his brother Haroon, also but a child, set up in his stead. After a disastrous reign of nine years, this king was de-

feated by an invading army sent by the Khaleefeh El-Muktefee l'illah, and slain by a relation, who, in turn, was taken prisoner by the troops of the Khaleefeh after ruling but a few days. With him the dynasty of the Benee-Tooloon came to an end, having fallen rather on account of the extreme youth of two of its later princes, than by the power of the Khaleefeh. Had it been otherwise, it would not have been so soon followed by another dynasty of independent princes.

Thirty years had scarcely passed when Mohammad El-Ikhsheed, the son of Taghaj, was appointed governor of Egypt by the Khaleefeh, Er-Rádee billáh, and soon rendering himself independent, founded the dynasty of the Iksheedeeyeh. His father, Taghaj, was a Turkish emeer, who governed Damascus for Khumáraweyh, and deposed Jeysh, his son. The Khaleefeh being too weak to resist, not only acknowledged Mohammad, but permitted him to add Syria to his kingdom. After a stormy reign of eleven years, in which he had some difficulty in maintaining his power against the potent princes of Hamadán, who supported Radee's successor, the Khaleefeh El-Muttekee l'illáh, this king died in Syria, leaving his kingdom to Abu-l-Kásim, his son. He was but a child at his father's death, and the whole weight of the government fell upon Káfoor El-Ikhsheedee, a black eunuch of his father, who is one of the many instances which history affords us of the bravery and fidelity of negro slaves. He was named Káfoor (that is Camphor) because of his extreme blackness, and purchased for a trifling sum of money. Abu-l-Kásim, having reigned fourteen years, died, and was succeeded by his brother 'Alee, who ruled for five years under the regency of Káfoor. Upon his death Káfoor became sole king, and was recognised by the Khaleefeh. After

having reigned two years, he died, and was buried, like all the preceding princes of the same dynasty, at Jerusalem. Káfoor was virtually king from the death of Mo-hammad, and ruled with an energy and wisdom which supported his authority against the numerous enemies who assailed the kingdom. He defeated Seyf-ed-dowleh, the prince of Hamadán, but afterwards succoured him against the Greek emperor Nicephorus, whose forces he caused to retire. He also defeated the Nubians, and repulsed every attempt of the Fátimée Khaleefeh of Africa to gain possession of Egypt. He is recorded to have been an enlightened prince, and a great patron of learning. The Arab poet, El-Mutanebbbee, celebrates these qualities in his verses. Káfoor was succeeded by a child of the Ikhsheedee family, who was dethroned, and his dynasty brought to an end, by El-Mo'ezz, the Fátimée Khaleefeh, in the year 969 of our era.

I subjoin a list of the coins of the two dynasties.

DYNASTY OF THE BENEE-TOOLOON.

1. *Ahmad Ibn Tooloon.*

1. *Obv.—Area:*

لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له المتوكل على الله

(There is no deity but God, the one, with him is no associate.—El-Mutawekkil 'ala-lláh).

Inner circle:

بسم الله ضرب هذا الدين بمصر سنة ست وستين ومايتين

(In the name of God, this deenár was struck at Misr in the year [of the Flight] 266).

Margin:

لله الامر من قبل ومن بعد يومئذ يفرح المومنون بنصر الله

(To God [belongeth] the government in the past and for the future: then shall the faithful rejoice in divine victory).

Rev.—Area :

لله محمد رسول الله المعتمد على الله احمد بن طولون
(To God—Mohammad is the apostle of God—
El-Moatemid 'ala-llah—Ahmad Ibn Tooloon.)

Margin :

محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين كله
ولوكره المشركون

(Mohammad is the apostle of God, whom he sent with direction and the true religion, that he should extol it over every religion, though the associators be unwilling.)

It is to be observed, that the occurrence of the name of a preceding Khaleefeh, El-Mutawekkil, may be explained by his having been the father of El-Moatemid, the reigning Khaleefeh. On others the name of El-Moatemid's brother and coadjutor, El-Muwaffik billah, occurs in the same part of the inscription. (See Marsden's Numismata Orientalia, pp. 60, 61).

The city here called Misr is El-Fustât, which was founded at the Arab conquest of Egypt. The name Misr was applied to every one of the great capitals of Egypt by the Arabs excepting Alexandria. Memphis is so called in the Kur-ân. Egyptian Babylon, a strong place on the opposite side of the river, where the governor of Egypt resided at the time of the Muslim invasion, is called by the same name in the narratives of that expedition. The name was next transferred to El-Fustât, which retained it until it was supplanted by El-Káhireh (that is, Cairo) which was founded at the downfall of the Ikhsheedee dynasty by Jóhar, the general who subdued the country, and still bears the name of Misr. There were two other capitals or seats of government, El-'Askar, which was founded by the general who reduced Egypt to the Abbásee Khaleefeh, on the overthrow of the preceding family, the Ummawee, and

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El-Katâë, built by Ahmad Ibn Tooloon; but neither of these, though in the immediate neighbourhood of the older capital, El-Fustât, rose to sufficient importance to receive the name of Misr. In the present day a modern town stands on the site of El-Fustât, a little south of Cairo, and is called Misr el-'Ateekeh or Old Misr, which has been erroneously translated Old Cairo. Misr (vulgarly pronounced Masr) is the common appellation of Egypt, as well as of its capital, in Arabic.

In describing the remaining coins, I shall only specify wherein they differ from that described above.

2. *Obv.*—Mint, Misr; date, 267.

3. *Obv.*—Mint, Misr; date, 267.

4. *Obv.*—Mint, Misr; date, 267.

2. *Khumáraweyh Ibn Ahmad.*

1. *Obv.*—Mint, Misr; date 273.

Rev.—Usual inscription—

خمارويه بن احمد

(Khumáraweyh Ibn Ahmad.)

2. *Obv.*—Mint, . . . ? date, 273.

3. *Obv.*—Mint, Dimeshk (Damascus); date, 277.

4. *Obv.*—Area:

لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له

(Name of El-Mutawekkil omitted.)

Inner circle: Mint, Misr; date, 282.

Rev.—Usual inscription—

المعتضد بالله خمارويه بن احمد

(El-Moatadid billáh Khumáraweyh Ibn Ahmad).

4. *Haroon Ibn Khumáraweyh.*

1. *Obv.*—Mint, Misr; date, 284.

Rev.—Usual inscription—

المعتضد بالله هرون بن خمارويه
(El-Moatadid billah Haroon Ibn Khumáraweyh.)

2. *Obv.*—Mint, Misr; date, 288.

3. *Obv.*—Mint, Misr; date, 291.

Rev.—*Area*: Usual inscription—

المكتفى بالله هرون بن خمارويه
(El-Muktefee billáh Haroon Ibn Khumáraweyh.)

DYNASTY OF THE IKHSHEEDEEYEH.

1. *Mohammad el-Ikhsheed.*

1. *Obv.*—Usual inscription—

ابومنتور بن امير المؤمنين
(Aboo Mansoor, son of the Prince of the Faithful.)

Inner circle: Mint, . . . ? date, 333.

Rev.—Usual inscription—

المتقى لله الاخشيد
(El-Muttekee lilláh—El-Ikhsheed.)

2. *Obv.*—Mint, . . . ? date, 33x.

2. *Abu-l-Kásim Ibn El-Ikhsheed.*

1. *Obv.*—*Area*: Usual inscription—

ابوالقاسم بن الاخشيد
(Abu-l-Kásim Ibn El-Ikhsheed.)

Inner circle: Mint, . . . ? date, 337.

Rev.—*Area*:

لله محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه المطيع لله
(To God—Mohammad is the apostle of God, may
God favour him—El-Mutteea lilláh.)

2. *Obv.*—Mint, . . . ? date, 337.

3. *Obv.*—Mint, . . . ? date, 345.

Rev.—*Area*:

لله محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم له المطيع لله
(To God—Mohammad is the apostle of God—May
God favour and preserve him — El-Mutteea
lilláh.)

3. 'Alee Ibn El-Ikhsheed.

1. *Obv.*—*Area* : Usual inscription—

على بن الاخشيد

('Alee Ibn el-Ikhsheed.)

Inner circle : Mint, Misr ; date, 353.*Rev.*—*Area* : The same as the last.

R. STUART POOLE.

British Museum, July, 1854.

XX.

MR. FINLAY ON BYZANTINE COINS.

[As the following letter throws some light on the divisions of the Byzantine coinage, and is written by a gentleman whose long residence at Athens has given him great opportunities of collecting money of this class, I have thought such a communication might not be uninteresting to the readers of the Numismatic Chronicle.—W. S. W. VAUX.]

Southlawn, Southport, 12th July, 1854.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE a few Byzantine coins, which I believe to be rare and interesting to numismatists. If they are of any value to a public collection, as illustrating the divisions of the Byzantine coinage, I beg you to dispose of them as you think fit ; but if they are not so rare as I suppose, I should like to keep them to complete my collection at Athens.

The paper marked A contains a series of six copper coins of the time of Justinian I. They consist of the unit or νομμόιον, the 2, 3, 4, 5, and 20 nummia pieces, marked

respectively, *A*, weight 6grs.; *B*, 11grs.; *Γ*, 16grs.; *Δ*, 24grs.; *Ε*, 29grs.; and *K*, 76grs. I have a *K* in my collection of the thirteenth year, weighing 136grs.

I never met with the four smaller pieces before the parcel of coins was found at Athens, of which they formed a part. The *K* is of the year 39, which Friedländer, in his excellent essay on the coins of Justinian, p. 29, mentions he had never met with, and is chronologically of interest. For the smaller pieces, see p. 13 of Friedländer's Essay.

The second paper, marked *B*, contains four coins of Romanus I., which distinctly prove that Monsieur de Sauley is wrong in changing the attribution to Romanus II.

1. Romanus struck over Leo VI., the philosopher.

2. Constantine VII. Porphyrogenitus, struck over his father-in-law, Romanus I. The ΜΑΙΩΝ of Romanus I., and the ΜΕΟΝ of Constantine VII., are both visible on the reverse, as well as the long face of Constantine over the head of Romanus I.

3. The head of Constantine VII. shows the lower part of his face over the ΜΑΙΩΝ of the reverse of Romanus I., and reverse of CONST is struck over the obverse of Romanus I., whose name + ΡΩΜΑΝ is very legible.

4. This coin of Constantine VII., and his son Romanus II., struck over Romanus I., is ill preserved, but the type attributed by Monsieur de Sauley to Romanus I. is visible

in the ^A
ΩΒΑ
ΡΩ
ΑΙΩΝ

of the reverse, while the 'Ρομέων, which he argues was used until the time of Romanus II., whom he supposes first introduced the 'Ρομαίων, is evidently the second type. That Romanus I., therefore, used the 'Ρομαίων cannot be doubted. I have other coins in my collection confirming it. The change may have been con-

nected with some Hellenic party feelings of the usurper, but I have not ventured to insert this even as a conjecture in my Byzantine history.

I may also mention to you, that I possess a gold byzant of Constantine VII. and his mother Zoe; weight, 67grs. The busts of Constantine and Zoe, holding a double cross, as Constantine and Romanus II. on the type, No. 4, with legend round the heads CONSTANTICE ZΩH EN XΩB R. Reverse: Our Saviour seated, with right hand raised in the attitude of conferring a blessing; left with book resting on knee, as common in coins of the period, with +IH̄S XPS REX REQ̄NANTIUM+ This is unedited I think.

I do not venture to offer any observations, as I have no books to consult for references.

Accept my thanks for your kind permission to trouble you with these lines, and

Believe me, Sir,

Your obliged Servant,

GEORGE FINLAY.

W. S. W. Vaux, Esq.,
British Museum.

MISCELLANEA.

MARYVILLE, CORK, *June 17th*, 1854.

My Dear Sir,—On looking over the medals in my cabinet, I found two, both in silver, which I do not recollect seeing noticed or described by any writer, and some description of which you may perhaps consider interesting to the readers of the Numismatic Chronicle.

The first is an enamelled medal of the Emperor Frederic III.

Obv.—FRIDERICVS . III . SIVE . V . ROMAN . IMPER .
SEMPER . AVGVS . * Bust of the Emperor re-

garding its left, covered with a kind of ribbed and studded bonnet, and wearing a cape ornamented with a large star, and fastened with a jewel. C.W. under the bust.

Rev.—The following inscription in small capitals:

NATVS ·
 XXI · SEP · MCCCCXV ·
 PATRE · ERNEST · ARCHD ·
 AVST · MATRE · CIMBVRGA ·
 II · FEBR · MCCCCXL · ELECT ?
 FRANCOF · IN · REGEM · ROMAN ·
 CORONAT? AQVIS · GR · XVII · IVLII ·
 FRATRE · HELVET · GALLIS · SOPITIS ·
 LEONOR · PORTVG · VXOREM · DVXIT ·
 CORONAT · CVM · EA · ROMAE · A · NICOL ·
 IX · MART · MCCCCLII · SED · REVERS ?
 MAXIMA · PERICVLA · ET · BELLA · AB ·
 AVSTR · BOH · HVNG · BVRG · GALLIS ·
 PRIMAMQ · TVRCAR · IN · GERMAN ·
 IRRVPTIONEM · EXPERTVS ·
 IIS · OMNIBVS · SVPERATIS ·
 OB · LINTZII · XIX · AVG ·
 MCCCCXCIII · SEPVL ·
 16 VIENNAE.⁹⁷

The face of the Emperor is covered with a light brown or flesh-coloured enamel, and, except the bonnet and drapery, the remainder of the field of the obverse with a green enamel; the reverse has no enamel, but the edge of the medal is filled with a thick coating of light blue. Its diameter is $9\frac{1}{4}$ of the scale of Mionnet, and its weight $6\frac{1}{2}$ dwts.

The other medal is a very ancient American one, exhibiting on the obverse, the taking and burning of the village of Kittanning on the Ohio, in 1756, by Colonel Armstrong, a full account of which transaction is given in Entick's History of the War of that period, vol.i. pp.491, 2; and on the reverse the arms of the Corporation of Philadelphia.

Obv.—KITTANNING. DESTROYED. BY. COL^L ARM-STRONG. The attack and burning of Kittanning.

Ex.—SEPTEMBER. 8. 1756.

Rev.—THE. GIFT. OF. THE. CORPORATION. OF. THE. CITY. OF. PHILADELPHIA.

Arms of the City. 1st quarter azure, two hands joined; 2nd

vert., a wheat-sheaf proper; 3rd argent, a pair of scales; 4th Gules, a ship. Its diameter is 13 of the scale of Mionnet, and its weight 17½ dwts.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN LINDSAY.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., etc.

SAXON COINS FOUND IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

Dear Sir,—Since I reported to you the find of coins of Ethelred the Second in the Isle of Man, of which an account was given at page 99, Vol. XVI. of the Numismatic Chronicle, the following further specimens have fallen under my notice, part of the same hoard.

Obverses of all, the same as described in my paper above referred to.

Reverses, all of the PAX type.

PVNSTAN M^o PIN.

PVNSTAN M^oT.

HERVLF M^o PINT.

EADRIC M^o LELL,

ÆLFSTAN M^o EAXE.

SILEVLF M^o PALIN.

ÆLFPERD M^o LVN.

EADSTAN M^o EXDE. (?)

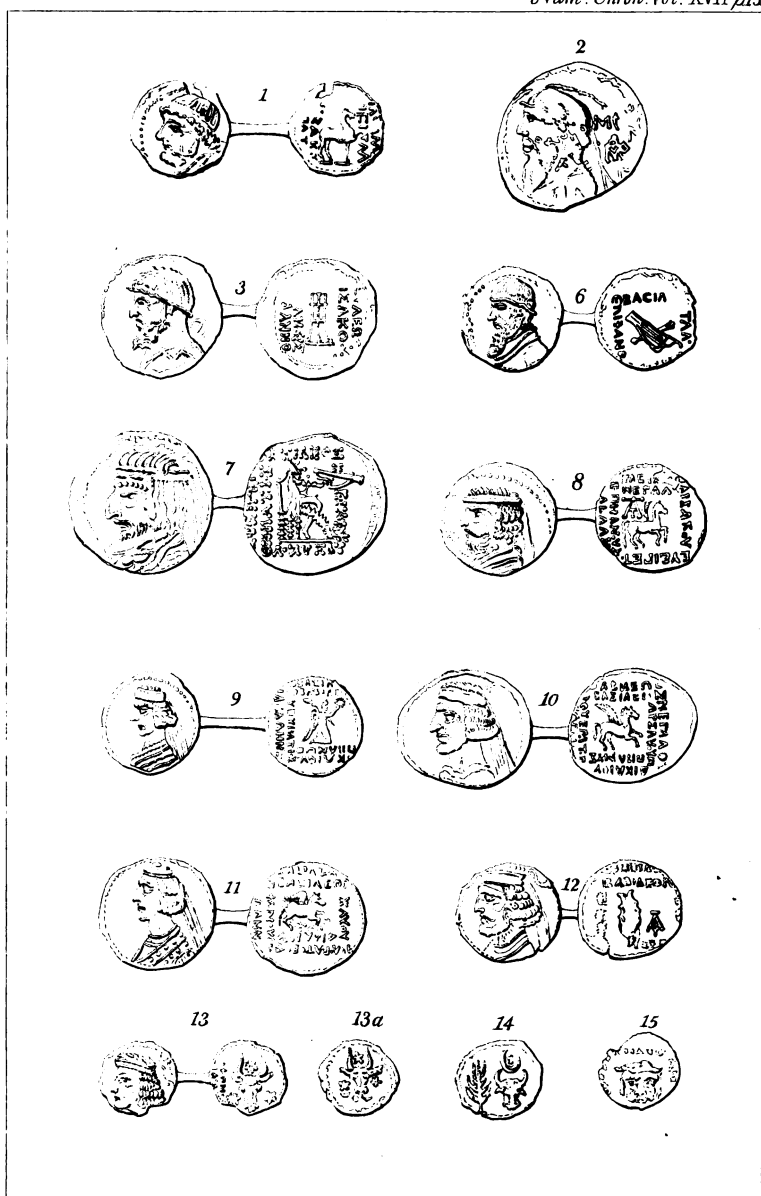
The last stated coin is somewhat bruised, but to me seems to read as stated. To what mint it may belong it would be difficult to say; *perhaps* it may be a corrupted form for Exeter, *Esthe* for *Esthete*, but some numismatist may be able to elucidate it, as Ruding gives EDSTAN as one of Ethelred the Second's moneyers, though not stating the place minted at. I remain, etc.,

W. B. DICKINSON.

Leamington, February 8th, 1854.

MEDALS OF THE MOST REMARKABLE EDIFICES OF EUROPE.

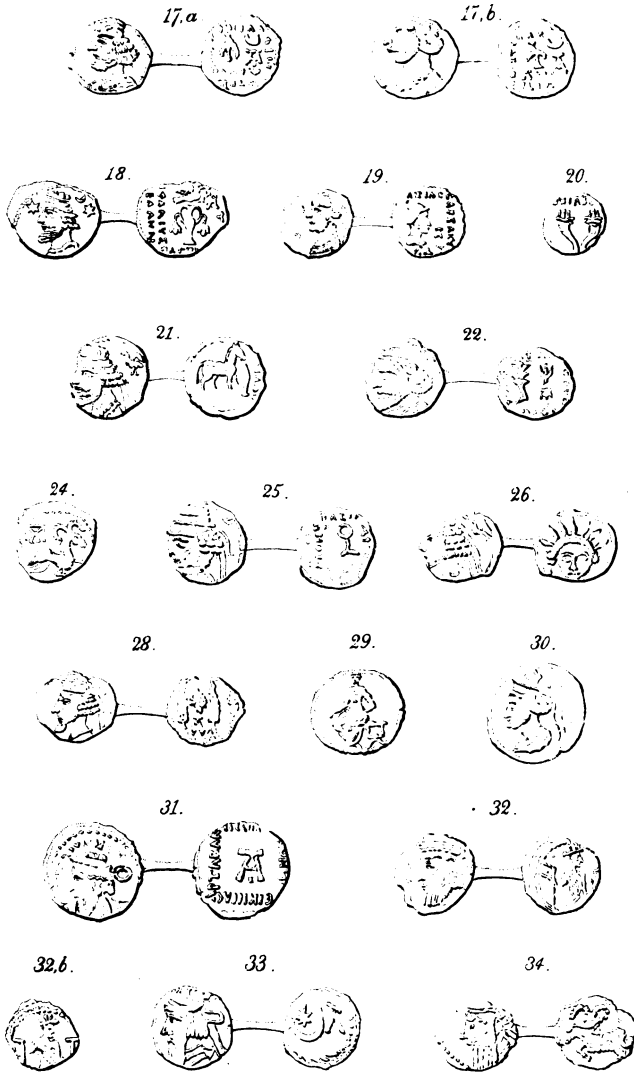
Under this title, M. J. Wiener of Brussels has commenced the issue of a series of medals illustrating some of the most beautiful mediæval structures in Europe. He purposes issuing a medal regularly every two months, the price of which will be 7 francs 50 centimes each, the series commencing with the Münsterkirche of Aix-la-Chapelle, and terminating with the Church of Saint Sophia at Constantinople. Subscribers to this undertaking may address, Mr. Wiener, 109, Rue Royale extérieure, à St. Josse-ten Noode, lez-Bruxelles.



W.F. Miller del.

J. Cleghorn sc.

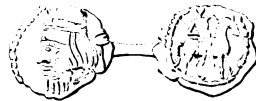
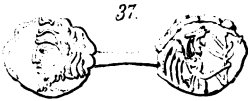
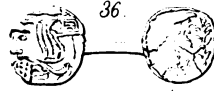
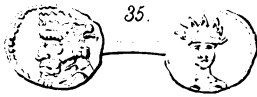
UNPUBLISHED PARTHIAN COINS
Plate I.



W.F. Miller. del.

J. Cleghorn. sc.

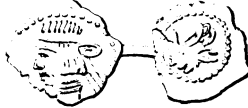
UNPUBLISHED PARTHIAN COINS
Plate II.



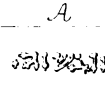
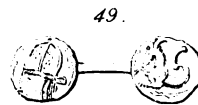
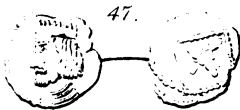
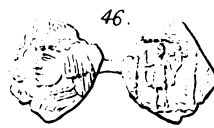
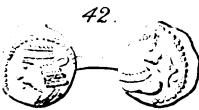
40. a.



40. b.



40. c.



W.F. Müller del.

J. Cleghorn scul.

UNPUBLISHED PARTHIAN COINS.
Plate III.

XXI.

ON PARTHIAN COINS.

By W. H. Scott.

THE numismatic history of Parthia remained somewhat neglected after the time of Visconti, who had examined it in his "*Iconographie Grecque*," tome iii., until M. Lenormant, in an essay published in the "*Nouvelles Annales de l'Institut Archéologique*" for 1839, and M. de Longpérier in the "*Revue Numismatique*" for 1841, illustrated, the one the coins of the earlier monarchs, the other those of the latest. Still, however, a comprehensive view was wanting. This was only partially supplied by the elaborate essay of M. de Bartholomæi, in the "*Memoires de la Société de Numismatique de St. Petersburg*" for 1848, as, though he rectified many erroneous attributions, and published many new coins, he did not profess to give a complete account, either of the history or the coins of the Arsacidæ. In 1860, appeared the posthumous "*Fragments d'une histoire des Arsacides*," left by M. Saint-Martin, who died before the completion of his work, or at any rate before completing it in writing. Imperfect as these fragments are, and under all the disadvantages of their posthumous appearance, a great deal is to be learnt from them. But little relating to the coins, however, is contained in them. Finally, the want already mentioned has lately been supplied by that indefatigable and excellent numismatist, Mr.

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Lindsay, so well known to all the readers of the Chronicle. As his "View of the Coinage of Parthia" is by this time known to every numismatist who occupies himself with ancient coins, I need say nothing in its praise.

Since the publication of this excellent work, I had an opportunity of acquiring a number of Parthian copper coins; and as a considerable number among them were either new coins, or varieties of those already described, I have devoted the following pages to their description. Owing to the very small number of drachms which I either possess, or have been able to examine in Edinburgh, and so far as I can ascertain, the total absence of tetra-drachms from our collections, I am unable to enter upon a full critical account of the work of Mr. Lindsay. The attributions which he gives to the brass coins are founded on those of the drachms; and wherever I have found it possible, by a comparison of my coins with his plates, and those of M. de Bartholomæi, I have examined, to the best of my power, the grounds of his classifications. Where I could not do this, I have accepted his attributions with all the confidence due to his long study of the subject and ample materials.

Two different dates have been assigned for the foundation of the Parthian empire; some date it from 256 B.C., and this opinion has been adopted by Mr. Lindsay. It appears to me, however, that Saint-Martin, in the work already mentioned, which was unknown to Mr. Lindsay, has more correctly fixed it to the year 250.¹

Justin (xli. 4) makes the statement that the Parthian revolt took place under the reign of Seleucus, great grandson of Seleucus Nicator, that is, under Seleucus Callinicus, in the year in which L. Manlius Vulso and M. Attilius Regulus

¹ Fragments, vol. i. p. 267, *seq.*; vol. ii. p. 219, *seq.*

were consuls.² Leaving out of view, for the present, the first statement, we may remark, that in the "Fragments of the Capitoline Fasti," published by Pighius,³ the consuls for the year 256 B. C. were A. Manlius Vulso and Q. Cædicius; that Cædicius having died in office, M. Atilius Regulus was appointed, or *subrogated*. It has been, accordingly, supposed that Justin had committed an error in speaking of L. Manlius, and that we should substitute the A. Manlius of the Fasti, and date the foundation of the Parthian kingdom from this year. It is, however, well ascertained, that the year took its name, according to Roman usage, from the consuls who inaugurated it; and that the names of the *consules subrogati*, though entered in the Fasti, were not used to designate the year.⁴ This seems decisive as to the point that Justin, or his original, Trogus Pompeius, did not mean the year 256, which was designated in the Fasti as that in which A. Manlius and Q. Cædicius were consuls. In the year 250, according to the Fasti, the consuls were L. Manlius Vulso and C. Atilius Regulus. Here we only require to suppose the blunder, the assumption of which was required by the former opinion, namely, the confusion between the prenomina of the consuls, while we avoid the necessity of contradicting an established usage. By supposing, then, that Justin, or Trogus, had by error written M. for C. Atilius, we arrive at the date 250. In either case, it will be observed, we must suppose an error on the part

² Valpy's edition has Atilius; the difference is unimportant, but the latter form is that occurring on coins, and, consequently, preferable.—*Eckhel*, *D. N. V.* v. 146.

³ Pighii Fasti magistratuum Romanorum, in the eleventh volume of the *Theat. ant. Rom.*, p. 198. This reference,* and others marked "S. M.," I borrow from Saint-Martin.

⁴ Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities, p. 326. Saint-Martin, ii. p. 250.

of Justin, as he contradicts the *Fasti*; but, as by taking the latter opinion, we find ourselves agreeing with the usage already mentioned, of designating the years by the ordinary consuls, not by the subrogated, while the adoption of the former necessitates the contravention of this usage, it seems to me that we are driven to adopt the date 250 B.C.

The Armenian translation of Eusebius⁵ expressly places the revolt of the Parthians in the third year of the 132nd Olympiad, which corresponds to the year 250. Jerome's Latin translation, and a Greek chronologist, published by Scaliger (*Thes. Temp.*, p. 332), give the date of the first year of the 133rd, corresponding to 248. This is no great difference, or, rather, is a confirmation of the previous date, as the short and troubled reign of Arsaces I. occupied these two years, and is by some, as, for instance, apparently by Justin, unreckoned in the duration of the kingdom.

M. Saint-Martin, from whom I borrow this discussion, quotes next Moses of Khorene, who says that the Parthians freed themselves from the Macedonian yoke in the eleventh year of the reign of Antiochus Theos. This corresponds to 251—250 B.C. The same author says, in another place, that Arsaces began to reign when sixty years had passed after the death of Alexander. Taken literally, he evidently contradicts himself, since sixty years from 323 B.C. only brings us down to 263. Saint-Martin, however, observes that Moses of Khorene, like almost all Oriental historians, confounds the commencement of the Seleucidan era and that of the death of Alexander. This, adding twelve years, brings us as before, to 251—250, and reconciles the two statements of the historian. Mirkhond, avoiding the confusion just mentioned, makes Ashek reign

⁵ Lib. ii. p. 352, ed Mai. Pars. ii. p. 233, ed. Aucher. S.M.

in Persia seventy-two years after the death of Alexander, which corresponds to the date already given from Eusebius and Moses of Khorene. I may quote yet another authority for this date, the history of Armenia, written by Johannes Catholicos, which was translated by Saint-Martin, and published after his death by the French Government. This historian says, at p. 18—"After the death of Alexander, Seleucus reigned at Babylon . . . His successor was Antiochus, surnamed Soter. They (that is, the Seleucidæ) reigned about sixty years; then the Parthians freed themselves from the Macedonian yoke." He thus fixes the commencement of the Parthian kingdom about sixty years after the commencement of that of Seleucus, and avoids the error already mentioned as existing in Moses of Khorene. As he mentions having used the work of the latter, and yet does not reproduce this error, it is evident that he had other authorities for this date, which he, perhaps, drew from the Chaldee books written in the time of Tiberius, and preserved at Niniva and Edessa, which he (p. 15) mentions as if he had seen them, or from the chronicle which Mar Has Cadina had translated from the Greek by order of Valarsaces, king of Armenia, as there is some reason (p. 385) for supposing him to have used this work, now lost, which was known also to Moses of Khorene.⁶

⁶ This reason is, that Johannes has presented to us a name which is omitted by Moses of Khorene, who gives only a few extracts from the work of Mar Ibas. Johannes must, accordingly, as appears, also, from what I have remarked in the text, have consulted authorities now lost to us. The work of Mar Ibas, as already mentioned, was translated into Syriac from a Greek chronicle, which he found "at the court of the kings of Persia," probably at Susa, and which had been translated by order of Alexander from the Chaldee. It is not impossible that this means, from the cuneiform character, as it has been recently ascertained by discoveries at Warka, that this character was still

Thus it would seem, that for the date 256 there is one piece of evidence, which involves a contradiction of a Roman custom, while for that of 250 we have the direct statements of several historians. I consider, then, that the latter date is satisfactorily established for the revolt of Arsaces against Pherecles, governor of Parthyene. Justin, as already mentioned, places this event under the reign of Seleucus Callinicus. It is well ascertained, however, that the death of Antiochus Theos took place in the year corresponding to 247—246 B.C., so that Seleucus was not on the throne till some time after the revolt. It is not impossible, as I shall mention further on, that this contradiction may be owing to the careless manner in which he epitomised Trogus. Appian agrees with Justin in stating that the revolt of the Parthians took place under Seleucus Callinicus. It appears to me that these and other discrepancies are to be reconciled only by admitting the idea brought forward by Saint-Martin, that there really were two revolts—the one in 250 by Arsaces, who after two years was slain in battle, the other some years later by Tiridates, who had taken his name. I shall develop this idea further on.

Arsaces and Tiridates are stated by Arrian, in an extract preserved by Photius, to have been, as I understood

in use under Selencus and Antiochus. It was formerly supposed by commentators, that the mention in the Scriptures of the Persian archives obliged us to suppose these archives kept in a cursive character, as the cuneiform was not well adapted for such a purpose. This is, however, rendered doubtful, by the discovery at Nimrud of what had apparently been an archive-chamber; and it is easy to suppose all the documents to have been properly arranged on shelves or otherwise, although, by the disappearance of these, and the ruin of the palace, they seem now to form a confused mass. It is within the range of possibility that such a chamber may yet be discovered at Susa, where there certainly were royal archives.

the passage, descended from Arsaces, son of Phriapites.⁷ According to the Syncellus, they claimed descent from Artaxerxes Mnemon, who bore before his accession the name Ἀρσίου, according to Ctesias, which has been by all writers identified with Arsaces. Both these accounts would appear to give them a Persian origin, as the names Phriapites and Tiridates are unquestionably Persian. The Parthian language was, however, according to Justin, a mixture of Scythic and Median, which latter was nearly the same with Persian. Strabo states Arsaces to have been a Scythian, of the Dahæ, but says that some called him a Bactrian, and the Syncellus says he ruled over Bactria. M. Saint-Martin observes that this is hardly contradictory, as the Scythians, among whom were the Dahæ, certainly inhabited Bactriana. Thus Arsaces might be called, with equal justice, a Scythian or a Bactrian; and it was probably the occurrence of both statements which induced Justin to call him "a man of uncertain origin."

In the year 250 B.C., Arsaces and his brother Tiridates, having left Bactria in consequence of the revolt of Diodotus (Strabo xi. 9, 3), sought refuge in Parthia. Pherecles, the governor of the province, having grossly insulted Tiridates, was slain by Arsaces, who at once revolted from the Seleucidan power. Whether, before this time, Arsaces had held any sway in Bactria, or over a part of it, under the eparch

⁷ Ἀρσάκης καὶ Τηριδάτης ἦσθιν ἀδελφῶ Ἀρσακίδαι, τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἀρσάκου τοῦ φριαπίτου ἀπόγονοι. Lassen (Ind. Alt. ii. 285, note 3), understands the passage to call them descendants of Phriapites, son of Arsaces. He gives as the etymology of the name Phriapites, which recurs in the Parthian history, the zend *Friya-paitis*, which he states to correspond in meaning to φιλοπάτωρ. He had elsewhere remarked that the second part of the name might be either *pita*, "father," or *pati*, "lord."

Agathocles, as we find stated by the Syncellus, it is difficult to say ; but it is rendered more probable by the statement of Strabo, that Arsaces fled before Diodotus, as this cannot be so well understood on any other supposition. Arsaces passed two years in constant combats, and was slain in battle by the blow of a lance. We have no accounts of the state of Parthia after his death, in the year 248, for some time ; but it may be supposed, with some show of reason, that Tiridates was driven out of the province, as we find it stated in Strabo, that " Arsaces, a Scythian, having under his command certain of the Dahæ, the nomade Parni, dwelling on the Oxus, entered and took possession of Parthia." It is better to place this statement here, as it manifestly does not agree with the former one relating to the brothers, and to suppose that Tiridates, on or shortly after the death of his brother, had abandoned Parthia, and fled to these Dahæ, whom he induced to assist him in reconquering the province. To this expedition, also, apply the words of Justin, xli. 4, " that Arsaces, a man of uncertain origin and of tried valour, but accustomed to live by robberies, having heard that Seleucus had been slain by the Gauls, collected an army, invaded Parthia, killing the Macedonian prefect Andragoras, and retained it." Justin is thus (as he apparently considered this as the foundation of the kingdom) justified in placing it in the reign of Seleucus Callinicus, while he has probably omitted the particulars relative to the revolt of the brothers, preserving only the date given by Trogus, which he has added, without perceiving the discrepancy. Frœlich places the defeat of Seleucus at Ancyra, in the year 243 B.C., while Droysen, according to Lassen (*Ind. Alt. ii. 286*, note), prefers 241. In any case, several years must have elapsed between the death of Arsaces and the return of Tiridates, although

Tiridates most probably dated his reign from 248; the examples of Charles II. and Louis XVIII. will render this probable.

I do not propose to carry any further my remarks upon the history of Parthia. I have thought it proper, however, to discuss these points, which had been summarily treated by Mr. Lindsay, as the work of Saint-Martin was unknown to him, and is not readily, I believe, to be obtained.

The earliest coins which I possess are, unfortunately, in a very indifferent state of preservation, so that I cannot class them with any degree of confidence. I see, however, on the two coins to which I refer a diademed head to right, resembling that on the brass coin, No. 1, plate 7, of Mr. Lindsay's work.⁸

R.—Indistinct traces of a legend, and the type of Victory to right, holding up a garland, precisely as on No. 5 in the same plate. Æ. 2½.

These coins may possibly belong to Artabanus, but better specimens must decide. I commence my list with the next coin, which I can class with confidence to

ARSACES IV., PHRIAPITES.

1.—Diademed bearded head of Phriapites to left.

R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕ...ΕΓΑΛ...ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ...ΠΑΤ.. Horse pacing to right. Æ. 2½.

This coin has more resemblance to No. 4, plate 1, of M. de Bartholomæi's, than to any in Mr. Lindsay's. The singularly ill-formed letters agree in shape more nearly with those found on that coin, as they also do with those on

⁸ For the sake of brevity, I shall refer to Mr. Lindsay's plates and those of De Bartholomæi, by L and B respectively.

a very good specimen of No. 8, plate 1, L., which I possess. The fabric of my coin is very good, as is, according to M. de Bartholomæi; that of his coin; but the letters are small, and very ill formed.

I am inclined to suppose that Mr. Lindsay has correctly separated and classed the coins of Arsaces III., IV., and V. The coins classed by him to Arsaces IV. and V. offer an anomaly in the arrangement of the legends, but still it is hardly possible to place them elsewhere. The first of all, Plate 1, No. 1, have the legend disposed in two parallel lines, the name preceding the table; the next, Nos. 2 to 4, begin behind the seated figure, and continue round the coin. On these the legend is *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ*. The next class, with a different obverse portrait, retain this legend and its arrangement. There can, then, be no doubt that these are correctly arranged; and it is pretty certain that the first and second, which have the same head, belong to Tiridates, the third to Artabanus I. The next class, however, Nos. 7—10, have a new portrait, and an entirely different arrangement of the legend, namely, in four parallel lines, commencing with the royal title, in front of the seated figure. On these coins occurs the title *ΘΕΟΠΑΤΩΡ*, *son of a deified father*. Nos. 11 and 12 continue this arrangement of the legend, but change the title into *ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΣ*, *brother-loving*, and have a perfectly different portrait. Now, however, on the next coins (13—16) we see a return to the old arrangement of the legend, as on 2—6, but with the additional title in exergue, *ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗΣ*, *illustrious*. This title suits no monarch but Arsaces VI.; and the later occurrence on the same coins of the title *king of kings*, is sufficient to fix to his reign both classes. Although there is a return to the older arrangement of the legends, it is impossible to place these coins any higher in the series.

ARSACES VI.

2.—Diademed head of Mithradates to left, with long beard.
Behind, the letters MI above a monogram.

R.—ΒΑΣΙΔΕΩΣ. ΒΑΣΙΔΕΩΝ...ΑΛΟΥ. ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙ-
ΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Head of a horse to right. Æ. 5.

The letters and monograms on this coin occur on the obverse of No. 13 in Mr. Lindsay's Descriptive Catalogue, quoted from De Bartholomæi, p. 31, pl. 2, 26. This coin, however, has a different type, and is of smaller size. De Bartholomæi decomposes the monogram into ΘPI, and joins to these letters the MI above. He does not think that the word thus gained, MIΘPI, can refer to the name of Mithradates, but suspects it may refer to some town receiving its name from him, or to the Ized Mithra. As *Mithradates* was, however, the proper form of the name, it seems to me doubtful whether any of these explanations are admissible, independently of the consideration that no instance is, so far as I am aware, known, of a name being expressed either by two monograms, or by free letters added to a monogram. In the present example, besides, this was unnecessary, as the letters M and I are already contained in the monogram. My last objection is, that I do not think that the letter Θ is contained in the monogram at all, such a form as would here be found being uncommon anywhere, and not found elsewhere on the Parthian coins. The monogram is simple, but admits of too many combinations to allow me to propose a reading of it.

3.—Diademed head of Mithradates to left, with short beard, resembling somewhat No. 4., plate 7, of Mr. Lindsay.

R.—...ΔΕΩΣ...ΣΑΚΟΥ. ΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ...ΔΗΝΟΣ. Tripod.
Æ. 3½.

This coin offers a combination of titles rather different

from any yet published. It is not well preserved, but every letter is distinct, as far as the legend goes. It must have been struck after his conquest of Seleucia, when the Greeks, to conciliate his favour, bestowed on him the title of Philhellene. This title is not often found on his coins, however.

4.—Head of Mithradates to left, with tiara and long beard.

R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Pegasus. Æ. 4.

This is a well preserved and legible specimen of the coin given by M. de Bartholomæi, pl. iii. 31, which Mr. Lindsay has inadvertently described as having an obverse diadem (No. 15, Descriptive Catalogue).

5.—Diademed head of Mithradates to left, with long beard, similar to pl. 7, No. 7. L.

R.—Legend and type as No. 8, pl. 7. L. Æ. 3½.

This is a variety of the coins described and engraved by Mr. Lindsay, which have on obverse a head with tiara.

6.—Diademed head of Mithradates to left, with long beard.

R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕ...ΓΑΛΟ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟ ... Bow-case, or corytus, in which is a bow. Across it is an uncertain object, apparently not an arrow, perhaps a mace.

This is the object called by Mr. Lindsay a quiver, but which, on my coin, is distinctly seen to be a bow-case, with a bow contained in it.

A comparison with the coins of Olbiopolis, such as that engraved by Pellerin, Recueil L. xxxvi. 16, shows this clearly.

It appears to me, from a comparison with a specimen which I possess, that the type of No. 9, pl. 7, L., really shows a Victory holding a transverse palm branch, and presenting a garland.

The singular coin, No. 10, pl. 7, L., is not Parthian at all, but belongs to some unascertained sub-Parthian dynasty. A similar coin is in the British Museum, but a comparison does not clear up the legends. The small coin engraved by Mr. Lindsay, Pl. 10, No. 15, belongs to the same class.

ARSACES VII.

7.—Diademed head of Phraates to left.

R.—Usual legend and type, as No. 24 of Mr. Lindsay's, pl. 1; but the titles ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ are here placed in the contrary direction, so as to lead continuously around the coin. Thus their order is reversed, the title ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ occupying the outer line. *Æ*. drachm.

ARSACES X. (?)

8.—Diademed head to left, resembling that on No. 37, pl. 2, L., or much more that on No. 43, pl. 3, of M. de Bartholomæi.

R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤ...ΕΠΙ-ΦΑΝΟΥΣ... ΔΕΛΛΗΝ... Pegasus to right; above, the monogram TA. *Æ*. 3½.

We do not even know the name of this monarch, and it is only by conjecture that the name Mnaskires, mentioned by Lucian as that of a Parthian king, is applied to him. Although nothing whatever is known of Mnaskires beyond the fact that he lived to the age of ninety-six, it is probable that Arsaces X., whether he be Mnaskires or not, coined money; and I am disposed to think that Mr. Lindsay has correctly classed to him several coins previously classed to other monarchs. I except, however, the last class, in which the tiara is finally rejected for the simple diadem, such as is seen upon the present coin.

I cannot see a very great degree of resemblance between the heads on this class and the others classed by Mr. Lindsay to Mnaskires, and I am much disposed to give the class with a diadem to Sanatroeces, who is known to have

been eighty years of age when he ascended the throne. For this reason, the known age of Sanatrœces, I object to classing to him the coins 38, 39, which evidently belong to a much younger man. From a careful comparison of the plates of Messrs. Lindsay and De Bartholomœi, I have been led to suppose, that those coins which bear the title $\Phi\Lambda\omicron\omicron\alpha\tau\omicron\alpha\tau\omicron\alpha\tau$, *father-loving*, belong to the period when Phraates III. reigned along with his father Sanatrœces, which we are expressly told that he did. The title is very appropriate to such a period. Then, on the death of Sanatrœces, come the drachms classed by Mr. Lindsay to Phraates, which drop the title $\Phi\Lambda\omicron\omicron\alpha\tau\omicron\alpha\tau$, now no longer applicable, and assume those of $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma\ \epsilon\pi\iota\alpha\tau\omicron\alpha\tau$, *the Deity, son of a beneficent father*, the well-descended *Deity*. If we did not know that Phraates assumed the title *Theos*, I should have supposed the legend intended to signify, by a somewhat barbarous, or Parthian, construction, it is true, *son of a beneficent Deity*.

The first class of coins of Phraates are, then, those with $\Phi\Lambda\omicron\omicron\alpha\tau\omicron\alpha\tau$; the second, those just mentioned, with $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma\ \epsilon\pi\iota\alpha\tau\omicron\alpha\tau$; and the third, retaining these pompous titles, adds that of *king of kings*, unused since the glorious days of Mithradates.

To the third class belong the coins I am about to describe.

9.—Diademed head of Phraates to left.

R.— $\text{ΒΑΣΙΛΕ...ΒΑΣΙΛΕ.....ΚΑΙΟΥ .ΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡ...ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟ.}$ Victory walking to right, with palm branch and garland. Æ. 2½.

10.—Diademed head of Phraates to left, resembling almost exactly Pl. 2, No. 40.

R.— $\text{ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΔΙ-ΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ...ΟΥ ΕΠΑΤ.....ΦΙΛΕΛ-ΛΗΝ..}$ Pegasus. Æ. 4.

This coin is particularly well preserved, and from its youthful appearance, it shows that Phraates did not long delay after his father's death the assumption of the title *king of kings*.

I do not pretend that the arrangement I have indicated is unexceptionable, for I see that several objections may be made to it; but it removes at least the anomaly of classing to a man of more than eighty years of age coins evidently belonging to a younger person. The difficulty of classing among themselves the coins of Phraates III. is still very great, and to me, obliged to rely upon engravings alone, insuperable. For instance, I have considered as the earliest class, struck during his joint sovereignty, the coins with *great king* and *Philopator*, and certainly these must have preceded those with the title *king of kings*. Yet one coin combines the title *king of kings* with *Philopator*, while others with *great king* have the titles *Theos eupator*, which, according to my ideas, show them struck after the death of Sanatroeces.

The very remarkable coin with *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ* adds to the difficulties, as this legend would certainly lead me to place it before those with *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ*, yet, though omitting *Theos*, it has the title *Eupator*. The legends themselves will best show the difficulty of arranging them—

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ. | . . . | ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. |
| 2. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ. | . . . | ΘΕΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. |
| 3. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ. | . | ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. |
| 4. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ. | . . . | ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. |
| 5. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ. | . . . | ΘΕΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. |

ARSACES XIII.

- 11.—Diademed head of Mithradates III. to left, resembling No. 49, pl. 4, of De Bartholomæi.

R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ
ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥ. Pe-
gasus. Æ. 3½.

Mr. Lindsay leaves it doubtful whether this class of coins may not belong to the earliest coinage of Orodes, and I am unable to decide the point. The head resembles that of Orodes, but this may be merely the natural resemblance of brothers, as both were sons of Phraates III. The title ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΩΡ is equally appropriate to either, or to speak more correctly, inappropriate to either, since the infamy attaching to the murder of their father was common to both princes.

The coins of Orodes are not easy to distinguish from those of his successor, more especially from the careless manner in which these small coins are struck, and often the inferior condition of the specimens which I possess. I have, however, separated them to the best of my ability, taking as my guide the continuous profile and pointed beard of Arsaces XV.

12.—Diademed bust of Orodes to left, behind which a star and crescent.

R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ..... Fish, as No. 36, pl. 8, L. In field to right a monogram, resembling that on No. 34, pl. 8, L., but without the cross-bar above.

On this coin the profile is unquestionably that of Orodes; that given by Mr. Lindsay is classed by him to Phraates. I am unable to explain the type. I may, however, refer to a very curious Mithraic bas-relief given by Mr. Layard,⁹ on which, among other symbols and animals, a *fish* occurs, placed on a tripod.

⁹ Recherches sur la culte du cypres pyramidal, pl. 7, 6. Mémoires de l'Institut. Acad. des Inscriptions, tome xx.

13.—Diademed head of Orodes (?) to left, behind which an eagle.

R.—Full-faced head of a bull, with long crescentic horns. Between the horns a star. On each side, just below the eyes, a star and a crescent. Æ. 1½.

14.—Similar head to left.

R.—Same type, but without the adjuncts. To left an ear of corn upright. Æ. 2.

A somewhat similar head occurs on No. 69, pl. 9, L., and the whole animal appears on No. 72, pl. 9, L., both of Artabanus IV. The coins just described are, however, much earlier, and the only doubt is, whether they may not be of Phraates. I believe them, however, of Orodes.

The regularly crescentic horns of the bull, which is known to have been consecrated to the moon, reminds me of the Egyptian mummied bulls, in which, when the horns were not properly crescentic, so as to offer an image of the moon, they were sawn to the proper shape.¹⁰

15.—Diademed head of Orodes to left, behind which an eagle.

R.—Fragments only of the usual legend. Full-faced head of a tiger (?). Æ. 1½.

I am by no means confident as to the explanation of this type, but it appears to me what I have stated. Some

¹⁰ Compare also the beautifully regular horns of the bull seen on the black obelisk (Layard ii. 435). The comparisons with Assyrian antiquities, which I shall have occasion to make, seem to show, somewhat in opposition to the received opinion, that the Mithraic religion, most or all of whose rites appear to be derived from the Assyrian, was not really so much neglected or opposed during the Parthian rule as has been supposed. There is, however, little or no evidence for such a supposition beyond the Parsee traditions; and whether the monarchs themselves professed it or not, the mass of the people must have continued to do so.

- Persian gems in the British Museum have the device of a tiger's head full-faced, with Pehlvi legends, but I have not had an opportunity of seeing them.¹¹

16.—Diademed head to left, with the adjuncts of a star before, a star and crescent behind.

R.—Traces of the usual legend. Uncertain symbol, analogous to that seen on reverse of Nos. 52, 53, 54, pl. 3, L. On No. 54 the figure is formed by two such objects turned in different directions. In field to right, a crescent, below which a monogram. Æ. 1½.

17.—Diademed head with aquiline nose, resembling the heads on Nos. 52, 53, pl. 3, L., but with the usual thin neck of *Phraates*.

R.—Remains of a legend, and types as on the last coin. Æ. 2.

The uncertain object or symbol appears on obverse of a drachm of Arsaces X. (Pl. 8, No. 36, L.), and behind the throne on the reverse of several of Arsaces XV., as Nos. 52, 53, 54. I give on plate 3 several forms of this symbol, taken from drachms of the same class. I believe that this symbol, which is certainly not an anchor, is identical with the trident, so-called, which occurs on obverse of a class of sub-Parthian coins, of which No. 10, pl. 8, L., and No. 15, pl. 10, L., are specimens; and I am much inclined to compare it with a similar figure, but reversed and pointing upwards, found on a tablet at Bavian (Layard, *Nineveh and Babylon*, p. 11). I do not know whether the *bident*, or crescent, from the lower part of which descends a line, to be found on the coins of Rhescuporis of the Bosphorus, can

¹¹ See Nos. 36, 37, 42, in Mr. Thomas's paper, "Notes on Pehlvi Coins and Gems."—*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. xiii. 1852.

be compared with these objects, but I believe they are connected in some way with the Persian fire-worship.¹²

18.—Diademed head to left. Before, a star; behind, a crescent and star.

R.—Fragments of the usual legends. Æ. 2.

The type appears to me to represent a bird (the Roman eagle?) perched on a vessel (?) resembling an amphora. On each side of the vessel, connected with its upper part, is what appears a bunch of grapes, but which may perhaps be a symbol analogous to the so-called *anchor*, one of the component parts of which is a crescent. Before the bird is the monogram TA.

I am quite unable to give any explanation of this curious type. Although I possess three specimens, I hesitate as to the details. A bird, of what species I am uncertain, appears in the bas-relief already mentioned, and forms the type of Nos. 17, 26, 27, pl. 8, L. It is not impossible that the bird, which certainly in the bas-relief resembles a crow more than an eagle, represents the *celestial crow*, the

¹² On the coins of Rhescuporis the symbol has the horns of the crescent pointing upwards, while a very similar object, figured by Layard ii. 446, has the prongs turned down. This last resembles the *trident* seen on the coins, No. 10, pl. 7, L., and No. 15, pl. 10, L., but wants the central stroke.

I find engraved in the Catalogue Allier de Hauteroche, Pl. 12, No. 21, a coin of Perperene in Mysia, which has for type a star and crescent; but it is evident that this crescent is not a mere image of the moon, but the representation of some *amulet*, or *sacred instrument*, for it has attached to the centre of its convex side a ring, by which it was of course suspended. As, however, on the coin the horns point upwards as usual, while the ring shows that it was intended to be worn in the opposite position, I think myself entitled in comparing these symbols to disregard their position.

Eorosh, mentioned in various Zend liturgies.¹³ I do not scruple to mention these in explanation of the Parthian types, as, although in their present form they are certainly much later, the doctrines contained in them are, doubtless, in great part transmitted by tradition from the ancient Persian religion, which received much from the Assyrian. The Parthians themselves may not have adopted, or approved of the Mithraic religion, although we have but little evidence of their having neglected it; but the great mass of their subjects must have retained it, more especially in Mesopotamia, etc., where most of the copper coins were probably struck.

The heads upon these coins resemble so much that on Nos. 52, 53, pl. 3, that it is certain they belong to the issuer of these coins, whether he is Orodes, or, as Mr. Lindsay conjectures, Tiridates, who occupied for a short time the throne of Phraates. I am much inclined to suppose, from a comparison with the brass coins, that these doubtful coins belong to Orodes, and not to Phraates or Tiridates; but my means of forming a decision are not sufficient.

19.—Diademed head, probably of Orodes, to left.

R.—.....ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ..... Head to right,
with a conical cap. Before, the monogram ΤΑ.
Æ. 1½.

This is not the usual female turreted head, probably the head of the city Seleucia. The features are indistinct on so small a coin, but it is probably a male head, that of some subordinate king. The cap has some resemblance to that worn by the princes of Edessa, but it is more regularly conical, while the cap on the Edessene coins is curved at

¹³ Anquetil Duperron, *Zendavesta* i. p. 229, note; ii. p. 216, 293.

the sides¹⁴. It is not impossible that it may be the head of *Maanu Aloho*, *Mannus*, the deity, who was contemporary with Orodes.

20.—Diademed head of Orodes to left.

R.—Two cornucopiæ, around which traces of the usual legend. Æ. 1.

21.—Diademed head of Orodes to left, behind which an eagle.

R.—Fragments of the usual legends. Horse standing to right. Before him, and below his head, something resembling an upright ear of corn, but which is more probably a cypress-tree. Æ. 2.

The connection of the cypress-tree with the worship of fire, more especially as consecrated to the moon, has been shown by Mr. Layard. Horses have in the East always been consecrated to the sun, and Mr. Layard has given proofs of their dedication also to *Anahid*, *Tanat*, or *Nanaia*, Venus, who was identical with the moon. This is by no means inconsistent, as the moon and sun are merely the female and male manifestations of light, or rather of that divinity from whom light was an emanation.¹⁵ It is very

¹⁴ It reproduces exactly the pointed helmet of the Assyrian horsemen. Layard, *passim*.

¹⁵ Compare the very interesting remarks and *rapprochements* of Raoul-Rochette (Notice sur quelques médailles de la Bactriane, 1834, p. 16, and notes). Herodotus (book i. 131,) says that the Persians called Venus Urania by the name *Mitra*. Mithra is really an androgynous deity, like all the old Asiatic divinities. Compare *Lunus*, *Luna*, and the Paphian Venus, who was also worshipped in Cyprus as a bearded divinity, *Aphroditos*.

M. Waddington (Revue Numismatique, 1853, p. 33), in classing, as he does definitively, to Perga the coins reading MANAΨAΣ ΠΠΕΙΙΑΣ, and not ΠΠΕΝΑΣ, makes some interesting remarks on this legend. He presumes *Preyas* to correspond in the Pamphylian language to *Pergaios*, as *Estfedyus* does probably to *Aspendus*. The inference is, that *Manapsa* corresponds to the

probable that the object on No. 14, which I have called an ear of corn, is really a cypress.

22.—Diademed head of Orodes to left. Behind, a star and crescent.

R.—Traces of the usual legend. A branch of a tree (?), upright. To right, an uncertain symbol, composed of a crescent intersected by a perpendicular. Below it, the usual monogram. Æ. 1½.

I only possess one specimen of this curious little coin,

Artemis found on the Pergæan coins. He is inclined to see a connection between *Manapsa* and *Men*, corresponding to *Lunus*, but hesitates partly, because the Ψ has a square form, like some Phœnician characters, so that we cannot be quite certain of the reading *Manapsa*. He compares *Tanat*, Minerva, to the feminine form of *Tan*, Jupiter.

As there is some doubt, he thinks, as to the reading, I may be allowed to propose a conjecture. I conjecture, then, that the uncertain letter may be a reminiscence of the archaic form, preserved for some religious motive, and that it corresponds to the Phœnician Ψ , S. This gives the name *Manas*; and by a similar dialectic change to what we see in *Aturia*, *Assyria*, we may consider this as originally *Manat*. I need hardly point out that *Manat*, *m-n-t*, is the feminine form of *Men*, *m-n*, thus confirming M. Waddington's idea, and showing that the so-called *Pergæan Diana*, *Juno Pronuba*, etc., are mere local modifications of the lunar deity, worshipped in Persia as *Anahid*.

As to how far this goddess may be identified with the *Mandt* (منارة) of the Arabs, I do not venture to offer an opinion, in the doubts which still hang over so much of the early religion of these people, and which have not been dispelled by the elaborate paper of Dr. Osiander, in vol. vii. of the *Journal of the German Oriental Society*, part iv. He, at p. 497, compares with *Manât*, the Chaldee מני *Meni* (Isaiah lxv. 11. In the authorised version the name is translated), as well as the Μήνη of Greek and Asiatic mythology, but remains in doubt whether *Manât* was the moon, or some star also worshipped by the Arabs, as *Sirius*, etc.

I may go a little further, and taking advantage of the commutability of *n* and *l*, a commutability proved beyond dispute, independently of etymological or paleographic considerations, by the remark of M. de Sauley (*Travels in Syria*), that the Syrian

and am by no means confident as to the nature of the object which I have called a branch. A close examination shows that it has seven points. It is a curious coincidence that in one of the Pehlvi liturgies, the Bahman Jescht, two wondrous trees are shown by Ormuzd to Zertuscht, one with four branches of metal, the other with seven.¹⁶ Without venturing to assert any connection between the type and this, which may, however, be traditional, and older than the book in which it is contained, I merely record the apparent coincidence.

ARSACES XV.

23.—Diademed head of Phraates to left, behind which a Victory.

R.—Turreted female head to right, A behind. Around, vestiges only of a legend. Æ. 2½.

This coin shows, what indeed was otherwise probable, that the building crowned by Victory, on No. 32, pl. 8, L., is really the back of the monarch's head, the rows of hair, elaborately curled, representing the layers of stone.

24.—Similar head to left.

R.—Mountain goat, with large spreading horns to right. Above, an uncertain monogram. Æ. 2.

This type occurs more than once on gems bearing Pehlvi legends,¹⁷ but has not yet been seen on Parthian coins. The goat appears, however, in the Assyrian sculptures.¹⁸

Arabs pronounce with *n* words written with *l*, e.g., *Ismaïn*, the well-known proper name *Ismail*, I would compare *Manat*, *m-n-t*, with *Mylitta*, *m-l-t*. The comparison of the latter name with *Baalat*, *b-l-t*, has been made long ago, and requires no explanation.

¹⁶ Zendavesta, i., pt. ii., p. 18, 19.

¹⁷ Thomas, *l. c.*, Nos. 38—41.

¹⁸ Layard, ii. 296.

25.—Similar head to left.

R.—Fragments of the usual legend. In field, the uncertain symbol which occurs as a type on the coins of Vologeses III., so ably explained by Mr. Thomas.¹⁹ Æ. 2.

This symbol occurs as an adjunct on an Achæmenian coin, classed by M. de Luynes to Soli,²⁰ and on uncertain Indo-Parthian coins, with the Parthian type of a figure seated presenting a bow, but with a portrait which, on my specimens at least, does not present sufficient resemblance to justify their classification to any Persian Arsacide.²¹

It is possibly a mere modification of the Asiatic *crux ansata*.

26.—Diademed head of Phraates to left. An eagle behind.

R.—Full-faced radiated head of the sun (?). Æ. 2.

¹⁹ Numismatic Chronicle, vol. xii., p. 98.

²⁰ Numismatique des Satrapies, p. 64, pl. 12. A similar coin is engraved by Niebuhr, Description de l'Arabie, 1773, Pl. 12, No. 25.

²¹ Compare Ariana Antiqua, Pl. 15, No. 9, etc. One engraved there appears to be copied from the last coins of Phraates IV., having the two Victories.

Mr. Thomas says of this symbol, that "it occurs on Sassanian coins, perhaps altered in its original import by the addition of a crescent touching the top of the disc" (p. 20, note 2). It occurs, however, both as an adjunct and a type on coins of Gondopharus (Prinsep, Historic results, Pl. 5, No. 15, Pl. 8, No. 9), Undophernes, if he is really a distinct sovereign, Abagasus, etc. We have in the legend, connecting St. Thomas with the Indian king Gondopharus, an indication of the approximate date of these princes, which shows the form in which the symbol appears on their coins to be older than that formed on the Sassanian coins, and that the crescent touching the upper part is merely a modification of the two diverging branches arising from the ring on these Indo-Parthian coins. In this form it much resembles a caduceus, and possibly the winged caduceus, forming the type of No. 45, may be a *Græcized* form of this symbol. This, however, I do not assert.

This is quite a novel type on Parthian coins. There can be no doubt, however, that they did worship the sun.

On a Palmyrene bas-relief, figured by Mr. Layard,²² is a full-faced radiated head, not unlike this, borne up by an eagle. Compare also the head on the bas-relief already cited.

27.—Diademed head of Phraates to left, behind which a Victory.

R.—Female holding a palm-branch, and sacrificing on an altar. Æ. 2.

28.—Diademed head of Phraates to left.

R.—Traces of a legend. Two cypress-trees, between which a bunch of grapes. Below, the monogram TA. Æ. 1½.

29.—Diademed head of Phraates to left. Behind, a Victory, and apparently another before.

R.—A male figure, apparently a Roman, seated on a curule chair, holding out his right hand. Æ. 2½.

The type of this remarkable coin resembles much the figure found on some coins of Augustus; but it is very improbable that Phraates, although sufficiently alarmed to restore the Roman standards, was so much as to place on his coins the figure of Augustus. The appearance of the coin prevents me from classing it to the period of Venones, who might have placed on his coins the figure of Tiberius, in gratitude for the Roman aid which placed him on the throne; and although the features are indistinct, the long pointed beard and general appearance seem to me to preclude an attribution to Orodes, otherwise I should have at once explained it as the figure of *Labienus*, the Roman general who joined the Parthians against Rome, and called himself *Parthicus Imperator*.

²² Layard, *l.c.*, Tab. i. No. 1, and Tab. vii. 6.

I believe, however, that the coin belongs to Phraates. A more perfect specimen will decide the point, and I hope that the publication of Mr. Lindsay's valuable work will draw from their hiding-place many coins, hitherto unknown or disregarded.

30.—Diademed head, evidently of Phraates, to left, but the features are off the edge. Behind, traces of the usual Victory.

R.—Head of Musa to left, with a head-dress similar to that on the silver coins. Æ. 2½.

Besides those specimens engraved in the plates of Messrs. Lindsay and De Bartholomæi, I have been able to examine a very good example of the rare silver coin of Phraates and Musa, in the cabinet of my friend Mr. Sim, so that I can assert positively the identity of the portraits.

Josephus calls this lady *Thermusa*, or *Thesmusa*, while the coins invariably have *Musa*. Sestini has, indeed, engraved²³ a coin with the name *Thermusa*; but this is

²³ Museo Hedervariano, parte terza, p. 137, Tab. xxxii. 10. This plate contains, indeed, several proofs of the singular manner in which his eyes deceived him, which renders it so difficult to rely upon the later works of this most indefatigable numismatist. No. 13 in the same plate, where Sestini saw the head of Gotarzes, R. BACIAEΩC APTABANOY, and a diademed male head, on which a crescent and pellet, is really a specimen of the coin, No. 15, pl. 10, of Mr. Lindsay, which has a turreted female head, and a legend, so far as I can judge from a cast which I owe to the kindness of Mr. Lindsay, composed partly, at least, of Greek letters giving no sense, precisely as on the large coin, No. 10, pl. 8, L. No. 14 of Sestini has a similar head; R. the same legend, and the type of Diana the huntress. But several specimens of this coin exist in the British Museum, from which I am able to say with confidence, that *no trace* of Sestini's reading, BACIAEΩC APTABANOY, exists, although I cannot say what the legend really is. These coins have all the *trident* beside the head, as has also No. 16 of Sestini, which also exists in the British Museum. Sestini has also utterly misread No. 15, which is of Meredates and Uiphoba, and on which he finds a non-existent queen *Tryphaena*.

merely one of the many mistakes and misreadings which were caused by the failure of his sight towards the end of his life. When the Hedervar Museum was brought to Paris, this coin came under the inspection of the late M. Raoul-Rochette, who ascertained that no trace of the syllable *Ther* existed on the coin, and engraved it, along with two other specimens, in the *Journal des Savans*, 1836.

M. Raoul-Rochette, apparently losing sight of the Italian origin of this lady, proceeds, recalling the occurrence of the name *Musa* in the royal family of Bithynia, connected through the Pontic sovereigns with the Achemenians, to find an analogy between the name *Musa*, apparently connected with the Zend *mao*, or Sanscrit *mas*, the moon, and the title of *heavenly goddess*.

Cavedoni²⁴ proposes to admit the name as given by Josephus, *Thermusa*, or *Thesmusa*, since it is difficult to understand how the initial syllable should come to be added, but to suppose that, agreeably to a known Oriental custom, on her admittance into the harem of Phraates, her name was changed from a foreign one to one which recalled the memory of the ancient Persian monarchs, by the connection pointed out by Raoul-Rochette. He considers, then, that her name was originally *Thermusa*, changed or shortened by the Parthians to *Musa*, for the above reason. The case of Esther, whose original name was Hadassah, is quite analogous in principle. Daniel and his companions, also, on entering the royal service, were obliged to receive Chaldee names.

No coins have occurred to me which have any appearance of belonging to Arsaces XVI. or XVII. I am even inclined to doubt the attribution of No. 10, pl. 5, L, the head upon

²⁴ Spicilegio Numismatico, p. 294.

which, so far as I can judge from the engraving, is that of an aged, rather than of a young man. The head-dress of the female head on reverse differs from that of Monsa, but not materially. No doubt, however, attaches to the attribution of the next coin.

ARSACES XVIII.

31.—Diademed head to left. Around, faint traces of a legend (BACIAEYC ONΩ) NH (C).

R.—(BACIAEYC ONΩ) NHC (N) EIKHCAC APTABAN (ON). The monogram TA in field. Æ. 2½.

This curious little coin reproduces the legend on the drachms of Vonones, formerly so rare, but which, according to M. de Bartholomæi, are now much more common, from recent discoveries. As, however, in spite of the number discovered, no variation appears in the type or legend, and as the present coin shows that he extended to the copper coinage his ideas, modelled on the Roman coinage, of commemorating by the legends his victories, I am inclined to suppose that he did not issue coins without these legends, and, consequently, that the coin, No. 39, pl. 8, L., does not belong to him. I am confirmed in this view by the face as engraved, which is not like that on the silver coins, and by the appearance of a specimen which I possess, and which is evidently much later. The bearded circle, or square, or oval, first appears on the *certain* coins of Arsaces XXI. I believe the coin I mention, No. 39, pl. 8, L., belong to Vologeses I.; but I can offer no proofs of this attribution further than the general appearance of the coin.

To make up, however, so far as I can, for thus attempting to remove from Vonones the coin which Mr. Lindsay has classed to him, I would propose to consider as an indistinct specimen of my coin that given as No. 43, pl. 8, L., which

has the same type and traces of an obverse legend, a peculiarity of the coins of Vonones, evidently due to his Roman education.

ARSACES XX.

32.—Diademed head to left of Bardanes (?), bearing a strong resemblance to the drachm, No. 66, pl. 3, L.

R.—Female with turreted head, standing between two columns. Æ. 2.

The head on this coin bears a considerable resemblance to the drachm classed by Mr. Lindsay, probably with correctness, to Bardanes. It has no resemblance to any other portrait of the period, and certainly belongs to that monarch who issued the drachm.

ARSACES XXI.

33.—Diademed head of Gotarzes to left, with long beard.

R.—Crescent and star. In field, to right, the monogram so often found on Parthian coins, but without the cross-bar of the A. A wreath surrounds the figures. Æ. 2.

34.—Similar head to left.

R.—Mountain goat to left, kneeling down, precisely in the attitude of that represented in an ornament of the N.W. Palace, Nimrud.²⁵ Æ. 1½.

35.—Similar head to left.

R.—Full-faced radiated head of the sun. Æ. 2½.

36.—Similar head to left.

R.—Figure to right, terminating in a sort of spreading fan-tail, like the *feruhers* seen on Persian sculptures, holding out before him a long branch. Æ. 1½.

37.—A similar coin, but here the *feruher* is winged. Æ. 2.

²⁵ Layard ii. 296.

These coins resemble somewhat Mr. Lindsay's No. 53, pl. 8; but the figure is differently placed on it, and holds a spear.

Whether these figures represent the tutelary spirit, or *feruher* of the prince, or whether they represent Ormuzd himself, I am not able to decide.²⁶ On the coin No. 58, pl. 8, L., of which I possess several specimens, a similar figure is seen; but on these, instead of the branch of peace (?), the figure, at least on my coins, is helmeted, turned to left, and grasps a spear and shield. I have engraved a specimen, as No. 38.

39.—Similar head to left.

R.—Horseman, with right hand elevated, to right. Æ. 2½.

Although the coin is very well preserved, its size does not permit me to distinguish the adjuncts, if any exist, which might decide as to the meaning of the type; that is, whether it is merely a Parthian on horseback, or some divinity. By a singular conventionality, the horseman's legs are both represented on the same side of the horse, as if he were sitting sideways. This may have been merely from carelessness, or it may have been analogous to the utterly impossible way in which the Assyrian horsemen are represented, so as to avoid bringing the bow-string over the countenance. See Layard, *passim*.

40.—Similar head to left.

R.—An utterly unintelligible representation. Æ. 3. Æ. 1½.

²⁶ M. de Luynes considers the very analogous figure found on coins of the Satrap Tiribazes as Ormuzd, and it is probably the best explanation. Numismatique des Satrapies, p. 1 sq., pl. 1, 1, 2, 3. Gesenius (Monumenta Phœnicia, p. 285, Tab. 37, M.) calls it the *feruher*, but enters into no discussion of the point.

Although I possess several specimens of this coin, very well preserved, I have utterly failed in all attempts to give it a name, and submit the engravings as a puzzle. It is not unlike, at first sight, the head of some animal; but all further attempts to ascertain its nature have proved fruitless.

41.—Similar head.

R.—Two-handled vase. In field, to left, the monogram
TA. Æ 2.

ARSACES XXII.

42.—Diademed head of Vonones, with short beard, to left.

R.—Head of a horse to right. Before, an uncertain symbol.
Æ. 2.

I have several specimens of this little coin, all of which have the uncertain symbol, a sort of *Koppa*, similar to what is seen on coins of Corinth, but square instead of round.

43.—Similar head.

R.—Horse's head to left. Æ. 1½.

ARSACES XXIII.

44.—Head, probably of Vologeses, to left.

R.—Bird to right, with arched neck. Æ. 1½.

The head is not very distinct, but the type induces me to class it to Vologeses. The fabric, also, appears to place it about this part of the series. Although I mention only such coins as differ from those given by Mr. Lindsay, I possess specimens of a greater part of those in his list, so that I am enabled to judge more securely as to their relative age than I could do from the engravings alone.

ARSACES XXIV.

45.—Diademed head of Artabanus to left.

R.—A winged caduceus. Æ. 1½.

46.—Diademed beardless head of Artabanus to left.

R.—A dotted square, within which a figure holding up one hand, in the other a cornucopia. Æ 2½. Æ . 1.

Mr. Lindsay engraves a coin very similar, but with a bearded head, under Gotarzes. My coins are certainly not of Gotarzes, but have a profile precisely that of the *bearded* coins of Artabanus, Nos. 67, 69, pl. 9, L. I am inclined to think that the *mallet* is really a badly-formed cornucopia. I do not venture, not having seen the coin, to restore to Artabanus Mr. Lindsay's coin, No. 57, pl. 8; but I confidently assert, that my coins with beardless heads are of him.

47.—Similar *beardless* head to left.

R.—Bird in a dotted square, precisely as on Mr. Lindsay's, No. 65, pl. 9. Æ . 1½. Æ . 2½.

Mr. Lindsay's coin, from the engraving, certainly appears to belong to Vologeses, but mine as unequivocally belongs to Artabanus.

Possessing no new types of the intermediate kings, I pass to Arsaces XXX., reserving for a little the consideration of the Chaldæo-Pehlvi legends, first occurring on the coins of Arsaces XXVII.

ARSACES XXX.

48.—Head of Arsaces XXX. to left, with tiara.

R.—Victory standing to right, holding out in both hands a garland. Æ . 2.

This type calls for no special remark, but is new on the coins of Arsaces XXX.

49.—Similar head to left.

R.—A sea-goat, or Capricorn to left. Instead of the more ordinary termination in a fish, this animal seems, however, to terminate in a serpent, coiled up. The horns mark it distinctly as a goat, but otherwise it resembles much the sea-horse on the coins of Syracuse. I cannot account for such a type.

Lastly, I may describe, as a conclusion to this series of Parthian coins, one certainly of Mesopotamia, and probably struck at Seleucia.

50.—Turreted female head to right.

R.—ΔΚΣ

ΔΙΟΥ

A.—Æ. 2½.

I possess several specimens of this very curious coin, more resembling a medal, although of small size, and only of the baser metal. Mr. Lindsay has already engraved this coin, but his specimen was very imperfect.

For what reason, or to commemorate what event, this little coin was issued at Seleucia (?) on the *first of Dios, 224 of the Seleucidan era*, I am unable to conjecture, being unaware of any event whatever connected with that date. I am even inclined to doubt the explanation of ΔΙΟΥ Α, although it is the natural one, from the consideration, how unlikely it is that the mintage of *one day* should have come down to us in such a number as that I should possess eight specimens reasonably well preserved. If, however, the coin was struck *to commemorate* this particular day, the consideration just mentioned loses its force, and the obvious explanation of the legend may be received, at the same time that its object escapes us.

Owing to the evident barbarity of the pseudo-Greek legends on the later Parthian drachms, no one had paid any attention to them, so far as I know, or had noticed the occurrence upon them of characters evidently not belonging to the Greek alphabet. Mr. Lindsay, however (Pl. 4, No. 7), engraved a drachm of Vologeses III., on which, from the comparative legibility of the Greek legend, the unknown characters were brought prominently forward and rendered unmistakable.

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Z

Shortly after receiving, by the kindness of Mr. Lindsay, a copy of his valuable work, I was led to compare the unknown legend with the Chaldæo-Pehlvi alphabet, deciphered by Mr. Thomas in his paper already referred to; and after a little investigation, I ascertained that the legend, the characters of which were by no means so distinctly formed as on the inscription and coins of Mr. Thomas, read *Vologasi malka*, King Vologeses.²⁷ Mr. Sainthill has kindly permitted me to illustrate this article with engravings originally executed for his *Olla Podrida*, vol. ii., which show the legends alone.

The first is the coin engraved as No. 87, pl. 4, of Mr. Lindsay. The Greek legend has been omitted as unnecessary.



²⁷ I communicated my reading, immediately upon completing it, to my friend Mr. Sainthill, who took such an interest in the subject, as to cause engravings to be made of the legends, to illustrate it, and inserted it in the second volume of his very valuable and interesting *Olla Podrida*. To his great kindness I am indebted for the loan of the wood blocks which illustrate the present article. Since beginning this article, I have heard from Paris that M. de Longpérier had, in 1853, printed the decipherments of this and analogous legends on Parthian coins; but I have not as yet had an opportunity of obtaining his work, of whose existence I have only recently heard. Without any desire to claim the priority for my readings (dating from August, 1853), I may, at least, claim for them perfect independence, and point out the confirmation of their correctness derived from this coincidence. M. de Longpérier has had access to more varied legends than are to be found on the coins I have been able to consult, as, according to the note I have received, he has read at least three names, besides *Vologeses*, while I have seen only *Vologeses*, and another, of whose reading I am uncertain.

On this coin the last letter of the legend is off the edge, for which reason a second specimen, of the same monarch, which has the end perfect, is here given. This coin is in Mr. Lindsay's cabinet, but was not engraved by him.



The third is the drachm (No. 93, pl. 4) of Mr. Lindsay, the Greek legend and type being omitted, as in the preceding.



From the kindness of Messrs. Lindsay and Sainthill, I have received numerous impressions of similar coins. One only of these needs to be more particularly noticed, the legend of which I have copied separately on plate iii. as A.

The legend may be given as **𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥**, or in Roman characters, VoLoGaSi MaLKA. The **𐭠**, V, is certain, and coincides in form with the character in the Haji-abad inscription. On the sub-Parthian coins deciphered by Mr. Thomas, and on others, it begins to be straightened in the lower part, assuming the form of a hook; and in the Palmyrene and Sassanian inscriptions, the foot is bent back, so that it resembles our figure 2.

In the Haji-abad inscription, and on the coin of Vologeses III., deciphered by Mr. Thomas, the **𐭠**, L, is curved, and has a small line proceeding from its centre. It is, in fact, simply the **𐭠**, R, of the same inscription, with its up-

right line continued upwards. The same comparison may be made in the Bactrian alphabet, which is certainly of Semitic origin.²⁸ In the Bactrian alphabet the 𐬨 is similar in form to the Haji-abad 𐬨, L, but is straight, instead of being curved.

On the present coins the L has lost its distinguishing marks, and is only distinguished from other letters by its superior height.

The 𐬨, G, was first identified by Mr. Thomas, as Major Rawlinson had blended into one the two letters G and I, though correctly explaining the word BaGa or BaGI, which led to this identification.²⁹

²⁸ It would appear more natural to consider the R as a truncated L; but it is well ascertained that the L was a sound unknown to, or not distinguished from R, by the ancient Persians, and only very imperfectly known, even in the Sassanian period.

²⁹ Thomas, l. c., p. 9. Rawlinson's Memoir on the Persian Cuneiform Inscription, p. 94, note 2.

Mordtmann, who finds the letters joined upon the coins, as is natural from their smaller size, appears not to assent to Mr. Thomas's reading of BaGI from the inscriptions, as he continues to read BaG. See, for instance, his reading of the beautiful gold coin of Hormuzd II. (p. 37, Tab. vi. 5), which he reads BaG (i) RVSchAN 𐬨𐬨 𐬨𐬨. In spite of his denial, a comparison of his own impression, and Mr. Thomas's engraving (Num. Chron. vol. xv., p. 180, No. 8), establishes the correctness of the latter. The coin seems in consequence to read

𐬨𐬨𐬨𐬨 𐬨𐬨 𐬨𐬨

Auhrmazdi libagi ruschan.

(of) Ormuzd, of the god of light, etc.

Although the reverse seems to bear out Mr. Thomas's reading, in having 𐬨 for 𐬨, the obverse is more favourable to Mordtmann's explanation, which has the advantage of being comprehensible. Mordtmann classes this gold coin, as well as the copper coins published along with it by Mr. Thomas, to Hormuzd I. It is impossible, however, to assent to this classification. An examination of his own plate of impressions shows clearly that the gold coin is out of its place under Hormuzd I., and agrees better

On the coin whose legend I have given separately, pl. 3, A, the G is unequivocal in form, being, indeed, identical with the Estranghelo G, the lower limb being quite horizontal. When it is placed as it is on the rest, it is rather ambiguous, and might be confounded with R; and I believe that the difference of position of the G in the words, as read by Mr. Thomas on his coin No. 1, *Vologesi* and *Agsak*, is sufficient to induce us to consider as really R the letter in the latter word, thus reading *Arsak*, or *Arschak*, for *Agsak*. A cylinder in the British Museum has the name written Arshaka;³⁰ and the Greeks, I need not say, always wrote Arsaces.

The Persians always wrote it *Ashek*, اشك; and it would seem that the pronunciation of R before S or Sch, has always been difficult to them, as this pronunciation is of considerable antiquity.³¹

The W, S or Sh, is identical in form with that found in

with the neighbouring coins, when placed to Hormuzd II. The brass coins, also, which are inseparable from it, are small, carelessly struck, and of a delicate and minute fabric, which entirely precludes the possibility of placing them in the series, next to the large and boldly executed copper of Shapur. I accept, then, with a slight modification, the reading of Mordtmann, but dissent from his classification.

Mordtmann, Erklärung der Münzen mit Pehlvi-legenden, forming part i. of the eighth volume of the Journal of the German Oriental Society. Leipzig, 1854.

³⁰ Layard, *Nineveh and Babylon*, p. 607.

³¹ The town of Asaac, Ἀσαάκ, was built by Arsaces, the first king, and has evidently taken its name from him (Isidori Charac, *Stathmi Parthici*, p. 7, Geogr. Græc. min. ii., ed. Hudson). S.M. It is evident that the words of Isidore, πρῶτος βασιλεὺς, point to Arsaces II. (Tridates); but M. Saint-Martin says, "fondateur de la monarchie," as if he understood Arsaces I., who could hardly have had much time for building.

the inscription already mentioned,³² as well as on the coin, No. 1, of Mr. Thomas. It occurs, also, in Palmyrenian inscriptions, and is evidently the one from which the square Hebrew or Chaldee letter is derived. The 'i, which in the Sassanian character is a curve, is in the Chaldæo-Pehlvi text quite or nearly straight, and distinguishable from the 'i, z, only by its smaller size.

The word מלכא, *malca*, needs no comparisons to prove its reading. I may mention, however, that the כ, k, approaches more nearly the Aramean type than that of the Chaldæo-Pehlvi alphabet. The מ is identical in both; and we may see on these coins the progress from Phœnician to the Estranghelo מ, the transverse stroke by degrees approaching the angle of the letter. Compare No. 90, pl. 4, L.

Another legend exists upon these late drachms; but although I have been able to compare a number of specimens, I have failed to decipher it in a satisfactory manner. It is that found on the coins Nos. 89, 90, 95, pl. 4, of Mr. Lindsay's work, the first letter of which, however, is imperfect on all.³³

³² Mr. Westergaard has recently published correct copies of both texts of this inscription, at the end of his *Bundehehsh*, Copenhagen, 1851.

³³ As I have every reason to suppose that M. de Longpérier has already deciphered this legend (see note 27), and only publish the reading of the legend with the name of Vologeses, in pursuance of my pledge to Mr. Sainthill to continue the subject, I do not think it necessary to reproduce the legend in question.

The doubtful name is composed of five letters, before the M of the word *Malka*. The first of these, imperfectly given on the coins in Mr. Lindsay's plates, is *precisely* a reversed N on the other coins of which I possess impressions. The rest of the legend is correctly represented. Too many ambiguous letters occur in this short legend to enable me to satisfy myself as to its import.

The first occurrence of these letters is on a coin to be found engraved, No. 74, pl. 4, of Mr. Lindsay's work. M. de Bartholomæi and Mr. Lindsay have classed it to Arsaces XXII. (Vonones II). It must be allowed, however, that the portrait has but little resemblance to that on the certain tetra-drachms of Vonones, published nearly at the same time by Mr. Lindsay (Pl. 6, No. 19,) and the Marquis de Lagoy.³⁴

It is evident, that the two letters which compose this short legend behind the head of the monarch are identical with the two first letters of the name read by M. de Longpérier and by myself as Vologeses on the later drachms. It is natural, then, to look upon them as the initials of the town *Vologesias*, or *Vologesiocerta*, city of Vologeses, not far from Seleucia.

On the coin No. 96 in Mr. Lindsay's collection, the same letters occur on obverse; but here the ζ , L, has assumed

³⁴ Revue Numismatique, 1853, p. 202.

SYMBOLS ON PLATE III.

- a. From a drachm in Mr. Lindsay's plates. Pl. 3, No 53.
- b. From a drachm of the uncertain class given by Mr. L. to Phraates IV., or his rival Tiridates, in my possession.
- c. From another specimen, also obtained by me since the commencement of these observations. On both these coins the *wart*, said by Visconti to be characteristic of Phraates IV., is very evident, and one has unequivocally his portrait.
- d. Layard, Nineveh and Babylon, p. 211.
- e. Lindsay, Pl. 7, No. 10.
- f. Lindsay, Pl. 3, No. 54.
- g. Layard, vol. ii., p. 446.
- h. From a coin of Rhescuporis VIII, of the Bosphorus, in my possession. Koehler (*Gesammelte Werke*, i. 28, note 17) has already protested against Mionnet's calling this a monogram, although he could offer no explanation of it.

precisely the Palmyrenian form, almost identical with the modern Hebrew. This serves to confirm the reading as L of the letter on the other coins, if any confirmation be needed.

But it is evident that if we find this coin struck at Vologesiās, it cannot belong to the reign of Vonones, who preceded Vologeses. I have already pointed out the want of resemblance to the tetra-drachms; and taking Mr. Lindsay's plates as the only guide at my command, I find a much greater resemblance to the tetra-drachm of Artabanus IV., for instance, No. 21, pl. 6, L. Mr. Lindsay has remarked, that there is almost always a difference in the length of the beards on the drachms and on the tetra-drachms. I may, however, be easily misled in such a comparison, not being able to consult the coins themselves; and it may easily belong to Vologeses I. Indeed, it is very difficult to distinguish, in a satisfactory manner, the coins of that period.

It may be objected, that the coin has on reverse the monogram TA, which Mr. Lindsay has explained *Tambrax*, justified, to a certain extent, by the early coins, which have TAM or TAMB on obverse. If, however, this monogram ever denoted *Tambrax*, of which I am by no means certain, it does not follow that it did so when these coins were issued. The letters VoL occur on the coins of Arsaces XXX., which have the legend *King Vologeses* on reverse, and which have, also, the monogram TA. But as Vologeses and Artabanus reigned together over the Parthian empire, and as it is very improbable that *Tambrax* in Parthia, and Vologesiās, near Seleucia, could have been united under one sovereign, we are enabled to decide over which part of the empire Vologeses ruled, by applying to history.

An application to history in the ordinary mode, indeed,

produces no very satisfactory result ; but by combining the fact generally received on the authority of Agathias, that Ardeschir finally defeated Artabanus in the year 226, A.D., 538 of the Seleucidan era, with the tetra-drachm of Vologeses, bearing the date 539, 227, A.D., we arrive at the result that Vologeses must have reigned over the western provinces of the Parthian empire, since he survived for some time his brother, who was first attacked by Ardeschir, and thus evidently must have reigned over the eastern provinces.

It is evident, if my reasoning does not deceive me, that the monogram TA cannot mean *Tambrax* on the coins of Arsaces XXX., and that the obverse letters alone denote the mint. Inferentially, we may extend this to the coins on which occurs the same combination, of Chaldæo-Pehlvi letters on obverse and the monogram on reverse ; and thus I conclude that it cannot at that period, at any rate, have denoted *Tambrax*.

I am inclined to conjecture, but with hesitation, from the second T which appears to exist in the earlier forms of the monogram, that it reads AT, and denotes the province *Aturia*, or *Assyria*, the name of the province being put for that of the capital, as is very common on Cufic coins. Indeed, Mordtmann has already read, as it appears correctly, the name *Aturia*, both abbreviated and at full length, on various, and, as he says, very numerous, Sassanian coins (*Zeitschrift der D. M. G.*, viii., p. 11, and Pl. 4, No. 1), ranging from Shapur III. to Bahram V. The coins are, I suppose, struck in Arbela, more probably than in Ctesiphon.

Although, as already stated, the earlier forms of the monogram appear to show a second T, depending from the cross-bar of the A, it occurs to me as not impossible that it

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may really represent the letter Y, which on coins of the somewhat careless fabric which is seen on the reverses of most Parthian coins, might easily come to resemble a T. This would give *Ατυ(ρια)* as the reading of the monogram.

A somewhat similar name appears on the little coin of Atusia, given by Weston and Millingen, reading *ΑΤΟΥΣΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣΤΟΝ ΚΑΠΡΟΝ*, *the Atusians, or Aturians, or Assyrians, residing on the river Capros*. The turreted head resembles that seen on the curious little coin which I have classed to Seleucia, No. 50; and as far as I can judge from the engraving, the coins must be nearly of the same period.

I was at first inclined to conjecture, that the problematic ΓοΡ on some early coins might denote the province *Gorduene* of Armenia. The discovery, however, on the tetradrachm of Mithridates I. (No. 1, pl. 5, L.), that this word was accompanied by the *name in full* of the province Aturia, caused me to abandon this. In fact, the monogram which Mr. Lindsay reads ΦΙΑΤΑ, for which he proposes no explanation, is more simply and easily read ΑΤΥΡΙΑ, and this reading agrees well with the certainty that these coins were struck after his conquest of Babylon and Assyria.

The monogram ΔΡ on a coin of Arsaces IV. certainly cannot mean *Drangiana*, which was not possessed by the Parthians at that time at any rate. I should rather conjecture it to point out *Dara*, or *Dareium*, in Parthia

The monogram ΧΑΡ on the coin of Mithridates, No. 21, pl. 1, L., can hardly denote Charax, as Saint-Martin shows that in the reign of Phraates II., after 136 B.C., it must still have been under the Grecian power, and that it was not yet governed by its own kings in the year 130 B.C., while we know that it received the name *Spasini-Charax* from the first of these kings, having previously been called first

Alexandria, then Antiochia. It was not to this Charax, but to a town situated near the Pylæ Caspiæ, that the Mardi were transported by Phraates I.

It is not impossible that this monogram may rather point out the city of Harran (Carrhæ) in Mesopotamia, as it appears that Mithridates had conquered that province.

Other monograms occurring on Parthian coins are more difficult of explanation. M. de Bartholomæi has explained the monograms which occur on one coin, No. 46, pl. 2, L., as APamea RaPHaneia, and there can be little doubt that this is correct.

Mr. Lindsay reads a common monogram as MOTene, and nothing can be objected to this, although I should hardly have supposed Motene of sufficient importance to issue so many coins.

The monogram of TIGRanocerta, No. 3, pl. 11, L., is perfectly satisfactory.

It appears to me that No. 2, same plate, which Mr. Lindsay considers as pointing out *Laodicea*, is not a monogram, but a *view from above of a diadem*. Of this I cannot be certain, as a stroke given in plate 11 is wanting in No. 56, pl. 3, L.; but in either case, I cannot read in it *Laodicea*.

I now conclude this long paper, hoping I have not altogether exhausted the patience of my readers. It is to be hoped that the work of Mr. Lindsay will excite an interest in this neglected series, and cause the appearance of new coins, which may assist in clearing up many points still remaining doubtful. If this object is furthered in the least by these pages I am satisfied, and leave this to the decision of numismatists qualified to judge.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT.

Edinburgh, *July*, 1854.

XXII.

ANCIENT COINS IN THE MUSEUM OF BERLIN.

61, Pall Mall,
30th Nov., 1854.

DEAR SIR,

THE accompanying paper is a translation of the introductory part of M. Pinder's account of the ancient coins in the Museum of Berlin,¹ and contains a brief history of the formation and growth of the Royal collection, with a general summary of its contents. Of the value and importance of that collection, or of the qualifications of the learned writer by whom it is described, it is unnecessary for me to speak. M. Pinder's work comprises, besides this prefatory portion, a catalogue of 1105 of the most interesting specimens of the Greek and Roman series, followed by a tabular enumeration of all the ancient coins in their respective classes, similarly arranged to that in M. Arneth's Synopsis of the Greek coins in the Imperial collection at Vienna. The present translation was originally made by a lady, and has been revised by me. Should you deem it of sufficient general interest for publication in your journal, I have much pleasure in being enabled to place it at your service.

Believe me, dear Sir, very truly yours,

EDMUND OLDFIELD.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

¹ *Die Antiken Münzen des Königlichen Museums. Geschichte und Uebersicht der Sammlung, nebst erklärender Beschreibung einer Auswahl von Münzen, von M. Pinder. Berlin, 1851.*

THE collection of ancient coins belonging to the House of Brandenburg, which towards the end of the seventeenth century was considered one of the most important then in existence, had doubtless owed its original formation to the earlier Electors. Joachim II. (1535—1571), who rebuilt the castle of Cologne-on-the-Spree, and maintained there a brilliant court, was a friend to the arts and sciences; and the establishment of a collection of antiquities and coins has been attributed to him. Of what importance this collection may have been, to what extent it may subsequently have been enlarged, and how it was preserved during the ravages of the Thirty Years' War, we are indeed not informed; but immediately after the Peace of Westphalia, and as early as the year 1649, we find in the possession of the Great Elector (Frederick William) a collection of antiquities, of which the ancient coins formed the principal constituent. A manuscript catalogue of this collection, with explanatory notes of considerable learning, bears the title of "*Serenissimi Principis Friderici Wilhelmi Marchionis Brandenburgici, Sacri Romani Imperii Electoris, etc., Numismata antiqua Graeca et Romana, aurea argentea et aerea, aliaque venerandae antiquitatis monumenta, sequentibus indicibus comprehensa. Anno MDCXLVIII.*" It mentions 4,968 ancient coins, of which 137 are of gold, 3,056 of silver, and 1,775 of copper. Adding to these 48 copies and fabrications of modern times, which in the description are carefully distinguished, the total number amounts to 5,008. The Roman coins are here, as usual, the most abundant; the number of the Greek, after deduction of the barbarous and of the uncertain, is limited to 6 of gold, 104 of silver, and 31 of copper.

This was a very moderate beginning; but the zeal of the

Great Elector, the founder of the library and of the collections attached to it, soon brought greater importance to the cabinet of ancient coins. The celebrated scholar and statesman Ezekiel Spanheim, who published in 1664 his work upon the "Value and Use of Ancient Coins", names the Great Elector in the first rank of those German princes who were competing with France, Italy, and the Imperial House, in the augmentation of their numismatic treasures. Spanheim subsequently dedicated the third edition of his work to the youthful grandson of this Prince (afterwards King, under the title of Frederick William I.), in whom he wished to awaken a similar taste; and in the dedication he relates how highly the Great Elector valued ancient coins as among the most beautiful and instructive monuments of classical antiquity, how frequently and with what interest he occupied himself with the study of them, the intelligent judgments which he formed on the subject, and the zeal with which he sought out and acquired valuable specimens.

The frequent discovery of Roman coins in the territory of Cleves, where the Great Elector was fond of residing, constantly fed and increased his zeal for collecting. Two distinguished scholars of Cleves, Hermann Ewich, the well-known historian of Wesel, and after him (subsequently to the year 1663) Christian von Heimbach, Librarian and Antiquary to the Elector, arranged and described the collection of ancient coins. The catalogues from the hand of Heimbach, which are still in existence, and in which he mentions the classic soil of Zante as the place of discovery of a part of these treasures, were completed between 1670 and 1672, and occupy several folio volumes. The cabinet of coins formed one of the principal departments of the Chamber of Art and Virtù. The deed of appointment for the succeeding curator of this collection, Christian Albert

Kunckel, which is dated from Lehnin, April 25th, 1685, entrusts to his care "the gold, silver, and copper Roman and Greek ancient coins and medals."

The numismatic treasures thus gradually collected were before long destined to be all at once doubled by a propitious circumstance.

A zeal similar to that which had been seen at Cologne-on-the-Spree had founded, in the seventeenth century, a cabinet of ancient coins at Heidelberg, the institution of which is of the highest importance in the history of the collection of the Electoral House of Brandenburg, in which it was destined subsequently to merge. A cousin of the Great Elector, the Elector Charles Lewis of the Palatinate, distinguished as much for his scientific attainments as by the events of his domestic life, had already considerably enlarged a collection of ancient coins inherited from his art-loving ancestors, when he commissioned one of the greatest numismatists of his time, the before-mentioned Ezekiel Spanheim, to purchase in Italy everything of any value which was required to render this collection perfect and complete. Spanheim proceeded to Mantua, Parma, Modena, Florence, Rome, Naples, Sicily, and Malta; and after an absence of many years, returned to Heidelberg in 1665. As early as the year 1663 the Parisian numismatist Charles Patin extols the Heidelberg collection in his work upon Roman Family coins. But after the death of Charles Lewis in the year 1680, and under the reign of his son Charles, the pupil of Spanheim, this collection became still more celebrated through means of a learned and splendid work which Lorenzo Beger, Librarian and Antiquary to the Elector Palatine, published under the title "*Thesaurus ex thesauro Palatino selectus*," in a folio volume richly embellished with plates. It appeared at Heidelberg in the year 1685.

When in the same year the male line of the Electors Palatine-in-Simmern became extinct by the death of the Elector Charles, the House of Brandenburg, as related to that line, put forth claims to the inheritance. It was not without regard to the peculiar tastes of the great Elector of Brandenburg, that the celebrated Palatine collection of coins was bequeathed among other things to him. The will was contested; but while other precious articles, such as the gems, were conveyed to Paris as part of the heritage of Elizabeth Charlotte Duchess of Orleans, "on the other hand," as John Frederick Reiger, a writer of that epoch, expresses himself, "all the Electoral medals, gold, silver, and copper, exceeding in number 12,000 pieces and highly valued, were given in compensation to the Elector of Brandenburg, on account of the claim made by him through Her Highness his mother (who was daughter of Frederick IV., Elector Palatine), and also on other grounds."² In this number, of which, according to Patin's account, at least 1000 gold pieces formed part, more modern coins were also included. In the year 1686 Lorenzo Beger delivered the precious collection to the Great Elector, then residing at Cleves, and soon after passed into his service. This Palatine cabinet contained several of the most important pieces, which even now adorn the Royal collection. A series of Greek regal coins was particularly remarkable among them. In this were unique specimens, such as the third part of a stater of Tarentum (No. 48 of the following description); extremely rare examples, such as two gold coins of Rhodes (Nos. 354 and 365); *chefs d'œuvre*, such as both the silver coins of Naxos (Nos. 137 and 138); and other instructive

² "The Extinct Genealogical Lines of the Electors Palatine-in-Simmern," s. l. 1693, p. 139.

pieces, such as the tetradrachm of Selinus (No. 154); also the coins of Heraclea, Eretria, and Magnesia, marked with the stamped eagle of the Este collection (Nos. 57, 307, 340), of which the first may pass for an unapproachable model of the art of coinage; and lastly, among the series of imperial coins, the gold medallion of Constantius Chlorus (No. 1006); not to mention many other splendid specimens.

While the numismatic treasures of the Great Elector were thus being doubled, the Hereditary Prince (afterwards the Elector Frederick III., and later still, King Frederick I.), was already displaying the most energetic zeal in the collection of ancient coins. In the year 1687 Gregorio Leti informs us, in his *History of the House of Brandenburg* (vol. i. p. 336)—“*Il Serenissimo Principe Elettorale tiene un nobilissimo Gabinetto, ripieno di medaglie d'antichità stimatissime per la loro rarità, e in abbondanza, con diverse altre nobili curiosità.*”³

This Prince, in whose praise it has been justly said that “he placed the crown not merely on his own head, but on all the works of his father,” raised by his extensive and judicious purchases the collection of ancient coins to a truly royal rank. The coins and antiquities were specially entrusted to Lorenzo Beger, who succeeded Christopher Ungelter (from 1688 to 1693) as Librarian and Chief Chamberlain of the Arts; and he was at the same time commissioned to expend all requisite means on the enrichment of these collections. At his side was the illustrious Spanheim, with his experienced counsels, who being now returned from Paris, where he had filled the post of Envoy from the Elec-

³ “*His Serene Highness the Electoral Prince possesses a most noble cabinet, replete with ancient medals of the highest estimation for their rarity, and that in great abundance, with divers other splendid curiosities.*”

torate of Brandenburg, spent a succession of years in Berlin. The munificence of the monarch enabled Beger to publish the collection, which had rapidly increased in his hands, in a splendid work, consisting of three folio volumes, full of engravings, and entitled the "Thesaurus Brandenburgicus," between the years 1696 and 1701. The massive third volume contains the pieces bought since the commencement of the work, and it is astonishing what treasures were acquired in so short a time. "*Quantæ tantillo tempore gazæ!*" is inscribed over one of the numerous plates which adorn this volume. These plates were engraved partly by the ingenious artist Samuel Blesendorff, and partly by John Charles Schott, son of Beger's sister, who under his uncle's tuition was educated into a learned antiquary, and subsequently (in 1705) became his successor.

Notwithstanding the expensive outlay which the publication of this "Thesaurus" demanded, there is one defect to be regretted in it, which has its foundation in the taste of that period. As the representations of the coins are formed into regular circles, and their types often enlarged or diminished, the scientific value of the commentary, instructive as it is, is impaired by the false garb under which the coins are introduced. Throughout three folio volumes the learned author, under the name of Dulodorus, maintains with one Archæophilus, a zealous disciple, a dialogue in Latin, which does not from the writer's description of the scene, with the rising and setting of the sun, gain much in vivacity or grace.

The arrangement of the collection of coins was on a scale suitable to its value. In a splendid apartment of the palace stood four sumptuous cabinets, lackered in the Chinese style by Dagly, the Keeper of the Electoral ornaments, and afterwards the Director of the Royal gallery of

paintings. These cabinets contained the coins, classified according to their metals, and also the gems. The contents of each cabinet were distinguished by a divinity, which was placed upon it: Apollo, Diana, Venus, and Serapis represented gold, silver, copper, and gems. The room in which these treasures were preserved, and which may be seen delineated in the first volume of Beger's "*Thesaurus*," published in the year 1696, was connected by a sufficiently safe communication with the apartments inhabited by the Elector Frederick III. It lay in the projecting portion built by the Count Lynar for John George and Joachim Frederick, at the extremity of the (so-called) Joachim's wing, towards the pleasure-garden, and is now, since the enlargements effected by Schluter, the second of the state rooms which lead from the Rittersaal to the Hof-Apotheke. From the time of commencing this building the cabinet of coins was preserved in a room of the fourth story, probably that situated nearest the winding staircase; the room may be seen in an engraving of the time, with the superscription, "*Novis antiqua coronat*," and with the royal eagle and initials. After the Rittersaal was completed, in the year 1702, the collection of coins and antiquities obtained three rooms of the fourth story, between the portal No. 5 and the chapel belonging to the palace, where it afterwards permanently remained.

During the reign of King Frederick William I., when Maturin Veyssière la Croze (1717—1739) presided over the collection, the number of ancient coins does not appear to have been increased. But it is only the collection of later coins that we know for certain to have suffered diminution, owing to a considerable number of old gold pieces having been melted down and recoined, in order to augment the wealth of the country in actual

currency. The loss of some of the coins engraved in the "Thesaurus Brandenburgicus" (as, for instance, a gold medalion of Constantius II.) is due to another cause. The great robberies in the palace, discovered in the year 1718, which had been committed by the Castellan Valentine Runck and the Court-Marshall Daniel Stieff, extended also to the cabinet of coins, out of which 134 pieces were found missing. One of these, a gold drachm of the Ætolians, which was offered by a goldsmith for repurchase to the Superintendent of the cabinet of coins, La Croze, and which is still to be seen, helped to discover the perpetrators of the deed, who were accordingly executed. La Croze, in order to convict them, had proved, in a carefully written argument, that the gold coin presented to him for purchase corresponded exactly with Beger's representation of the previously existing specimen, and that it must therefore of necessity be the same, upon the principle that there are no two ancient coins with the same identical stamp. The conclusion intended to be established was correct, but the premises were false. This erroneous principle, however, which is contrary to all probability, was looked upon as incontestible until quite modern times. As in antiquity the dies were separately engraved, and not, as with us, multiplied by mechanical means; and as also the method of striking then in use caused them to be worn much more rapidly than now; it is but natural, that out of the originally limited number of coins from the same die only a few should have descended, not merely to our times, but also into the hands of the same collector, who must likewise have paid attention to this peculiarity. Yet there are to be found in the Royal collection about forty indubitable instances of reproductions from the same ancient die.

The first ten years of the reign of Frederick II. were too much disturbed for that great King to find much leisure for

the collection of numismatic treasures, though he was far from wanting in taste or information. A hoard of coins discovered in the first months of his reign, towards the end of the year 1740, at Preussisch-Görlitz in the Bailiwick of Osterode, consisting of 1134 Roman *denarii* from the time of Nero to that of Septimius Severus, was sent to Frederick at his special request for his own examination; and must in great part have been incorporated in the Royal collection. This collection was in the times of the wars twice hastily packed up, in 1745 and 1757; it was transported in safety, the first time to Stettin, and the second to Magdeburg, where it remained until the conclusion of the Seven Years' War. Frederick the Great seized an opportunity which offered itself for acquiring an entire private collection of Greek and Roman coins, then of some celebrity, which Caspar von Pfau, Privy Councillor of Würtemberg, had left at his death. A printed catalogue of it, containing 588 pages, had appeared at Stuttgart in the year 1745, after the owner's death; the descriptions in which, drawn up by his own hand, bear the dates 1724 and 1741. A book of engravings commenced by him, of which twenty-four quarto plates are to be found in the Royal collection of antiquities, was neither completed nor published; but many valuable pieces from the Pfau cabinet are to be found figured in John James Gessner's Numismatic Works.

In consequence of its repeated packings and removals, the Royal collection of coins was found to be in some disorder in 1765, at the period of the demise of the Superintendent Jacques Gaultier de la Croze, successor of the elder la Croze. The king had destined the great Winckelmann to fill the vacant situation, but it is well known that the negotiations with him did not arrive at the desired

result, and Frederick William Stosch was appointed to the office.

After the construction of the Temple of Antiquities near the new palace at Potsdam, Frederick the Great caused the collection of ancient coins, which he wished to have in his vicinity, to be transported thither in the year 1776, and arranged beside the gems, in four splendid cabinets of cedar, which were placed in an apartment communicating with the temple. The collection also remained there during the reign of Frederick William II. Under him, the cabinet of Art and of Medals acquired, at the end of the year 1794, a new superintendent in the person of the Librarian, John Henry, who forthwith zealously directed his attention to its enlargement; and especially to effect the union of the separate collections. In the year 1797, moreover, King Frederick William II. ordered the cabinet of coins, which anciently belonged to the margraviate of Brandenburg, and had been fixed in the Court-Residency of Anspach, to be united with the Royal treasures at Berlin.

This Franconian collection had been originally formed in the year 1738, by the then reigning Margrave Charles William Frederick, out of some earlier possessions of his family, with the intention of regularly increasing it; and had remained since the year 1764 under the inspection of that able numismatist, John James Spies. As late as the year 1795, John Louis Wetzel, Privy Councillor and Librarian at Anspach, had carefully arranged and described the department of ancient coins. It contained 3990 Greek and Roman coins, 115 of gold, 2083 of silver, and 1792 of copper; among them some most remarkable specimens, such as the two gold tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, (Nos. 228 and 229 of our description), and the gold medallion

of the emperor Valens (No. 1046), which is nearly a quarter of a pound in weight.

Under King Frederick William III. the earlier collection of coins, preserved in the Temple of Antiquities at Potsdam, was, in virtue of an order of the Cabinet dated August 9, 1798, brought back to Berlin and placed in the Chamber of Art. It consisted of 9260 ancient coins, namely, 504 of gold, 4004 of silver, 4752 of copper. Among these were scarcely more than 1000 Greek coins. The discoveries which were constantly made increased for the most part the number of Roman coins alone. The excavations made by H. M. Redenbacher (Councillor of the Consistory of the Counts of Pappenheim), near the Roman wall, particularly at Knodsheim and at the Weilberg in the Principality of Anspach, brought to light a series of Roman Imperial coins, from Augustus to Theodosius the Great, of which 101 pieces were at once added to the Royal collection. Out of a considerable quantity of gold coins of the earlier Byzantine emperors, which were discovered in the village of Grossendorf on the peninsula of Hela, in the years 1800 and 1801, unfortunately only four were placed in the Royal collection, while the others were melted down. The collection of Von Reiswitz of Warsaw, Councillor in the Departments of War and the Domains, which was obtained in the year 1802, contained 359 coins, for the most part Roman.

By similar acquisitions the number of duplicate and superfluous coins in the Royal collection became considerably increased. On this ground more than 6000 pieces were, at the suggestion of the Privy Councillor Erman, taken therefrom in the year 1802, and presented to the French, the Friedrichswerder, and the Friedrich-Wilhelms, Gymnasia.

The active Superintendent of the collection now directed his efforts, not without reason, principally to the acquisition of Greek coins ; and to this end he entered into communication with Cousinery, and also with Von Knobelsdorff, the Prussian Ambassador in Constantinople, through whose intervention he made overtures for the collection of Petricioli. Knobelsdorff soon afterwards returned to Berlin. His private collection of Greek coins, which had been commenced under the most favourable circumstances at Constantinople, rivalled that of the King. The Abbate Domenico Sestini, so celebrated as a numismatist, who at that time resided in Berlin, described in the Sixth part of his "Lettere e Dissertazioni Numismatiche" of the year 1804, the most remarkable pieces of this distinguished private collection, and in the following year he illustrated in a similar manner, in the Eighth part of the same letters, the Greek coins in the Royal cabinet. Whilst there drawing attention to the deficiencies of that cabinet, which might be supplied by the acquisition of Von Knobelsdorff's coins, he on the other hand increased the celebrity and the scientific importance of the Royal collection by the illustration of some of its most remarkable pieces. Unfortunately, however, his descriptions, when compared with the specimens themselves, proved by no means trustworthy. The advantage of a great experience, which he had acquired from his acquaintance with most of the collections in Europe and in the East, is almost counterbalanced by his incredible carelessness in the interpretation and restoration of types and legends.

Sestini was appointed Assistant at the Royal collection on the 7th September, 1806. Impelled, however, by his love for travelling, the learned antiquary speedily resigned his office, and journeyed first into France, then into Italy ; but he nevertheless determined to publish in Berlin, where he

had so usefully laboured, a century after Beger, for the revival of numismatic learning, a comprehensive work on coins, surpassing Eckhel's "Doctrina;" and a highly promising Prospectus of this was brought out in September, 1809, by the Berlin publisher Louis Quien.

The Greek coins which Sestini counted in the Royal collection in the year 1805 amounted to 1984, consisting of 59 in gold, 676 in silver, and 1249 in copper. The number of the Family coins was at that time 1300, that of the Imperial coins 9800, among which were 500 in gold; they are thus declared in the "General Catalogue of the Royal Museum of Art, Natural History, and Antiquities," which Henry caused to be printed in the year 1805.

At this epoch, shortly before a great catastrophe, much care was bestowed upon the superintendence of the treasures of art at Berlin, for not only were they zealously increased in number, but they were also arranged in order and offered to the general enjoyment of the public. Indeed, the idea of founding a comprehensive museum was even then entertained. On the 13th of September, 1806, a collection of coins which had been purchased, with the consent of the king, of the well-known Cousinery, was conveyed to Berlin by the Prussian Ambassador, the Marquis Lucchesini, then returning from his post. After the battle of Jena Henry received orders to pack up without delay the cabinet of coins. On the 18th of October the valuable consignment was despatched to Stettin, and reached Memel by way of Dantzic and Königsberg. The loss of a small case between Neustadt and Dantzic did not affect the ancient coins. But the whole collection had not been rescued from Berlin; what remained behind, and indeed all the Roman brass coins, to the number of 6773, were plundered by Denon; of the Roman gold coins only two, and of the silver only

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three, fell into his hands. Among the more modern coins which were then plundered, were sixty-eight of the imitations of ancient coins known as Paduan. Only a small part of these coins, which had not yet been incorporated with the Parisian collection, was brought back in the year 1814; but a far more considerable quantity was restored in the year following. The splendid large brass coins, however, were not to be recovered; the number of the missing was estimated at 2000.

Upon the advent of peace the zeal for new acquisitions was redoubled. Henry again entered into communication with ambassadors and consuls in the East, and even made proposals for excavations in Egypt. He also completed a catalogue of the collection. As a model for this the Privy Councillor Uhden had prepared an account of a small, but to the amateur particularly inviting portion, namely, the gold Imperial coins, which, being exempt from all oxidation, are in general as legible as they are attractive to the eye. Henry completed the arrangement and description of all the ancient coins in the year 1818. After setting aside the duplicates, all the pieces enumerated in his catalogue were 13,147 in number, comprising 2,424 Greek, 1,275 Family coins, and 9,448 Imperial.

At the close of the same year 1818, Prince Biron of Curland's collection of ancient coins was obtained at the price of 2,785 dollars. It contained 226 Greek coins; 190 of the Roman Republic; and of Imperial coins 75 in gold, 863 in silver, and 1,382 in brass; making in all 2,736 pieces, to which more were subsequently added. In the succeeding years the Royal collection received, by repeated donations from the King's chamberlain Count von Sack, several valuable coins procured in his travels, belonging to Athens, Ægina, the Ptolemaic series, and others, among which is

included the remarkable coin of a satrap, from Tarsus, described under No. 369. The purchase of the great Adler collection, which, besides a multitude of later specimens, also contained a very considerable series of Roman Family and Imperial coins, had been under negotiation ever since January, 1816, and was finally effected for 18,000 dollars by a cabinet order of January 7th, 1821.

Of still greater importance, however, to the Royal collection of ancient coins was the purchase of a private collection already mentioned, which had reached Berlin at the beginning of this century—the Knobelsdorff collection. A manuscript catalogue of Sestini's, of the year 1804, describes 24 gold, 342 silver, and 1,342 copper coins of this collection. When it was taken possession of in January, 1823, it comprehended 1,851 Greek coins, among which were 26 of gold and 377 of silver. Since Pellerin had caused coins to be bought up all over Greece and the Levant, and had published them in a work which may be said to form an epoch, and since Eckhel had soon afterwards given an increased and scientific value to collections of Greek coins by his "*Doctrina Nummorum*," the passion for collecting in this most interesting branch of numismatics had been kindled afresh, and much was brought to light in this department which had hitherto remained unknown. The Royal collection, which, when it first became known towards the end of the seventeenth century, had been distinguished, considering the period, for the choiceness and beauty of its specimens of Greek coins, had in more modern times been surpassed by some others. By the purchase of the Knobelsdorff collection, it now acquired not only many of the Greek coins which had lately become familiar, but also a great number that were peculiar to this cabinet. This collection, however, having taken its rise in the East, does not extend to the countries

of the West. Italy and Sicily are omitted ; and the series begins with the Tauric Chersonesus.

With the great Egyptian collection of General von Minutoli, which arrived in Berlin in the summer of 1822, and was purchased in the year following, there came also into the Royal collection 54 silver and 33 copper coins of the Ptolemies, together with 96 Alexandrian in both metals.

At this period occurred a discovery, distinguished amongst the numerous similar acquisitions which are constantly made throughout the Prussian provinces. On the shores of the Baltic, near the village of Klein-Tromp in the neighbourhood of Braunsberg, is situated a hill which is called, in the language of the people, the Gold Mountain ; here from time to time Roman coins are found. On this spot, in the year 1822, 97 gold Imperial coins were ploughed up, which were purchased for 500 dollars by a Cabinet-order of the 28th of April, 1823 ; 79 of them were placed in the Royal collection, which afterwards acquired, for the sum of 75 dollars, 18 others discovered in the same locality in the year 1838. All these coins, with the exception of one much-worn *aureus* of Gordian III., of the year of our Lord 239, are preserved in the most perfect sharpness of the striking ; there are amongst them *solidi* from the reign of the Emperor Valentinianus I. to that of Placidius Valentinianus, from 364 to 455 of the Christian era. The excellent historian of Prussia, John Voigt of Königsberg, has founded a conjecture upon a letter of Cassiodorus ("Variarum," lib. v. Ep. 2), that these coins may have belonged to a treasure of the Æstii, at that time inhabiting Samland and Ermeland, who had sent a present of amber to Theodoric in Italy, and, as the letter of acknowledgment indicates, had received a considerable gift in return, consisting probably of gold coins ("Beiträge zur Kunde Preussens,"

vi. 412). If we assent to this very plausible conjecture, it must still always remain surprising, that among the coins discovered at Klein-Tromp, which constitute an uninterrupted series of 92 years, not a single specimen has yet been found, that either belongs to the last 37 years previous to Theodoric's reign, or is contemporary with him.

Not less interesting is another discovery of the year 1824. At Szubin, in the neighbourhood of Bromberg, a number of small early Greek coins in silver were ploughed up, which are almost uniformly impressed with the type of a wheel, or of a Gorgon's face, whilst the reverse bears a rude *Quadratum incusum*. The largest portion of this hoard, to the number of 39, together with a more modern Oriental coin, alleged to have been found with them, was added a year afterwards to the Royal collection. These coins, of which the like are also found in Attica and on the Thraco-Macedonian coast, and according to Cousinery are to be regarded as Attic, or as struck under Attic influence in Thracian and Macedonian silver, have the Attic weight established by Solon; there are 32 single *oboli*, two *drachmæ*, and two *didrachmæ*, and among them is found a *Triobolus*, of the usual Attic standard, besides two pieces of Ægina and Cyzicus. Conrad Levezow, who has illustrated this discovery in an academical treatise of the year 1833, is of opinion that these coins, which have penetrated into our regions by means of the earliest amber trade, came originally from Olbia.

A number of valuable Greek and Roman coins were purchased, in the beginning of the year 1827, at the Schellersheim auction. To the same year belongs a very important acquisition, that of the collection of coins of the Freiherr von Hermann in Memmingen; it was bought at a valuation for the price of 2,349 dollars, and on this pur-

chase were expended the proceeds of the duplicates sold, especially those of the Adler collection. After separating a number of more modern coins and a considerable quantity of duplicates, 3,641 pieces were transferred from the Hermann collection into the Royal cabinets, 215 in gold, 1,806 in silver, and 1,620 in copper and *potin*.

Hitherto the collection of ancient coins, together with the other departments of the Chamber of Art, had been preserved in the Royal palace, under the superintendence of Henry. This officer resigned his post in 1830, after an active service of nearly thirty-six years. The collection was transported into the newly-erected Museum, where it was joined to the other branches of the Antiquarium united under the direction of Levezow, and was placed in the same apartments which it occupies at the present hour. Four cabinets of cedar-wood, constructed in the reign of Frederick the Great, and richly decorated in a manner suitable to their contents, being the same cabinets which had previously held the coins and gems in the Temple of Antiquities, and afterwards in the Chamber of Art, were remodelled in their internal arrangements, and employed in the ensuing years for containing the Roman coins. To the Greek coins were appropriated some new cabinets, prepared from a design of Schinkel's, and preserved in an adjoining apartment, which also contains the gems. Up to this epoch, when the writer of this notice commenced his labours upon the collection, it had not been practicable to incorporate in its contents those collections which had been gradually annexed to it, such as the Adler, the Knobelsdorff, and the Hermann; but this, by the acquisition of further space, now first became possible.

A valuable collection of 600 ancient coins, in gold, silver, and copper, half of which consisted of coins of cities, prin-

cipally of Italy and Sicily, and the other half of coins of the Roman republic, among which 17 ancient weights were also found, arrived in the year 1832 from the Marchese Michele Arditi in Naples as a present to the Royal collection, and were described by the present writer in a separate catalogue.

A selection of Greek coins was obtained in April, 1833, from the collection of Herr von Knobelsdorff, Councillor of Legation, from whose father the before-mentioned Knobelsdorff collection had been at a former period derived. A Cabinet-order of the 3rd of December, 1836, authorized the purchase, for 1385 dollars, of a collection of Greek and Roman coins, the property of the Provincial Councillor, T. von Wolanski, well known for his writings on Slavonic antiquities. It contained 278 coins, 11 in gold, 157 in silver, 107 in copper, and 3 in lead, among them several very choice and unedited pieces.

After the death of the Director of the Antiquarium, Conrad Levezow, which ensued on the 13th October, 1835, his office devolved upon Professor E. H. Toelken, now Privy Councillor of the Regency, whose services to the Royal collections are, amongst other things, known by his catalogue of the gems.

In the year 1838, to which also belongs a discovery of coins on the coast of the Baltic, which has been mentioned before, there was found at the opposite extremity of the kingdom, at Gustorf in the district of Grevenbroich, a hoard of gold and silver coins of the earlier Roman emperors, preserved perfectly in a marsh. Out of these several pieces distinguished for their beauty were obtained for the Royal collection, such as the *aurei* of the Emperor Trajan and his sister Marciana, entered under Nos. 807 and 812 of the following description. Some valuable Sassanian coins, which were found in the same year at Birkow

in Pomerania, were also placed in the Royal collection, which was further enriched by a considerable number of coins of Erythræ, discovered in Ionia, bequeathed in the year 1839 by Herr Mooyer of Minden.

During the reign of His Majesty Frederick William IV., and under the supreme superintendence of Dr. von Olfers, Director-General of the Royal Museums, a series of the most important acquisitions has ensued. A catalogue of additions to the ancient coins, drawn up by the present writer, refers to nearly 10,000 new coins obtained during this period. To this number belong 619 early Spanish coins, in silver and copper, presented by Herr Bohl in the year 1841, a portion of which are inscribed with Celtiberian legends. This collection, which contains pieces of great rarity, had been brought together in Spain by the Bonapartist General, Prince von Ysenburg: many specimens are evidently the same which Florez has engraved in his work upon early Spanish coins. Besides a number of Byzantine coins in gold, silver, and copper, bequeathed by Herr von Bose, and some isolated pieces from the valuable Doepler collection, the entire purchase of which, notwithstanding every effort, was unfortunately never effected, a collection of 437 Greek coins was acquired in the same year, which Herr von Guérard had brought together during a long residence in Italy and Sicily. A gold *stater* of Alexander the Great also deserves mention, on account of its place of discovery: it was found in the soil near Merseburg, on the field of the great Hungarian battle fought under King Henry I.

In the year 1842 the very remarkable collection of Lieutenant-General Rühle von Lilienstern was obtained, the ancient coins of which, 1394 in number, supplied many deficiencies in the Royal collection, particularly in the series

of the *Æs Grave*, the varieties of the Roman *As* and its subdivisions, the brass coins of the Roman emperors, the Byzantine coins in gold and silver, those of the Ostrogoths, Vandals, and Crusaders, the barbaric coins, and the Con-torniates. In the same year was acquired a collection which had been formed by the painter Hinz in Southern Russia, consisting of 198 coins of the Kings of the Bos-phorus, as well as of the towns of Olbia, Panticapæum, Phanagoria, Cercine, and others. Some rare coins of Greece and Asia Minor, that is to say, of the Greek islands, and also some of the later princes of Athens and Achaia, were obtained for the Royal collection in this and the fol-lowing year, through the praiseworthy efforts of Professor Ross. A number of choice specimens was purchased by auction in Paris in the year 1843, at the sale of the well-known traveller Linckh; among them the early regal coin of Macedonia, attributed to the city of *Ægæ* (No. 221), of which Brøndsted has given a representation in his "*Reise-werke*" (ii. 264). Other public sales, such as those of Mag-noncour and D'Egremont in Paris, were also turned to account. Professor Augustus Schönborn brought back from an expedition in Lycia, Caria, and other districts of Asia Minor, 120 coins for the Royal collection, of which the most remarkable have been lately published in the "*Beiträge zur Älteren Münzkunde*" (Berlin, 1851, vol. i., p. 70, Pl. I., II.). The Nos. 90, 96, 128, 129, 150, 164, 186, 187, 188, 242, 297, 416, 417, 1087, of the following de-scription belong to a series of exceedingly beautiful coins, which the writer selected in Paris from the richly-furnished collection of M. Rollin, the celebrated dealer.

The collection is indebted to the oriental travels of Herr Koch and Herr Rosen for a number of Arsacid and other coins, which were purchased principally at Artwin in the

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valley of Tschorok ; some others, which Professor Koch presented, were obtained by him at Baku on the Caspian Sea, whither they had come from Persia. A series of very important accessions, since the year 1845, is due to the devoted exertions of Dr. Julius Friedlaender, who, during a long residence in Italy, both effected the purchase of a great number of individual specimens with the judgment of a true connoisseur, and also negotiated with equal ability and zeal the acquisition of some entire collections for the Royal cabinet. This cabinet obtained in the same manner, amongst other things, from the Kircher Museum in Rome, 95 early cast *Asses*, and parts of the *As*, for 148 scudi ; also, from Dr. Braun, a series of 26 silver coins of the Social War, besides 4 other Oscan coins, for 100 scudi ; and then from Capranesi, in Rome, for 1000 scudi, a more extensive collection of coins, which contained 1050 specimens, and (after the exchange of the duplicates) 994 ; including some treasures of the highest value, such as the *tetradrachma* of Cyrene, with the head of Ammon on the obverse, No. 439 of our description. A few single pieces from the collection left by Millingen, among them a gold coin of Tarentum, were purchased for 100 scudi ; others from the Gabelenz collection, such as a *nummus restitutus* of the Titia Family (No. 661), were selected at Baseggio's in Rome. Prince San Giorgio Spinelli, of Naples, ceded for 200 piastres 39 rare coins, including the coin of the Samnites (No. 15), representing the combat of the Roman she-wolf with the Italian bull. This indefatigable numismatist explored the most remote and unknown districts of Lower Italy with the happiest results. The extremely rare coin, for example, with the legend "Safnim" (No. 14 of the following description) was originally brought from Campi, near Lecce. The number of Sicilian coins already in the

Royal collection was nearly doubled at this time; 404 were purchased by Herr Friedlaender, including 3 *decadrachmæ* from Syracuse, and coins of fourteen previously unrepresented cities. In the aggregate 3356 coins were in this manner obtained between the years 1845 and 1847 from Italy, Sicily, Corfu, and Vienna; namely, 28 in gold, 817 in silver, and 2511 in copper; it was, in fact, one of the most important acquisitions, both in extent and selectness, that ever fell to the share of the Royal collection. Many of the coins in the ensuing description, including those figured in Plate I. (Nos. 2, 3, and 5), Plate II. (No. 2), and Plate III. (No. 8), belong to this number.

At the same period there was no lack of acquisitions from other sources. A collection obtained partly in the East Indies, partly in Corfu, and belonging to the Captain of Horse Von Streng, in Stralsund, was incorporated by donation into the Royal collection in the year 1845; it contained some rare Indo-Scythic regal coins, and numerous specimens from Corcyra. In the year 1846, the Royal collection procured 67 pieces from the Heideken sale in Berlin, including a number of rare Egyptian coins of the Nomes; likewise some great curiosities from the property of the deceased Colonel Schmidt, such as No. 319 of our description; and others, chiefly Contorniates, for instance No. 1105, from the Campana sale in London. In the following year 243 Greek, and 21 Roman coins, were purchased at the sale of Welzl von Welzenheim in Vienna, for the sum of 982 florins. In later years, moreover, through means of important purchases from collectors and dealers in coins, such as Hoffmann in Paris, Sedlmair in Augsburg, Promber in Vienna, and especially Lambros in Corfu, not merely have many previously observable deficiencies been supplied, but spe-

cimens of coins first known through recent discoveries, and some solitary and unedited examples, have also been acquired.

Even after the completion of the numerical table, printed at the end of this volume, of the ancient coins existing in the Royal collection, a selection of 164 most valuable specimens was purchased in Corfu, of Lambros; the number of the early Spanish coins was likewise increased by an importation of 61 pieces from Malaga, among which, for example, are to be found the rare coins of Asta and Caura; lastly, 798 Greek coins, which Herr Leopold Güterbock, the painter, a native of Berlin, had collected during an artistic tour of three years in Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, and especially in Cyprus, were procured for 1500 dollars. Coins of Cyprus and Cilicia,—of the Persian, Syrian, and Egyptian kings,—and particularly a *tetradrachma* of Antigonus Gonatas, hitherto unedited, are to be distinguished in this collection, and have in part been just published in our “Beiträge zur Älteren Münzkunde,” (vol. i. p. 180, Pl. V, VI.)

After repeated separation of duplicates, of which above 3000 pieces were once sold by auction, in the year 1844, the present state of the Royal collection of ancient coins is as follows. In the numerical table at the end of this volume are reckoned up 12,833 Greek coins, namely, 190 in gold, 3481 in silver, and 9162 in copper; and 23,101 Roman coins, of which 1059 are gold, 10,986 silver, and 11,056 brass—in all 35,934 pieces. The collection further contains 486 ancient pieces in lead. A carefully arranged series of modern copies and fabrications embraces 1967 pieces, namely, 27 in gold, 560 in silver, and 1380 in copper. To these numbers, which the numerical table separately specifies, must be added that of the above-men-

tioned coins, which have only lately been obtained, and which amount to 1023,—21 in gold, 300 in silver, and 702 in copper. Consequently, the aggregate amounts to 1297 coins in gold, 15,327 in silver, and 22,786 in inferior metals; in all 39,410 pieces.

The collection is carefully classified according to Eckhel's system, with due regard to more modern researches; and to the separate coins is annexed, upon sheets of paper lying underneath, the information as to their origin, the place where they have been described or engraved, and whatever else may serve to their elucidation. The author has here to acknowledge the genuine service rendered him by Dr. Julius Friedlaender.

The great Mionnet collection of sulphur casts from the coins in the cabinet of Paris, which comprises about 20,000 pieces, is likewise exhibited in the same arrangement as Mionnet's work, and affords a very needful aid to numismatic study. Among existing impressions from other collections, we may particularly notice 126 electrotypes from select Greek coins in the Ducal collection at Gotha.

In order to render the Royal collection of ancient coins as universally useful as possible, and to promote the influence which the constant inspection of these beautiful and instructive monuments may exercise upon Art and Science, a selection of Greek and Roman coins, which not merely offers much curiosity to the connoisseur, but also presents to the uninitiated a general view of the entire system of coinage, has been publicly exposed on tables adapted for exhibition; and the following pages are designed to supply the spectator with the necessary explanations.

M. PINDER.

MISCELLANEA.

CHARACA IN LYDIA (?)—Millingen (Sylloge of Ancient Unedited Coins, p. 79, Pl. 17, No. 56) attributes to Characa in Lydia a coin of Drusus, described as follows :—

ΔΡΟΥΣΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Juvenile head of Drusus ; before the head, a vase in countermark.

R.—(M)ENOΦANT(OY) KAPAKI... A caduceus. Æ. 3.

As this rather doubtful attribution has been adopted by Mr. Akerman, in his excellent Numismatic Manual, and has thence passed into that of Werlhof, I think it is advisable to call attention to a coin described by Sestini (Lettre Numismatique, vol. viii., p. 70, Tab. v., No, 25)—

ΔΡΟΥΣΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ. Caput Drusi Cæs. nudum.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΞΕΝΟΦΑΝ. ΜΟΣΘΙΑΙΟΥ ΑΡ.Α.ΚΥ. In area, ΜΑΙΩΝ. Duplex cornucopiæ in decussim positum intermedio caduceo. Æ. 3. Mus. Seckendorff.

Millingen's plate would seem to favour the reading KY instead of KI. It is difficult to reconcile the readings in all respects ; but we may safely conclude, that whether or not it belongs to Cyme, Sestini's attribution, it cannot belong to Characa in Lydia. Millingen's plate reads ΔΡΟΥΣΟΥ ΚΑΙΣ...Σ, thus agreeing with Sestini ; and it is evident that the coins are the same, although the end of the legend, which in Sestini's was placed in the field, has in Millingen's evidently found room in the margin.—W. H. S.

ANAZARBUS.

Obv.—Legend indistinct, bust of Plautilla.

Rev.—ANAZAPBEΩN NEΩKOPΩN. An urn, above which is the date A. K. Σ. Æ. 4.

This appears to be the first coin known of the town with the title Neocorus. The date 221 is equivalent to A.D. 202.

NAGIDUS.

Obv.—A bearded head crowned with ivy to the right.

Rev.—NATIAIKON. A female head to the right, with necklace, the hair bound up. *R.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. Weight, 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

This type appears to be unpublished, except in a few sale catalogues, although there are two specimens of this size and one smaller in the British Museum, and one of the large size in the cabinet of Major-General Fox.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

AUGUSTIN W. LANGDON.

W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A.

XVII.

ON ROMAN COINS FOUND NEAR COLERAINE.

(FROM ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHEOLOGY.)

IN the month of April, 1854, the following appeared in the Coleraine Chronicle, and was copied into several other newspapers :—

“EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF COINS.—A very extraordinary discovery was made by a labouring man the other day, while cleaning out a ditch. He found an urn

containing 1937 coins, together with 341 ounces of silver, in pieces of various sizes. The coins are Roman, in the most perfect state of preservation, of the most antique description ; and what is very singular, no two coins appear to bear the same superscription. The silver is composed of a large number of ingots, and ornamented pieces supposed to have been used on armour for horses. There are also several battle-axes, marked with Roman characters. The whole is now in the possession of Mr. James Gilmour, watchmaker, Coleraine, where they may be seen by any one curious in the science of numismatics."

A natural feeling of interest in a discovery which promised to throw some light on the ancient condition of Ireland, induced me to write to Mr. Gilmour, recommending that, before the articles thus fortunately discovered were dispersed, means should be taken for having a careful description of them put on record in the pages of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology* ; and Mr. Gilmour, fully concurring in this desire, soon afterwards placed the entire collection of coins in the hands of my friend, James Caruthers, Esq., the well-known numismatist, who has undertaken to prepare a detailed catalogue of them ; the other articles he entrusted to me for a similar purpose. Mr. Gilmour has also explained to me more fully and more correctly than was possible in a hastily written newspaper paragraph, the circumstances connected with their discovery.

The discovery was made in the neighbourhood of Coleraine, viz., in the townland of Ballinrees, parish of Macosquin, and county of Londonderry, about three and a half miles west of Coleraine, and upon the estate of Lady Emily Richardson. It was made, as was stated in the newspapers, by a labouring man, but not " while cleaning

Plate of the Coins of the Benee-Tooloon and Ikhsheedeeyeh.

1. AHMAD IBN TOOLOON, p. 122,1.
2. KHUMÁRAWEYH IBN AHMAD, p. 124,3.
3. ID. p. 124,4.
4. HAROON IBN KHUMÁRAWEYH, p. 124,1.
5. ID. p. 125,3.
6. MOHAMMAD EL-IKHSHEED, p. 125,2.
7. ABU-L-KÁSİM IBN EL-IKHSHERD, p. 125,2.
8. 'ALEE IBN EL-IKHSHEED, p. 126,1.

XXIII.

WEIGHTS OF GREEK COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 23rd, 1854.]

London, 21st November, 1854.

MY DEAR MR. BURGON,

IN submitting to your perusal some remarks on the weights of Greek coins, with a view to the communication of them to the Numismatic Society, should they appear to you sufficiently interesting for this purpose, I abstain from referring to any of the extant learned works on Greek metrology, because it seems to me, that no theory on weights can be safely derived from any other source than the coins themselves. The numismatic evidence derivable from the Greek and Latin authors of the later ages of antiquity, is, in general, so vague and contradictory, that no reliance can be placed upon it, unless when it is confirmed by the monuments. The following observations, therefore, are founded entirely on a careful review of the weights of Greek coins, as recorded in my own catalogue, and in those of the Pembroke and Hunter collections, in the "Nummi in Museo Britannico" of Taylor Combe, in the Thomas collection,—the coins of which, as well as those of the Pembroke, were weighed by yourself,—and in the catalogue of the Italian coins of Carelli.

The progress of arts and letters appears to have held a course quite independent of each other in European and in Asiatic Greece, though brought to perfection in either

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country by the same ingenious race of men. While the Doric order of architecture was indigenous in Europe, and arose from a wooden construction, Asiatic Greek architecture seems to have been formed from successive improvements on the Phœnician, so that the temple of Jerusalem was probably a prototype of the Ionic order. It was chiefly through Phrygia and Lydia that the arts reached the Greek settlements of the western provinces, where they were brought to perfection. Under these circumstances, we cannot be surprised to find an Asiatic and an European claim to the invention of a symbolized monetary currency. Herodotus, as an Asiatic Greek, gives the honour to Lydia, a country, as he remarks, which possesses mines both of gold and silver; and never alludes to the claim of Ægina to a priority, which was generally acknowledged in European Greece, and justly so, if the invention occurred in the reign of Pheidon of Argos, who was more ancient than Gyges, the founder of the Lydian monarchy. As in their architecture, so also in their money, the Asiatic Greeks differed from the European,—in the standards, and in the multiples or subdivisions, as well as in the metals of which the money was chiefly composed. While silver, which abounded in European Greece, was there the only material, we find in Asia, prior to the Macedonian conquest, which brought all Greece to a level, coins of gold, coins of silver, of a mixture of gold and silver, and of a mixture of silver with some baser metal. Nevertheless, there was one point of strong resemblance in the money of all the principal Greek cities, both of Europe and Asia. A weight, equi-ponderant of the Attic didrachmon, occurred as an unit, or, at least, as an important step in the monetary scales, as well of Persia, Lydia, and the Greek cities of Asia, as of Athens, Corinth, the Corinthian colonies, and the chief cities of Italian

Greece and Sicily. This weight I believe to have been introduced into Lydia from Phœnicia, and to have come originally from Egypt.

The words "obolus" and "drachma" are themselves strong arguments in favour of the ancient tradition, that the monetary art in European Greece originated at Ægina, in a drachma divided into six oboli; and that prior to the reign of Pheidon of Argos, of whose dominions Ægina was a portion, and the emporium of its foreign commerce, there was a currency of *ὀβελίσκοι*, or small pyramidal pieces of silver, six of which were considered a handful (*δραχμή*). It is easy to believe that Athens at that time, being inferior to Ægina in commercial prosperity, was the follower, and not the predecessor, of the latter in the coining of money; but that possessing silver mines, the Athenians were not long behind the people of Ægina in the adoption of this invention. About the year 600, B.C., Solon reduced the weight of the drachma, for the purpose of remedying an evil which is still very common in Turkey as well as in other countries, namely, the servile dependency of many of the lower and most industrious classes upon their tyrannical creditors. Plutarch says, that Solon ordained that the Mna (in Latin, Mina), which had before contained 73 drachmæ, should thenceforth contain 100 drachmæ (*ἐκατὸν γὰρ ἐποίησε δραχμῶν τὴν Μνᾶν, πρότερον ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ τριῶν οὔσαν*. Solon, 15). It appears probable, therefore, that the Mina (MNA, a Phœnician word) had been an Athenian weight before the invention of coined money at Ægina; and that the Athenians having, in imitating the invention of the Æginetans, adopted the names and weights of their money, had found that 73 drachmæ of Ægina were equal in weight to their Mna. The proportion in which Solon reduced the drachma affords a confirmation

of this hypothesis, 100 to 73¹ being the proportion between the Æginetan and Attic drachmæ, or nearly so; for supposing the standard of the Æginetan drachma to have been 93 grains Troy, this proportion of 100 to 73 would give for the Attic drachma almost exactly 68 grains, which was about the weight of the drachma, according to the earliest specimens of Athenian money. Great accuracy in such a case is not to be expected; for if experience proves, that the simple maintenance of a correct national standard requires constant attention, how much more difficult must it now be to ascertain those of distant ages.

Although Herodotus may not be correct in assigning the priority of the invention of money to Lydia, we may safely infer from his authority, that the coinage of Lydia was more ancient than that of the Greek cities of Asia. The concurring testimony of yourself, and of the late Mr. Borrell, both long resident at Smyrna, are sufficient, in my opinion, to prove Sardes to have been the place where those archaic pieces of an oblong form were produced, which present, both in gold and silver, on one side the heads of a bull and gaping lion opposed to each other,¹ and on the reverse a rude incuse. These, therefore, were the money of the Lydian kingdom, to which Cyrus put an end by the capture of Cræsus and Sardes in B.C. 548. As Darius, son of Hystaspes, prided himself on having established the coinage of money in Persia,² we may be assured it is from him that the extant coins of Persia in gold and silver derive their name. Their resemblance to those of Lydia in form,

¹ The lion was an accompaniment and a symbol of the goddess MA, or Cybele, whose temple at Sardes was one of the most magnificent in Asia. The bull represented probably the river Pactolus.

² Herod. iv. 166.

in style, and particularly in the weight of the principal silver coin, which in both coinages, when perfect, weighed about 84 grains troy,³ leave no question as to the Persian coinage being an imitation of the Lydian. It was the case of a conqueror adopting the arts of the conquered. The only difference is in the weight of the gold Daric, which is three or four grains heavier than the Lydian gold coin, the latter weighing about 125 grains. This weight, as I before observed, seems to have been introduced into Lydia from the country whence she derived arts and letters, namely, Phœnicia, where, as well as in Judea, it appears that a unity of weight existed, named Shekel, from Shakal, to weigh, that is to say, it was "the weight," κατ' ἐξοχὴν. And this weight appears to have been the same as the Egyptian unit of weight, for we learn from Horapollo that the Μονὰς, or unit, which they held to be the basis of all numeration, was equal to two drachmæ;⁴ and δίδραχμον is employed synonymously with σίκλος for the Hebrew word shekel by the Greek Septuagint, consequently, the shekel and the didrachmon were of the same weight. I am aware

³ This coin is accurately described by Xenophon (Anab. i. 5, 6) as equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$ Attic oboli, Ὁ δὲ σίγλος δύναται ἐπὶ ὀβολοὺς καὶ ἡμισόβλιον. The obolus of full weight was 11·25 grains (Num. Hellenica Europe, p. 21), $11\cdot25 \times 7\cdot5 = 85\cdot375$, 84 is about the weight of the most perfect silver Darics. As this accords neither with the shekel of the Septuagint, equal to an Attic didrachmon, nor with the Ἑβραίων νόμισμα, called the *Shekel*, we must conclude that the word Σίγλος, though the same as the Σίκλος of the Septuagint, and derived from *Shekel*, was applied by the Greeks of Asia to this peculiar coin, which was the principal silver currency of Persia. In fact, nine-tenths of the Lydian and Persian silver money now extant are of this weight.

⁴ παρ' Αἰγυπτίοις Μονὰς ἐστὶν αἱ δύο δραχμαί· Μονὰς δὲ παντὸς ἀριθμοῦ γένεσις. Εὐλόγως οὖν δύο δράχμας βουλόμενοι δηλῶσαι γύπα γράφουσι ἐπεί, μήτηρ δοκεῖ καὶ γένεσις εἶναι, καθάπερ καὶ ἡ Μονὰς.—Horapollo, i. 11.

that some learned commentators are of opinion that the translators here meant a didrachmon of the Græco-Egyptian scale, which weighed about 110 grains; but it is hardly credible that δίδραχμον should have been thus employed without any distinguishing epithet, at a time when the Ptolemaic scale was yet of recent origin, the word didrachmon, on the other hand, having for ages been applied to a silver money, of about 130 grains, in the currency of all cities which followed the Attic or Corinthian standard, as well as in the silver money of Alexander the Great and his successors. In all these currencies, as well as in those of Lydia and Persia, the stater was an Attic didrachmon, or, at least, with no greater difference of standard than occurs among modern nations using the same denomination of weight or measure; and hence the word δίδραχμον was at length employed as a measure of weight, without any reference to its origin in the Attic drachma. Thus we find the drachma of gold described as equivalent to ten didrachma,⁵ and the half-shekel of the Pentateuch translated by the Septuagint τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ διδράχμου. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the Attic, and not the Græco-Egyptian didrachmon, was intended by them.

The Egyptian *Monas*, as the parent of all numeration (παντὸς ἀριθμοῦ γένεσις), was appropriately represented by the same hieroglyphic as "Mother," namely, the vulture, and it partook of the sanctity of that peculiarly sacred bird. Hence, probably, it happened that in the Greek translation made in Egypt, the Shekel-ha-kodesh, or Shekel of the Sanctuary, was not rendered σίκλος or δίδραχμον τοῦ ἁγίου, but δίδραχμον τὸ ἅγιον, as if the translators had in mind the sanctity of the monas, as well as its identity with the

⁵ Hesychius in δραχμή.

Mosaic shekel. And thus it appears highly probable, that Moses, together with the arts and customs of Egypt, brought the monas with him into the desert, and deposited it in the sanctuary of the Tabernacle, to remain in the custody of the priests, and to serve as a standard for ever. The monas had, long perhaps before the time of the Exodus, established itself in Phœnicia, and had there taken the name of "the shekel" about the same time, when the *alphabet* was invented by an improvement upon Egyptian hieroglyphics.

In the second book of Samuel (ii. 14, 26) the shekel is called ὁ σίκλος ὁ βασιλικός: it was probably deposited in the sanctuary of the Temple of Solomon.

In this question, we must be careful to distinguish between the Mosaic shekel (*the weight*) and the extant Jewish silver money (νόμισμα Ἐβραίων), equally called Shekel, as appears by the words "Shekel Israel," inscribed upon it. That the Mosaic shekel was nothing more than a weight, is evident from numerous passages in the Old Testament. It is a mistake to suppose that Genesis (xxiii. 16) proves the existence of money, at that time, because our version makes mention of "money current with the merchant"; there is no word corresponding to "money" in the original, and in the Septuagint the words imply only "four hundred shekels of good silver, such as is approved of by merchants."⁶ The half-shekel of silver, paid to the Lord by every male of the children of Israel as a ransom for his soul,⁷ had nothing in common with the tribute paid by the Jews to the Roman emperor. The tribute was a denarius, in the English version a penny⁸; the duty to the temple was a didrachmon, two

⁶ τετρακόσια δίδραχμα ἀργυρίον δοκίμον ἐμποροῖς.—Gen. xxiii. 16.

⁷ τὸ ἡμισυ τοῦ διδράχμου ὃ ἐστὶν κατὰ τὸ δίδραχμον τὸ ἅγιον... εἰσφορά Κυρίῳ.....ἐξιλάσασθαι περὶ τῶν ψυχῶν ὑμῶν.—Exod. xxx. 13, 15.

⁸ Εἰπέ οὖν ἡμῖν, τί σοι δοκεῖ; ἔξεστι δοῦναι κῆνσον (censum) Καίσαρι, ἢ οὐ; Γινούς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς τὴν πονηρίαν αὐτῶν, εἶπε, Τί με

of which made a stater.⁹ It appears that the half-shekel of ransom had, in the time of our Saviour, been converted into the payment of a didrachmon to the temple; and two of these didrachma formed a stater of the Jewish currency. This stater was evidently the extant "Shekel Israel," which was a tetradrachmon of the Ptolemaic scale, though generally below the standard weight, like most of the extant specimens of the Ptolemies;¹⁰ the didrachmon paid to the temple was, therefore, of the same monetary scale. Thus the duty to the temple was converted from the half of an Attic to the whole of a Ptolemaic didrachmon, and the tax was nominally raised in the proportion of about 105 to 65; but, probably, the value of silver had fallen as much in the two preceding centuries. It was natural that the Jews, when they began to strike money, should have revived the old name Shekel, and applied it to their Stater, or principal coin; and equally so, that they should have adopted the scale of the neighbouring opulent and powerful kingdom, the money of which they must have long been in the habit of employing. The inscription on the coin appears to have been expressly

πειράζετε ὑποκριταί; Ἐπιδείξατέ μοι τὸ νόμισμα τοῦ κήνσον. Οἱ δὲ προσήνεγκαν αὐτῷ δηνάριον.—*Matt.* xxii. 17. Ἐπιδείξατέ μοι δηνάριον.—*Luc.* xx. 22.

⁹ ...προσηλθον οἱ τὰ διδραχμα λαμβάνοντες.....προέφθασεν αὐτὸν ὁ Ἰησοῦς λέγων, Τί σοι δοκεῖ, Σίμων, οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς ἀπὸ τίνων λαμβάνουσι τέλη, ἢ κήνσον; ἀπὸ τῶν νιῶν αὐτῶν, ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων; λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Πέτρος, ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων. Ἔφη αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Ἀραγε ἐλεύθεροί εἰσιν οἱ υἱοί. Ἰνα δὲ μὴ σκανδαλίζωμεν αὐτοὺς, πορευθεὶς εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, βάλε ἄγκιστρον καὶ τὸν ἀναβάττα πρῶτον ἰχθὺν ἄρον· καὶ ἀνοίξας τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ εὐρήσεις στατήρα· ἐκείνον λαβὼν, δὸς αὐτοῖς ἀντὶ ἐμοῦ καὶ σοῦ.—*Matt.* xvii. 24, seq.

¹⁰ Josephus (*Antiq.* III. viii. 2) says this shekel was equal to four Attic drachmæ (ὁ δὲ σίκλος, νόμισμα Ἑβραίων ὢν, Ἀττικὰς δέχεται δραχμὰς τέσσαρας). He must have meant four Greco-Egyptian, not Attic, drachmæ, as the weight of the extant coin proves. Vespasian ordered the Jews of Rome to pay two drachmæ to the Capitol: ὥσπερ πρότερον εἰς τὸν ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις νέων συνετέλουν.—*Joseph.* B. J. VII. vi. 6.

intended to distinguish the monetary shekel or stater from the Shekel ha-Kodesh, or Shekel of the Sanctuary.

That the Greek cities of Asia Minor founded their monetary scales upon the Phœnician shekel, either through Lydia or by the early communication of the Phœnicians with the maritime cities, seems evident from the stater of Cyzicus (*Κυζικηνὸς στατήρ*), which weighs about 250 grains, or the exact double of the extant Lydian gold coins. This double weight of the Cyzicene stater has led to the belief, that the extant Lydian coins may be half staters, and that the Crœseian stater (*Κροσείος στατήρ*) may have had the same weight as the Cyzicene. But as the Persian coinage was decidedly an imitation of the Lydian, and as Xenophon (*Anab. i. 7, 11*) informs us that the Daric (*Δαρεϊκὸς στατήρ*) was equivalent to 20 Attic drachmæ, we may fairly presume that the extant gold coins of Lydia, weighing a didrachmon, were, as well as the Darics, staters; and that it was the number, and not the magnitude of the Crœseian staters, which caused them to be symbolical of riches.¹¹ We must consider, also, that until Darics became common, the Lydian was the only, or almost the only, gold coin known to the Greeks, either of Europe or Asia.

The currency of Cyzicus, Phocæa, and some other of the principal Greek cities of Western Asia Minor, was peculiar, differing from that of European Greece in the double weight of the stater, as well as in the material of which its coins were composed, which was not gold but electrum, or a natural amalgam of about three-fourths gold and one-fourth silver.¹² This double didrachmon was subdivided

¹¹ *Κροσείων αἰρετώτερον στατήρων.*—*Plutarch de gerend. repub.*, c. 31.

¹² That it was an indigenous amalgam is proved by the Hectæ, which present a great variety of auro-argentine shades, while

into sixths (*Ἑκταί*), which are pieces of beautiful workmanship, very accurate in weight, and showing, by their varied types, that they formed a large portion of the currency of Mysia, Æolis, and Ionia. Unhappily, the Hectæ are anepigraph; but some of their types indicate that Lesbus, Pergamus, and Erythræ, were among the cities to which they belonged, as well as Phocæa and Cyzicus. As we have no proofs of the former existence of any entire staters, except those of Cyzicus and Phocæa, the Hectæ seem to have formed the main body of the currency of the several Asiatic Greek cities in the ages between the fall of Lydia and the conquest of Asia by Alexander, during which period there appears to have been no great abundance of silver money in those cities.

To return to the weights of European Greece, the question still remains: Why did Solon, in reducing the value of the drachma from the Æginetan standard, fix upon the ratio of 73 to 100 for that reduction. It could not have been solely for the sake of the round number, though conveniences of calculation afforded by the number 100 may have influenced him to the extent of a few grains in the amount of his reduction. The answer to the question will be found, I believe, in his wish to assimilate the Attic monetary scale to that of Corinth. The proportion in which he reduced the Attic drachma, made the Attic di-

their correct uniformity of weight shows that they must have been of equal value in the currency. The mines of this mixed metal appear to have been in Mount Tmolus; for Sophocles alludes to the electrum of Sardes. In the *Antigone*, Creon, expressing his determination not to suffer the body of Philoctetes to be buried, says—

Κερδαίνει' ἐμπολᾶτε τὸ πρὸ Σάρδεω
 Ἥλεκτρον, εἰ βούλεσθε, καὶ τὸν Ἰνδικὸν
 Χρυσόν· τάφῳ δ' ἐκείνων οὐχὶ κρύψετε.—v. 1049.

drachmon equal to the Corinthian stater. It is evident, that the Corinthian monetary scale had a different origin from those of Ægina and Athens. While the scales of these two cities were founded on the drachma, and consisted of its multiples and fractions, the principal coin of Corinth was a stater of silver, of the same weight indeed as the didrachmon of Athens, but divided into ten litræ, and is described by Julius Pollux as the *Κορίνθιος* or *δεκάλιτρος στατήρ*.¹³ Probably, like the Lydian gold coin, its weight came from Phœnicia. The Acrocorinthus was unquestionably one of those strong maritime positions of which the Phœnicians took possession in the prosecution of commercial enterprise, and where they introduced the worship of the Syrian goddess, whom the Greeks converted into Venus Urania, as we find exemplified in the similar positions of Paphus, Cnidus, Cythera, and Eryx, all Phœnician settlements, and all celebrated for their temples of Venus. At the Acrocorinthus, Venus was preferred even to Minerva, the customary guardian of Greek citadels, though there was also at Corinth a Phœnician Minerva,¹⁴ and a mountain in the Corinthia called *Φοινίκαιον*,¹⁵ both indications of an early Phœnician settlement. It is remarkable also, that Venus is honoured equally with Pallas on the obverses of Corinthian coins. Solon, therefore, in fixing upon the proportion of 73 to 100, made practically a monetary alliance

¹³ It seems likely that every considerable city had a staple money called the stater; those in gold were generally didrachma. The staters of Athens (Phot. Lex in *στατήρ*) and Judæa were tetradrachma of silver; those of Phocæa, Cyzicus, and other Asiatic cities, were tetradrachma of electrum; that of Corinth, a didrachmon of silver.

¹⁴ *Φοινίκη ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ ἐν Κορίνθῳ*.—Tzetzes ap. Lycophr., 658.

¹⁵ Ephorus ap. Stephan. in v.

with Corinth, which at that time was, equally with Athens, a rival of the wealthy and prosperous Ægina. The effect of this numismatic union between Athens and Corinth has been, that Athenian didrachma are very scarce, and Corinthian staters very common; on the other hand, the Athenian tetradrachma are very numerous, while no double stater of Corinth has yet been published, the mints of the two cities having apparently acted in concert by means of these two points of their respective scales.

From a general examination of weights we may deduce, that the Æginetan standard accompanied the use of the Æolic dialect through the Doric states of the Peloponnesus, and was generally adopted in Crete, as well as throughout Bœotia and Thessaly, in both of which provinces, until the Roman conquest, the Æolic dialect was in use, as well as the Æginetan monetary scale. The principal colonies of Italy and Sicily having been derived chiefly from Achæa and Corinth, we are not surprised to find the Corinthian weight and monetary scale prevailing among them. In Macedonia, Philip II. chose for his celebrated staters of gold the weight of the Athenian didrachmon or Corinthian stater, but adhered to the old Macedonian scale in his silver coinage. It is difficult to form an opinion on the origin of this latter scale. It does not appear to be Æginetan, which might have been presumed from the Argive origin of the royal family of Macedonia. Possibly it was Eubœan, mention being made in ancient authors of an Euboic talent as different from the Attic, and the coins of some of the cities of that island being apparently on a scale which does not correspond to the Attic. We find the same weight, having a unit of from 55 to 57 grains, in the money of Chalcis of Eubœa, of Chalcis of Macedonia, of the Bisaltæ, and of

Alexander the First.¹⁶ We find it equally in the Græco-Egyptian series, where it appears that Ptolemy Soter adopted the old Macedonian standard instead of that which had been employed by Alexander the Great and his successors. It was Alexander who first employed the Attic scale for the Macedonian silver coinage, which he was probably induced to adopt for the same reason that prompted Solon to assimilate the Attic weight to the Corinthian, namely, commercial convenience.

As all monetary standards have a tendency to degenerate, it cannot be expected that Greece was ultimately an exception, although the productions of some of its mints preserved their accuracy of weight for a length of time unexampled, unless perhaps in some of the most commercial and wealthy states of modern Europe. Debasement is most observable in the cities, whether of Doric or Ionic origin, which were the farthest removed from the two centres of commerce and colonial civilisation, Athens and Syracuse. Cities having little union with others by bonds either of politics or trade, and having thus a currency of limited circulation, would naturally be less interested in maintaining the credit of their currency beyond the limits of the state. In the interval between the Macedonian conquest and the Roman, the circulation in silver appears to

¹⁶ A hoard of more than 200 silver coins, *all* weighing about 35 grains, were found in Macedonia, in 1827. About half of them were inscribed ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ, the other half, ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. All had a feminine head of Bacchus on the obverse; on the reverse of those of Histiaæ was, as usual, a female seated on a galley; on the reverse of the Macedonian, the prow of a galley. It appears that Chalcis and Histiaæ adhered to the old Euboic standard, while Eretria and Carystus adopted that of Athens. Another neighbour of the Athenians, namely, Carthæa Cææ, seems also to have abandoned its old standard, the Æginetan, for the Attic, when Athens became powerful — *Vide Num. Hellen. Ins.*, p. 6.

have consisted chiefly of the money of Athens, of Corinth and its colonies, of Alexander and his successors, of the Cistophori of Asia, of the chief Sicilian cities, and of Taras and Neopolis in Italy. We find, that not long after the Roman authority had completely established itself over Greece, Asia, and the Italo-Greek cities, the Solonian drachma of 68 grains, and the Roman denarius of 112 grains, had both declined to the weight of 60 grains.

To resume, as briefly as possible. The principal objects of this Letter are two. 1. To discover how it came to pass, that in Lydia, in Persia, and among the independent communities and kingdoms which constituted Greece in Asia, Europe, Italy, and Sicily, there was, except in the Æolic and Doric cities, one point in the monetary currency common to all, namely, an equiponderant of the Attic didrachmon. 2. To account for the motive of Solon in reducing the weight of the drachma in the proportion of 73 to 100.

I remain, etc.,

WILLIAM MARTIN LEAKE.

Thomas Burgon, Esq.,
British Museum.

XXIV.

COINS OF GERMANUS.

M. DE LORICHS.

M. DE LORICHS, in his somewhat remarkable book (*Recherches Numismatiques*, 4to., Paris, 1852, p. 224), wishes apparently to class to Spain the coin with *Germanus Indutilli, f.*, lately remarked upon in the Chronicle (Vol. XVI.).

He remarks that this coin is frequently found in Spain. He says, that the name *Germanus* has a Δ instead of A, and, consequently, points out the inaccuracy of Mionnet's copy of the legend. I must, however, state distinctly, that of the three specimens I possess, two have the transverse bar of the A, and its absence is doubtful in the third, which makes it very remarkable that all seen by M. de Lorichs should, according to him, have A.

He joins together the letters VTI, and considers these letters to represent the Roman numerals VII. He also joins together the letters LLI, which, indeed, usually appear so on the coins, but converts them into *one* Celtiberian letter. He also denies the existence of a point before the last letter; in this, however, I cannot agree with him, as it is quite distinct on one of mine. By these means he, in pursuance of his system, which I may be allowed to call by the expressive name "*Harduinesque*," finds the legend to signify *Interioris Provinciae SEPTIMA Exterioris PRIMA* (?) He is also obliged to read P for D, against the authority of his own plate.

We are to supply, apparently, the word *Officina*, and probably to consider *Germanus* as the head, or *Curator* of the seventh mint of the Interior Province, and of the first of the Exterior. I do not make M. de Lorichs, indeed, responsible for this explanation, as it would require *Septimæ* (*Officinæ*), which he does not give. But at the same time, I avow that I do not clearly understand what other explanation can be given, unless we are to suppose that the unknown mint, where these coins were issued, was at the same time seventh of the interior province and first of the exterior, and this is rather problematic.

M. de Lorichs is quite correct in stating that his system is diametrically opposed to everything hitherto proposed, for he classes all Spanish coins to the period of the Roman occupation, without explaining why the Romans took the trouble of coining at the same time Latin and Celtiberian coins, and why the Spaniards themselves did not coin at all. He considers, also, that instead of denoting the names of towns, the Spanish legends, *written in Latin*, contain monetary notes and abbreviations, similar to those of the Lower Empire. A specimen of his system is seen above, as applied to the coin of Germanus.

This plan of interpretation, when applied to the few inscriptions on stone, or on ornaments, found either in Spain or in *Wallachia*, brings out the singular result that all these inscriptions refer to the moneyers and to the mints of the places where they were found, as also that the ornaments proceeded from *such an* office of *such a* mint! M. de Lorichs thinks it quite natural that the workmen should have so employed themselves, and should have engraved the number of their *office*.

When applied to the inscription of the Xanthian obelisk, the system of M. de Lorichs has enabled him to discover

that this long inscription mainly refers to the Roman mint, which *must have been* established in Xanthus.

However, the work of M. de Lorichs is one of great value as respects Spanish numismatics, from the very great number of plates, containing a great number of unpublished Celtiberian and African coins, many of great interest, and many, I must say, excessively puzzling. One of these I may mention, drawn from Pl. xlii., No. 5—

BACIA in exergue. Bull tossing, to right.

R.—IOBA in exergue. Lion running, to right. Æ.

M. de Lorichs classes this coin to *Bacia*, and interprets the reverse *Prima Officina Batice*. What numismatist will refuse to see here a coin of Juba II.? Hitherto, the Greek legends on his coins have always referred to his queen, and this is the first on which his own name has appeared in the Greek form; but he wrote in Greek.

M. Boudard's *Études sur l'Alphabet Iberien*, and his letters in the *Revue Archéologique*, are of very great value; but it appears to me, that in changing the power of one or two letters from those given by M. de Saulcy, he has not improved the alphabet. I refer in particular to the broad A, or O of De Saulcy, which is difficult to distinguish from T. I believe that in reading this letter T in all cases M. Boudard is incorrect, and the work of M. de Lorichs will, I think, bring some additional evidence on this point. I look, also, upon his distinction of B from R, according to the length of the loop, as illusory; and he is obliged to explain the *constant* interchange of these forms by a *constant* blunder. I freely acknowledge the great value of his researches, however, although differing on one or two points. I hope at some future time to return more fully to this subject, if no one better able to examine it comes forward.

W. H. S.

XXV.

ON A RARE COIN OF TYNDARIS, IN SICILY.

BORGHESI, in the *Mémoire Numismatique* of Diamilla Müller (Paris edition, p. 91, pl. 6), describes a very curious Sicilian coin, of which one specimen is in the French cabinet and another in that of Denmark—

AUGVSTVS . TYNDAR. Bare head of Augustus to right.
R.—L. MVSSIDI. PROCOS in a laurel garland. Æ. 20 millim.

Falbe had at first considered the Danish specimens as African, belonging, probably, to the Cyrenaica; but on cleaning it, after Borghesi had doubted this attribution, and, comparing it to the coins with the name of the Proconsul Sisenna (see *Num. Chron.*, xiv., p. 123), had supposed it Sicilian, he ascertained that the letters NDAR occurred on obverse. Borghesi does not hesitate to supply the deficient letters TY, and to consider the coin as struck in Tyndaris, known from Pliny (*Lib. iii.*, cap. 14, not cap. 8, as in Borghesi) and from inscriptions (*Bullet. Archeol.*, 1845, p. 59—62), to have been a colony, and apparently so made by Augustus (COL.AVG.TYNDAR).

No vestige of the word TYNDAR, or of any other name, appears on my two coins, so that it must remain uncertain in what part of Sicily they were struck. The AY on both

are united into a monogram, which is indistinct on the Danish coin.

My conjecture as to their African origin must, of course, be abandoned. Borghesi, who possesses specimens, and who is well qualified to judge, pronounced them evidently Sicilian; and from the similarity to them of the Danish coin, considered as African by the late M. Falbe, he restored to Sicily this coin, and, as has been seen, his restoration was confirmed by facts.

Borghesi refers to his *Decade* xvii. *osserv.* vii., for an explanation of the Sisenna coins, and to *Decade* xv. *osserv.* v., for that of Q. Terentius Culleo, which is also Sicilian. I am, unfortunately, unable to consult these observations. I may mention, however, that Sestini had already classed to Lilybæum the coin of Culleo, saying that a coin in the possession of Dr. Nott had on obverse the word LILYB (in Mus. Heder. Catal. Castigationes, p. 91, col. 2). This indication seems to have been passed over by the writers of manuals, it is not to be found, at any rate, in the latest, those of Werlhof and Barthelemy; but the discovery of the coin described above may tend to confirm Sestini's reading, by showing the abbreviated name of another Sicilian town in a similar situation. I have a specimen of the coin of Terentius Culleo; but its condition does not enable me to decide as to whether the name LILYB has existed or not.

W. H. S.

XXVI.

NOTE ON THE NEW SHILLING OF QUEEN ANNE.

I HAVE been much interested by the paper of Mr. Gibbs in the last number of the Numismatic Chronicle, on an unpublished Shilling of Queen Anne, dated 1707, with a star below the head. It is remarkable that no specimen of this coin has, so far as I know, been seen as yet in Edinburgh. I am not, however, altogether satisfied by the explanation which Mr. Gibbs has given of this coin.

I may mention, in passing, that Mr. Ruddiman (Introduction to the Diplomata, p. 231 of the Translation, 12mo., Edin. 1782) says nothing as to the *latter end of 1707*, which expression is due to Mr. Ruding. Ruddiman, after mentioning the calling in of the old money in 1707, says, "the next summer . . . they ordered the forty-shilling pieces to be again issued out of the banks."

Mr. Gibbs considers, if I understand him correctly, the coins which have a star below the head, to be part of the second coinage, struck after the attempted invasion, those with 1707 and the star being struck some time before the 25th March, 1708, N. S., which would, of course, in O. S. be in the year 1707. Those coins, then, with 1708 and the star must, of course, be struck after this time, or in what would be 1708 either in old or new style.

It seems to me, however, that it is difficult, in this system, to point out when the coins with 1708 were struck, as these, being without the star, would appear to belong to

the coinage struck from the money at first called in, in the same way as those of 1707 without star.

The coins of 1708 without a star cannot belong to the period between the 1st Jan., 1708, N. S., and the 25th March, 1708, N. S., since this period, which, according to O. S. formed part of 1707, is already occupied by the coins pointed out by Mr. Gibbs with 1707*. Neither can they, as being without the star, the mark of the second coinage, be placed after the 25th March, 1708, N. S., although this, of course, is also 1708, O. S.

The explanation of Mr. Gibbs, then, if I understand it correctly, seems to me to leave no place for the coins of 1708 without a star, which, though very rare when Mr. Lindsay's book was published, not unfrequently occur now in Edinburgh. I know five specimens of the crown at least, which Mr. Lindsay had marked of the greatest degree of rarity, and I have seen specimens of the rest. As the tabular statement of Mr. Hawkins, quoted at p. 87 of the Chronicle, seems incomplete, I may mention that the crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence, are known of the following varieties, 1707, 1708, 1708*. Shillings only of 1709* have as yet occurred, as also of 1707*, the latter being those described by Mr. Gibbs, which have not yet occurred in Edinburgh. I know only two specimens of the shilling of 1709* in Edinburgh, but others may exist.

I have little or no doubt, however, that the missing parts of the series will yet be found, as it seems to me that we may reasonably suppose the entire series to have been struck on each occasion of a new variety, and as the complete series occurs of three of these varieties. I have little doubt, indeed, that coins will be found of 1709 without the star.

I consider, indeed, that the star has no particular re-

ference to the second mintage, but that it was simply used in the mint as a means of distinguishing contemporary coinages, perhaps by different moneyers. Mr. Lindsay, p. 68, considered the coins of 1708 without the star to belong to the early part of the year 1708, and that the star was then added to distinguish the coinage subsequent to the attempted invasion. This view is invalidated, however, as I think, by the occurrence of the coins of 1707*. We cannot suppose the coins of 1708 without the star and those of 1707 with the star to belong equally to the same period, that preceding the 25th March, 1708, N. S., as it is impossible to suppose the old and new style concurrently used in the mint.

I think that the legend must be given up, and that the star does not point out the coinage struck after the invasion. Ruding has no *authority* for stating that the second coinage was distinguished from the first by the star; Ruddiman says nothing of the sort.

Whether this may be conclusive or not I cannot say, but leave the point to the decision of the Numismatic Society.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT.

Edinburgh, Nov. 23, 1854.

XXVI.

ON A UNIQUE AND UNEDITED SILVER COIN (DENARIUS) OF ODOACER, KING OF ITALY, A.D. 476—493, STRUCK AT RAVENNA.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 25th January, 1855.]

"Il est plus aisé d'écrire sur l'argent que d'en avoir; et ceux qui en gagnent, se moquent beaucoup de ceux qui ne savent qu'en parler."



Obv.—Eight letters; of which the first is an A inverted, the second V, the third appears a T inverted, the fourth O, the fifth G, the sixth V, the seventh A inverted, and the eighth C; reading AVTOGVAC. His bust to the right (paludatus), with diadem of pearls, and jewel in front.¹

Rev.—Within a wreath, or rather a laureate diadem, with round jewel in front, and ribbon behind, four letters; the first on the top is an R inverted, the second an A, the third V, and the fourth E, placed from right to left, reading RAVE (i. e. Ravenna); then a cross, which has to the right a small triangular dot. In the exergue is an annulet with a dot in the middle.

¹ The bust, being without beard, corresponds with the rest of the imperial denarii and quinarii of that period, as well as those of the Vandals and Ostrogoths.

The manner in which we find this name arranged on the coin must not surprise us, when we consider the various ways in which historians wrote his name. We find Odacer, Odacher, Odoacer, Odoachar, *Οδοακρος*, Odobachar, Odobagar, DN ODOVACAR REX,² Odovakar,³ Odovacher, Odoboger, Oduacrus (reminding us, also, of the different ways in which the names of some Saxon kings are arranged on their coins).

The form of the letter G in the name of Odoacer, on my coin, appears on coeval coins of the Vandals, Lombards, Merovingians, etc.; for instance, in the names of Gundebaudus, Sigismundus, Gondemundus, in Lugdunum, etc.⁴ With regard to the letter D, we find on our coin apparently a T inverted; such a case, and *vice versa*, is often observed in the legends on mediæval coins. We meet with remarkable examples on the coins of the three Othos (the emperors); also the name of the Bohemian king, Ottoakar, appears sometimes Ottaker, Ottgarus, Odaker, etc. On one of his coins at the Imperial Cabinet of Medals at Vienna, the name distinctly reads VTNAKARVS.⁵

With regard to the reverse of my coin, even the name of Ravenna was variously written.⁶ It was a small, but

² Marini, *I papiri diplomatici*, No. lxxxii.

³ Engippius, A.D. 511, in *Vita Severini*, c. 7. *Tesaurus del Regno d'Italia*. *Encyclopædie von Proff. Ersch, and Grüber*. Tillemont, *Histoire des Empereurs*, vol. vii. p. 422.

⁴ Ch. Lenormant, "Les plus anciens monuments numismatiques de la série Mérovingienne," *Revue Numismatique*, 1853, p. 122; and in p. 125, the same form of G may sometimes be read S. See also M. Lenormant's *Découverte d'un Cimetière Mérovingien*, p. 68. Paris, 1854. Inscr. vi. in the word Germanus (*Librairie Douniol, Rue de Tournon, No. 20*). *Argelati*, vol. iii. p. 132, Nos. 2. 5.

⁵ Voigt, *Böhmische Münzen*, pp. 414, 415. 2 vols. Prag, 1771.

⁶ *Argelati*, vol. iii. p. 96. The old German was *Raben* for Ravenna. On the decay of Rome, Ravenna began to flourish,

strong city; and was preferred by Odoacer for his residence, to the vast extent of Rome, and its consequent incapability of a long defence. It became also the seat of the kings of the Ostrogoths; but Belisarius, in A.D. 540, having taken possession of it, the Ostrogoths made Ticinum (Pavia) their residence. Coins of Athalaric, as well as autonomous coeval coins, bear the name of Ravenna. The Roman emperors who succeeded Honorius also resided and struck coins there.⁷

Liruti (in whose time no coins of Odoacer had been discovered) conceives that coins must certainly have been struck at Ravenna, during his long residence there, as the following passage will show. He says, "Il quale (Odoacer) pose la sua sede in Ravenna. Costui avrà sicuramente fatta coniare sua moneta; e la Zecca, dove questa si coniasse, sarà stata in Ravenna ad esempio degli ultimi imperatori occidentali, che in quella città resiedettero."⁸

The most important account of the mint of Ravenna is, however, given by Pinti,⁹ who speaks somewhat in the

and became, in fact, the capital of the emperors of the West. It became, likewise, the original source of Byzantine influence in Italy; which influence showed itself also in the style of its churches and public buildings until the time of Charlemagne.

⁷ We find silver coins of Arcadius, Honorius, Johannes, Valentinianus III., Zeno, Basiliscus, Julius Nepos,—and copper coins of Justinianus I., Tiberius Constantinus, Focas, Heraclius and Martina, Heraclius Constantinus and Heracleonas, Constans II., Constantinus Pogonatus, Heraclius and Tiberius, Tiberius V. Absimarus.

⁸ Delle monete che ebbe corso nel ducato di Friuli, dalla decadenza dell'imperio Romano, p. 7. 1 vol. 4to. Venezia, 1749. See also Argelati—*De Monetis Italiae*, vol. iii. p. 91—134. Mediolani, 1750—on the coins of Ravenna. Zardini—*Antichi Edifizi di Ravenna*, cap. v. pp. 23—49. Faenza, 1762—speaks also of the coins of Ravenna.

⁹ *De Nummis Ravennatibus*, p. 29. Venetiis, 1750.

following manner: "Since the discourse has so far proceeded, that we should treat of the coins of barbarian kings who had their seat at Ravenna, it is necessary to begin with Odoacer. None of his coins, to my knowledge, remain; but I readily assent to Muratori, who conjectures that he also struck coins, and that the mints and practice of striking money never ceased at Ravenna; principally because Odoacer had seized upon Italy, held it for about seventeen years (with the name, but without the insignia of royalty) before the arrival of the Ostrogoths, as Cassiodorus relates in his Chronicle,¹⁰ and also because Odoacer had made Ravenna his capital, following the example given by the Augusti. But it will be more evident that the mint (commonly called the Zecca) existed at Ravenna at that time, if we attend to what the learned Garetius relates in his life of Cassiodorus, saying that Odoacer struck money, and that Cassiodorus himself presided over the mint."¹¹

This fact is confirmed by a remarkable and interesting passage in the writings of Cassiodorus himself. In his sixth book, "*Variorum*," in the seventh section, entitled, "*Formula comitivæ sacrarum largitionum*," we find the following words: "*Verum hanc liberalitatem nostram alio decoras obsequio, ut figura vultus nostri metallis usualibus imprimatur; monetamque facis de nostris temporibus futura sæcula commonere.*" If these words be not regarded as those of Odoacer himself, they may, at least, be considered to embody the order of Odoacer to Cassiodorus. They may be translated as follows:—

¹⁰ Sigon. de Occid. Imp. I. xx.

¹¹ "*Magis autem patebit per ea tempora Monetam, vulgo la Zecca, Ravennæ extisse, si perpendamus, quæ commentatur doctissimus Garetius (in vita Cassiodori), docens, Odoacrem monetam, cui Cassiodorus præfuit, percussisse.*"

"But this our munificence, you render graceful by this (additional) condescension, by impressing on the accustomed metals the form of our countenance, and by making our coinage remind future ages of our times."

This curious passage proves that Odoacer struck money; but it leads us also to infer, that Cassiodorus was charged with the striking of coins of gold, silver, and copper. It appears, likewise, that the mint was in the imperial palace.¹²

This denarius of Odoacer has been carefully examined and weighed by my learned colleague in numismatic pursuits, Mr. Thomas Burgon. He makes it $30\frac{5}{10}$ grains; and it approximates closely to other denarii of the period, in the British Museum, from Priscus Attalus downwards.

Two quinarii of Julius Nepos, A.D. 474, 475 (in the same fine collection), put in the scale together, weigh 28 grains, each having lost a little in weight. Of Odoacer there are now known three quinarii—one in the Imperial Museum at Vienna, the second in the Borghesian collection, and the third in the cabinet of the Marquis of Lagoy.

They are all struck at Ravenna, and bear also the profile.¹³ On the Vienna coin we read, FL. ODOVAC.; on the

¹² Maffei gives the signature of a deed of sale, of A.D. 572—"Johannis for. (i. e. forensis) huius splendidissimæ urbis Raven-natis habens stationem ad monetam auri in Porticum sacri Palatii" (*Storia critica diplom.*, p. 163).

¹³ His profile on the quinarii is, however, represented with a moustache, which is not the case on my denarius, as already stated. It may be that those quinarii were struck immediately after Odoacer came to power, not having yet abandoned a custom used, as it appears at that time, only by princes of the Barbarians. To this observation I may perhaps add, that Jornandes, in his treatise "*De Getarum sive Gothorum origine*," observes, that as soon as the victory of the Ostrogoths was confirmed, and Theodoric was by them proclaimed king of Italy, he took off his

other, FL...OVAC.; and the third has the name in monogram.¹⁴

Baron Marchant has published a small copper coin, which he attributes to Odoacer.¹⁵ It has his bust to the right, and OD... The reverse has a monogram.

The Imperial Cabinet of Medals, in Paris, possesses a fine denarius of Gunthamundus, king of the Vandals, A.D. 484—496, which appears to be very similar in design, size, and probably also in weight, to my denarius of Odoacer.¹⁶

After having offered a numismatic description of this remarkable coin, and ventured a few remarks which naturally suggested themselves on the discovery of a monument so confirmatory of the rude and peculiar state of society at the period to which the coin belongs, it may, perhaps, be found not uninteresting, if we proceed to collect together some of the facts, scattered through various historians, which have been preserved to us, relating to the individual by whose authority the coin was struck.

Rome had completed her twelfth century. From that period, almost all the rulers of Italy had been raised, and also expelled by their generals. Five of the former were deprived of their dominion and of their lives by Ricimer¹⁷

Gothic dress, and assumed the Roman costume, which confirmed his royal dignity as ruler of the Romans and Goths.

¹⁴ The first two coins have been published by M. Julius Friedländer, "Die Münzen der Vandalen. Berlin, 1849." Pl. ii. fig. 1, 2. The third has been published by the Marquis of Lagoy, "Monnaies de Rois Goths d'Italie, Aix, 1843." Pl. i. fig.

¹⁵ Lettres Numismatique et l'Histoire. Paris, 1851. Vid. Lettre xxi. p. 298. Pl. xxi. fig. 7.

¹⁶ Lettre xvi. p. 198. Pl. xxi. fig. 2.

¹⁷ He died in A.D. 472, 18th of August. Coins exist of Ricimer, which have his name in monogram. See Marchant, Lettres Numism. et Hist. Pl. xiii. fig. 6.

alone, who himself had invested four of them with power. The nobles of Rome, it is true, were yet rich, but had lost their importance and dignity; and the people were entirely without power or courage. The participation of the Greek emperors with the empire of the West had likewise already been limited to a useless veto upon the nomination of those of whom they did not approve. Not only strangers ruled in the adjoining countries of the Roman Western empire, but also in Italy itself appeared a foreign ruler. This was Odoacer; and with his government the long powerless imperial authority, as well as the name itself, became extinct.

Odoacer is mentioned by historians as the first Barbarian king of Italy, who reigned over a people who had once asserted their just superiority above the rest of mankind. His father, Edica (*Ædico*), had been minister of Attila, and his ambassador at Constantinople. Odoacer belonged, in fact, to a people of Germanic origin, the *Scyrri*, who occupied a country between the Danube and the Vistula; and after the dispersion of the *Scyrri* by the Ostrogoths, he was chosen, A.D. 463, the chief of the remnant of that reduced tribe.

With a mind suited to the most desperate adventures, he led a wandering life, almost that of a robber, in Pannonia and Noricum. He finally entered the imperial guard at Rome, and rose to eminence, having established a high opinion for courage and capacity. He also had cultivated the manners of the Romans; and, in fact, gained the unbounded confidence of the army.

After some years, he was at the head of the allied troops, which consisted of Germans, who formed the defence as well as the terror of Italy. In consequence of this elevated position, the imperial power, that was almost extinct, passed ultimately into the hands of Odoacer.

In Rome, Orestes, a Pannonian by descent, and who had served the Western Emperors as a soldier, had risen to eminence. On account of his great wealth,¹⁸ he had obtained, under the emperor Julius Nepos, the title and rank of patrician, and had married a daughter of a count Romulus, of Petovia, in Noricum. While at Rome in A.D. 475, he received orders from the emperor Nepos, to assemble an army and send it to Gaul, to protect it against an invasion of the Visigoths. Placed at the head of an army, Orestes availed himself of his power and riches, to make himself master of Italy, and forthwith set out for Ravenna, where the emperor Julius Nepos was residing. On his approach, on the 28th of August, A.D. 475, Nepos fled to Dalmatia, where he protracted his life for several years, till he was assassinated by two of his attendants [9th of May, A.D. 480]. One of them was named Viator, and the other count Ovide. The latter assumed the title of king, and was slain by Odoacer in A.D. 481.

Orestes, having arrived at Ravenna, had his son Romulus Augustus [Augustulus] proclaimed emperor of Rome the following day, and on the 31st of October, A.D. 475, he was invested with the purple at Ravenna, Orestes remaining, however, at the head of affairs. The numerous mercenaries, the fragments of many tribes and nations, with the aid of whom Orestes had accomplished his object, demanded in reward, one third of the soil of Italy to be divided among them. Orestes having declined to accede to their wishes, Odoacer dexterously turned the discontent of the mercenaries to his own advantage; and, encouraged by the

¹⁸ Several of the richest senators received from their estates an annual income of above one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling, as late as the time when Rome was first besieged by the Goths, A.D. 408. *Gibbon* viii. p. 199.

party of Nepos, promised to allot them the desired portion of Italy, if they would assist him to wrest the whole power from Orestes and the nominal emperor Romulus; a condition which the majority of those reckless warriors readily accepted. Thus arose a war between Odoacer and Orestes. The latter, after suffering some defeats at Lodi, retired within the walls of Pavia; but Odoacer took the town by assault, made Orestes prisoner, and had him conducted to Placentia. On the 23rd of August, A.D. 476, Odoacer took Rome; and shortly afterwards, Orestes was put to death. Romulus, who was found at Ravenna, was deposed and banished by the conqueror.

With the deposition of Romulus Augustus, the Roman empire in the West came to an end; the moderation of the usurper not having allowed him to take even the title of king.

The helpless Augustulus was reduced to implore the clemency of Odoacer, who granted him his life, on account of his youth and innocence, and assigned him also a considerable pension, but exiled him to the villa of Lucullus, which comprises in the present day, Castello dell' Uovo and Pizzo Falcone, at Naples.

Lakrimä Christi sind die Liebesthränen,
Nur dort könnt ihr der Erde Frühling finden,
Wo ihre schwarzen Todesschlünde gähnen.

Doch einmal bricht gewiss die lange Nacht heran,
Wo alle Lieder ausgeklungen,
Wo niemand mehr sich d'rauf besinnen kann,
Das Menschen dort geliebt, gesungen.

The ultimate fate of Romulus Augustulus is not known.

At this period the Roman senate wrote to the emperor Zeno, at Constantinople, to say, that as Italy itself did not require an emperor, he might take it under his protection,

and nominate the patrician Odoacer, in whose virtues the Republic had placed their confidence, to the administration of Italy. Odoacer, in order to establish himself, also despatched ambassadors to Zeno, requesting of him to be made Regent of Italy.

Pleased with this seeming submission, Zeno granted the request, and Odoacer acknowledged the sovereignty of the Emperor of the East, and henceforth reigned over Italy.

He took up his residence at Ravenna, and according to his promise, divided a portion of Italy between his supporters and barbarian followers. This appears to have been rather beneficial to the country, which was almost depopulated, and which had many estates without an owner and lying waste. On the whole, Odoacer, who was the first barbarian that sat on the throne of Italy, appears to have been a wise, well-disposed, and energetic ruler; and knew how to establish order within, and peace without his dominions, as far as the miserable moral condition of the Romans, the reckless spirit of their barbarian masters, and the daring capacity of their neighbours, were compatible with a settled state of things.

Among his measures at home, may be mentioned the re-establishment of the consulship, as a proof of his wisdom. His intention was to reconcile the remains of the old Roman government to the new. For himself he modestly declined an honour which was still accepted by the emperor of the East.

Odoacer united Dalmatia to the kingdom of Italy, after a sharp contest, in which he employed both a fleet and an army. He sought also the friendship of Euric, king of the Visigoths, one of the most powerful of the barbarians, to whom he confirmed, by a treaty, the possession of Provence,

which Euric¹⁹ had already wrested from Gallia during the reign of the emperor Nepos. He also made a successful campaign, in A.D. 487, against the Rugii, who endeavoured to make themselves independent in Noricum; their king Foeba (Felethe) and many of their nobles were taken prisoners [14th November], and the rest yielded to his rule.

Notwithstanding the prudence and success of Odoacer, his kingdom presented a sad scene of misery and desolation. Gibbon observes, that the confederates of Italy would not have elected him for their general, unless his exploits had established a high opinion of his courage and capacity. Their military acclamation saluted him with the title of king; but he abstained, during his whole reign, from the use of the purple and diadem, lest he should perhaps offend those princes whose subjects, by their accidental union, had formed the victorious army, which time and policy might insensibly unite into a great nation.

If Odoacer had actually taken the royal title, he would have made it known on his coins. The inscription on our denarius accords with the modesty of the chief of the Heruli. Ricimer, who was only patrician, took care to make it known on inscriptions, some of which have been preserved by Muratori and Baronius.

SALVS DD NN	F. L. RICEMERE V. I.
ET PATRICIO	MAGISTER VTRIVS QUE MILITIAE
RICIMER	PATRICIVS ET EXCONSUL
PLVTINVS	ORD. PRO. VOTO. SVO
EVSTATIV V. C.	ADORNAVIT.
VRB. P. FECIT.	

Unfortunately, however, for Odoacer, he had for an antagonist, Theodoric, a man still greater than himself. This

¹⁹ Euric died at Arles, in A.D. 484.

was occasioned by the conquests Odoacer had made on the Danube, and by his approach to the country of the Ostrogoths. Theodoric,²⁰ king of the Ostrogoths, had been for a time, a faithful ally of Zeno; but, in A.D. 487, he marched upon Constantinople, and Zeno, to save himself and his capital, gave Theodoric permission to invade Italy, to expel the usurper Odoacer from the country, and to establish the Gothic power at Rome.

It is stated by Jornandes,²¹ that on one occasion, Theodoric, in an interview with the emperor Zeno, addressed him in language to the following effect: "Wherefore does the land of the West, which has for a long time been under the government of your ancestors, and that city, the chief and mistress of the world—wherefore are they tossed about (as though by the waves) under tyranny of the Turcilingi and Rugi? Permit me, with my nation, to save you here from the expence of this war; and if, by God's grace, I am victorious, the fame of your piety will be rendered yet more illustrious. For it is indeed convenient, that if I, your slave and son, shall conquer, I should possess the kingdom as a free gift from you; but not that one (Odoacer) who is unknown to you should place your senate and part of your commonwealth under the yoke of a tyrant. For should I conquer, I shall be enriched by your donation and munificence; while, if I am conquered, your piety will not suffer any loss."

In A.D. 488, the Ostrogoths departed from Moesia, descended the Julian Alps, and displayed their invincible banners on the confines of Italy.

In A.D. 489, Theodoric opened his first campaign, and in

²⁰ Born at Vienna, A.D. 455; died at Ravenna, 26th August, 526, at the age of 72.

²¹ De Reb. Geticis. p.140. Ed. Hamb. 4to. 1611.

a bloody battle (29th August) on the banks of the Sontius (Isonzo) near the ruins of Aquileia, he foiled his rival, Odoacer, who was obliged to retreat; but he offered a second battle to Theodoric, at Verona (29th of September), and unfortunately again lost the day. Upon this, he hastened to Rome, in order to persuade the inhabitants to rise in his favour. But the Romans, preferring to stand alone in the conflict, shut the gates of the city on his approach, and Odoacer, consequently, retraced his steps into northern Italy, and threw himself into Ravenna. Thence he sallied out, defeated the van of the Gothic army, and compelled Theodoric to seek refuge within the walls of Pavia; but the Gothic king soon succeeded in rallying his forces, and a third time vanquished Odoacer, in a decisive battle, on the river Adda (Athesis) A.D. 490.

Odoacer again took refuge in Ravenna, and Theodoric laid siege to that city, while his generals gradually reduced the whole kingdom of Italy. During that time, the Roman senator, Faustus Niger, had been sent to Constantinople to request from Zeno the royal purple for Theodoric; because, in the eyes of the Romans, the legitimacy of his authority could not be established without the imperial sanction.

After an obstinate defence of Ravenna of nearly three years (490—493), during which the daring sallies of Odoacer carried slaughter and dismay into the Gothic camp,²² he at last agreed to admit the Goths into the city, on condition that in future he and Theodoric should be joint kings of Italy. The bishop Johannes Angeloptes of Ravenna was

²² A manuscript of the twelfth century, in the library of the Vatican, shews a curious representation of both kings, Theodoric and Odoacer, fighting on horseback. (Seroux d'Agincourt, pl. lxvii., fig. 5.)

mediator, and the treaty was ratified by oaths taken by both parties, on the 27th of February, A.D. 493.

Theodoric, however, soon broke his oath; and on the 5th of March, Odoacer was stabbed by his rival, at a sumptuous banquet in the palace.²³

Den Lärm der Zecher übertäubt der Gläser Klang,
Die Reden athmen Lust, doch kocht im Herzen Wuth,
Sie sprechen, trinken, und beim frohen Sang
Bricht hell hervor die wilde Gier nach Bruderblut.

Gibbon observes, that Odoacer was not unworthy of this high station, to which his valour and fortune had exalted him: his manners were polished by habits of conversation, and he respected, though a conqueror and a barbarian, even the prejudices of his subjects. He was vigorous, young, tall, and of royal appearance.²⁴ Theodoric, who succeeded as king of Italy, restored, however, an age of peace and prosperity.

He was fond of Ravenna, and had the great aqueduct, built by Trajan, restored. His sepulchre is yet to be seen. It was erected to his memory by his daughter Amalasunta.²⁵

²³ The emperor Anastasius not only acknowledged the sovereignty of the Ostrogoths, but returned the regalia (ornamenta) which Odoacer had sent to him at Constantinople. It may be observed, that this circumstance gave cause to Theodoric to accuse the unfortunate Odoacer of treaties or negotiations with the court of Byzantium. We may suppose that this accusation furnished a pretext to Theodoric for the deplorable assassination of the unhappy prince.

²⁴ With regard to references to the ancient authors, on the reign and character of Odoacer, the reader will find a summary in the "*Histoire des Empereurs*," by M. de Tillemont, *Paris*, 1738, vol. vi., pp. 422—456. The *Literary Gazette*, July 15th, 1854, [No. 1956] contains the following paragraph [p. 660]: "We see by a Roman newspaper, that the tomb of Odoacer, the barbarian king of Italy, who perished A.D. 490, has just been discovered. It is, however, not stated where, nor are any details given, but it seems that the remains of the deceased were found intact, and that he was interred in armour, part of which was in gold."

²⁵ When Belisarius took Ravenna, the corpse of Theodoric was

There stood, also, a gilt equestrian bronze statue of Theodoric²⁶ before his palace at Ravenna, said to have been made at Constantinople, and that the horse was intended to carry a statue of the emperor Leo Isaurus.²⁷

When, in the spring of A.D. 801, Charlemagne returned from his coronation at Rome, he sojourned for a time at Ravenna, from whence he transported [with the permission of Pope Leo III., 795—816] many fine marble pillars and mosaics, mostly from the palace of Theodoric²⁸ (*Palatium Regis Theudericici*), and also the statue of the great king of the Ostrogoths, which he ordered to be erected before his palace at Aix la Chapelle. This statue is supposed to have been destroyed by the Normans, in A.D. 881.

In conclusion, I beg leave yet to observe, that this remarkable coin of Odoacer, may be properly regarded as the first in the series of mediæval coins. Odoacer, having put to death Orestes, and made the emperor Romulus Augustus captive, really terminated the empire of the West, A. D. 476, and from hence the period in history usually denominated the middle ages properly begins.

J. G. PFISTER.

BRITISH MUSEUM,
24th January, 1855.

torn out of the sepulchre [he being considered as a heretic] burned and the ashes thrown to the wind. With similar indignity, and at the same place, were treated the remains of the immortal Dante.

²⁶ Agnellus, in vita S. Agnelli, c. i.

²⁷ The aspect of the mighty charger and of his valiant rider, induced a contemporary poet of Charlemagne (Walafrid), to allude in his account of it, to the magnificent description in the book of Job (cap. xxxix) of the war horse leaping out to the combat. "The glory of his nostrils is terrible, he mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword," etc.

²⁸ Egin. vita Car. M. c. 26. Basilicam Aquisgrani exstruxit, ad cuius structuram cum columnas et marmora aliunde habere non posset Roma et Ravenna devehenda curavit.

UNIQUE COIN OF SORA : STRUCK IN 1462, WHEN
THE DUCHY OF SORA BECAME ANNEXED TO
THE PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER.



The type of our mediæval coin is that of the well-known Bolognini d'argento, a species of coin issued at the Mint of Bologna in 1191. In 1236, the type was altered on the reverse; and after this period, until towards the later part of the fifteenth century, these Bolognini had become a

² "Supplément aux Considérations," Florence, 1844; "Additions et Corrections," p.21.

favourite currency, and were imitated by a great many towns in the southern part of Italy, particularly in the Roman states, such as Ancona, Camerino, Fermo (Firmana), Ferrara, Macerata, Perusia, etc. These towns, with a few exceptions, placed the initial A, as being the last letter in most of those names, in the centre of one side of the coin, as was actually the case on the coins of Bologna, BONONI · A. However, on others, the letter A was placed in the centre, merely as a servile imitation of the renowned Bolognino, as it appears on our coin of Sora; the same may be observed on coins of Arezzo,³ DE ARITIO · A, and on the coins of Gubbio (IKVVIVM, EVGVBIVM, EVGVBI)⁴ DE EVGVBI · A.

The ancient Volscian town of Sora belongs to the Neapolitan states, and is situated in the Terra di Lavoro, about sixty miles from Rome. Its walls are washed by the Liris (now *Garigliano*), which divides into two branches. In the centre, rises a precipitous mass of rock, the summit of which is crowned with an old feudal castle (Rocca di Sora) with its hoary battlements, from whence may be enjoyed one of the most romantic scenes in this part of Italy. On crossing a deep ravine,⁵ the traveller arrives at once among the mountains,

³ Bellini, Dissert. i. p. 6; Dissert. iii. pl. 2, No. 5.

⁴ Bellini, Dissert. ii. p. 43, No. 2,

⁵ A tragic event happened on a bridge over one of these ravines. One of the counts of Orsini, the last of the feudal lords of the neighbouring Pitigliano, kept a mistress at Sora, yet was extremely jealous of his wife; who, fond and faithful, viewed his visits to the neighbouring town with great suspicion. On his return one day, finding her from home, he met her on the bridge which crosses the stream: "What have they been doing at Pitigliano to-day?" asked he. "Much the same as at Sora, I suppose," was the innocent reply. A guilty conscience and his jealous disposition caused him to misinterpret this answer; and, regarding it as a confession, he seized her in his wrath, and hurled her into the headlong torrent. He fled, and was never heard of more, and his villa, near Pitigliano, fell into utter ruin.

which gradually increase in altitude and majesty, and are cultivated as far as possible towards the sublime icy crest of Monte Amiata.

On the declivities of the mountains are situated villages, and numbers of hamlets. Sora, so often destroyed and rebuilt, has little to show of antiquities. A few inscriptions scattered about the environs, vestiges of a Roman road in blocks of lava, a few tombs, which have scarcely any other interest than to establish the Etruscan antiquity of the site, and a bridge over the Liris with traces of ancient sculpture, are all that remain.⁶

The attractions of Sora to the traveller consist only in its scenery. On no ancient site in the volcanic district of Etruria are the cliffs so lofty, the ravines so profound, the scenery so diversified, romantic and imposing; and it may be affirmed, that among Etruscan sites in general, none has greater claims on the artist and lover of the picturesque. But the romantic beauties of Sora are not less seen from below, especially from the road leading to Castel Ottieri, whence the view of the town and castle-crowned cliffs, can hardly be rivalled in Italy. This is the general account given by the few travellers who have visited Sora.

It is natural to suppose, that a country of such inviting beauty must have been inhabited and cultivated, from the most remote time. But let us approach an historical period to which we may fix the date of our coin.

During the reign of Ladislas, king of Naples (1386—1414), Pope Boniface IX. (Pietro Tomacelli, of Naples, 1389—1404), having furnished troops and 25,000 scudi d'oro, to Ladislas, obtained from that king, for his younger

⁶ Abeken mentions also remains of polygonal walling, (Mittelitalien vor den Zeiten römischer Herrschaft. Stuttgart, 1843, p. 148.

brother, Giovanni Tomacelli, not merely the county of Sora, but also the dignity of Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom. Of the town and territory of Sora, Ladislas had deprived the Candelmi, who were descendants of the royal house of Scotland, and had come to Italy with Charles I. of Anjou (1266—1285), who gave to Cantelmus de Scotia, the town and country of Popoli, and thrice appointed him viceroy of Naples; and to Bertrand Cantelmi the king gave the county of Sora, as well as some other neighbouring territories.

The name of the family, Cantelmi, was derived from a surname Kantel, or Kanclam, given to one of the sons of king Duncan I., and which implied a firm mind and excellent understanding. This Kantel went over to Normandy after the assassination of his father by Macbeth, in 1039, and then adventured, with a number of Norman knights, to the Holy Land, and settled after his return, in Provence.

In 1683, Charles II., king of Great Britain, officially notified, that this family (Cantelmi) derived their descent from the Scottish kings, and were related to him.

When, in 1406, Cardinal Angelo Cornaro, of Venice, was elected, under the name of Gregory XI., king Ladislas again deprived the Tomacelli of the county of Sora, and restored it to the Cantelmi.

Afterwards, Alfonso I., king of Naples (1416—1458), gave to Nicolo Cantelmi, count of Sora, the title of duke of Sora. In 1458, Pius II. (Piccolomini), having succeeded to Calixtus III. (Borgia), and being favourable to the Arragonese party, hastened to recognise Ferdinand I., the natural son of Alfonso, as king of Naples, and had him solemnly crowned by his legate, cardinal Orsini. This coronation was represented on the current money of the country, bearing likewise the legend CORONATVS QVIA ' LEGI-

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TIME' CERTAVIT. Pius II. favoured him also with assistance against the powerful party of Anjou.

Soon after, the duke Federico, of Urbino, captain-general of the Neapolitan troops, was sent against Pietro Cantelmi, duke of Sora, who had thrown off allegiance to king Ferdinand; and, having gained some advantage, Federico obliged him to solicit peace; which the king granted to him under certain conditions.

Pietro promised all that was demanded, but did not fulfil his engagement; and, indeed, after the danger was over, he became rather more arrogant, and even prepared a numerous force, with the intention of invading the Papal dominions: so that when Pius II., to avoid the hot season of Rome, proposed to pass some time in the cool retreats of Tivoli, the duke Federico of Urbino (also Gonfaloniere of the church), remonstrated with his Holiness on risking his person at such a dangerous residence, because the duke of Sora had already made frequent plundering excursions in Latium.

Seine ganze Kriegescasse,
Zwei und zwanzig Quattrinelli
Die er mit aus Sora brachte.

And that also the famous Condottieri Picinino, of the Anjou alliance, had been recently welcomed by a proverbially treacherous population. To these entreaties, seconded by the cardinals, the Pope replied, that a residence among them was the surest means of recovering the affections of these citizens, and confirming their attachment to the Holy See.

Thither accordingly he was escorted by the duke of Urbino, with ten troops of horse.⁷ In the meantime, the

⁷ See Dennistoun's "Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino," vol. i., p. 116.

Pope resolved effectually to punish the obstinacy of the duke of Sora, and employed against him Napoleone Orsini, with a strong army, who soon assaulted that part of the town divided by the river, and called Isola de Sora, and in a short time forced it to surrender. However, the castle (la Rocca di Sora), situated between two cascades formed by the same stream, the one rapid and the other precipitate, was considered impregnable, had it not been betrayed, by an Ethiopian, one of the slaves of the governor, who caused the soldiers of the company, in which he was placed, to revolt.⁸ After this important conquest, Napoleone Orsini went to conquer Arpino, and other places; meanwhile Pietro, deeply discouraged, humbly demanded peace of Pope Pius, who, inclined to grant it, immediately did so, as soon as Pietro gained the monks of Monte Casino, as well as the Marchioness of Pescara (Vittoria Colona⁹), and his brother, the Conte di Popoli, who had remained faithful to Ferdinand, to intercede in his behalf. He undertook to resign to the Roman See, Sora, Arpino, Castellucio, Fontana, and many places and castles, retaining for himself only a few small estates. By these new acquisitions, and others previously made, as well as the recovery of Benevento, Pius II., says Tuzzi, the historian of Sora, "lasciò il dominio Ecclesiastico non poco accresciuto." This is the period in which the coin must be placed. If it had been struck by a duke of Sora,¹⁰ it would bear his name or an initial, or at least bear in the legend a name or names of

⁸ Tuzzi, "Mem. istor. della Città di Sora," p. 116.

⁹ Quando miro la terra ornata e bella,
Di mille vaghi ed ornati fiori.

¹⁰ We have observed already, that it was during the reign of Alfonso I. (1416—1458), that Nicolo Candelmi was created first duke of Sora, his predecessors having been only counts.

patron saints of that town (SS. Casto and Cassio); but, on the contrary, the coin is inscribed on one side PETRVS I (i. e. ET) PA - VLVS: the last four letters are placed in the field, on the other side we read DVX SORAN and in the centre the initial A; which may be interpreted *Ducatus Soranus*, as we have it on similar Papal coins of Pius II., and Paulus II.¹¹ *Ducatus Provinciae*, *Ducatus Spoletani*, D. V. (on coins of Julius II.) *Ducatus Urbini*, etc., etc. Besides, some of the Roman Bolognini (Mezzi Grossi) of Pius II. are likewise inscribed with the names of the apostles S. Petrus and S. Paulus.¹² Summing up our argument, we must conclude that the coin was struck when the duchy of Sora had been annexed to the patrimony of St. Peter, in 1462.

It appears herewith, also, that Pius II., whom the church had to thank for this acquisition, caused these coins to be struck, one may almost suppose, for historical documents, (as we have already mentioned an example, on the coins of Ferdinand I., natural son of Alfonso I., king of Naples) as well as for the urgent necessity of the payment of the troops, and other contingent expenses.

The engraving of the dies appears to have been done in a hurry, and by an unskilful artist; for the letters are not only badly formed, but the initial S (Sanctus), always placed before the names of the apostles, has been entirely forgotten. The Sora mint must soon have ceased, and few coins have been struck, because this is the only one hitherto discovered. The coin itself was found in a garden, at Foligno, at which town I purchased it some years ago, with several other small Papal coins.

J. G. PFISTER.

¹¹ Scilla (on Papal coins), p. 331. ¹² *Ibid.* p. 23.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1853—54.

NOVEMBER 24, 1853.

DR. LEE in the Chair.

The following Presents, received during the recess, were announced, and laid on the table :—

PRESENTED BY

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| <p>Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften — Philosophisch-historische Classe. (Reports of the Meetings of the Imperial Academy of Sciences—Philosophical and historical division.) Volume IX. Parts III, IV, and V, completing to p. 942, and 13 plates. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.</p> | } | <p>THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF VIENNA.</p> |
| <p>Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. Part IV. completing the Vol. for 1852, pp. 438 ; and Part I. for 1853. 8vo. Amiens, 1852—3.</p> | } | <p>THE SOCIETY.</p> |
| <p>Coutumes locales du Baillage d'Amiens. Completion of Vol. II. 4to. Amiens, 1853.</p> | } | <p>DITTO.</p> |
| <p>Introduction à l'Histoire générale de la Province de Picardie. Par D. Grenier. Publiée d'après le manuscrit conservé à la Bibliothèque Impériale. deuxième livraison. 4to. Amiens, 1853.</p> | } | <p>DITTO.</p> |
| <p>Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie. 4 livraisons for 1852, pp. 128 ; and 2 for 1853, pp. 72. 8vo.</p> | } | <p>DITTO.</p> |

B

PRESENTED BY

Revue Numismatique Belge. Vol. III. Part 2. }
8vo. Brussels, 1853. } THE EDITOR.

A descriptive Catalogue of the London Traders, }
Tavern, and Coffee-house Tokens current in }
the Seventeenth Century, presented to the }
Corporation Library by Henry Benjamin }
Hanbury Beaufoy. By Jacob Henry Burn. } THE LIBRARY COM-
Printed for the use of the Members of the } MITTEE OF THE
Corporation of the City of London. 8vo. } CORPORATION.
pp. 237, and Portrait. London, 1853. }

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. XV. }
Part 1. 8vo. 1853. } THE SOCIETY.

Journal of the Photographic Society. Nos. 1. }
and 2. 8vo. 1853. } DITTO.

An Olla Podrida; or Scraps, Numismatic, An- }
tiquarian, and Literary. Volume the Se- }
cond. By Richard Sainthill, of Topsham, }
Devon. Printed for private distribution } THE AUTHOR.
only. Royal 8vo., pp. 444, with numerous }
plates and embellishments. London, 1853. }

Account of Excavations on the site of two }
Roman Villas at Boxmoor, Herts. By John }
Evans. 4to. pp. 22, and 8 plates. London, } DITTO.
1853. }

Some account of a Chinese work on the Coins }
of China, presented by Walter Hawkins, }
Esq., to the Library of the Numismatic } DITTO.
Society. By John Williams. 8vo. }

Taylor's Kalendar of the Meetings of Scientific }
Societies for 1852—3. } THE COMPILER.

William Harvey, Esq., of Lewes, and Edward Bunbury, Esq., of
15, Jermyn Street, were ballotted for and elected into the Society.

Don Antonio Delgado, of the Royal Academy of Madrid, was
ballotted for and elected an Associate of the Society.

READ:—1. A paper by William Binley Dickinson, Esq., of Leaming-
ton, on ring money considered as a medium of exchange. This
paper was written in consequence of Mr. Vaux, in his observations

on the coins of Ceylon, published in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. xvi. p. 121, having expressed his disbelief in the supposed connection of what has been termed *Fish-hook money* with that island. Mr. Dickinson commenced by giving his definition of the term "money," as comprising every article which is generally accepted in a community as a representative of property and as a medium of exchange; whether bullion, whether metal less costly, whether cowrie shells, whether cloth, or salt; because all these have in different localities been used as representatives of property, and have been received for the purchase of articles of life, without reference to the immediate want by the seller of the material of such money.

He then proceeds to quote the passages in the book of Genesis which refer to bullion as a representative of property, and a medium of exchange. First, ch. xiv. ver. 2, where it is stated that Abraham was "very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold;" and then ch. xvii. ver. 13; xx. 16, and xxxiii. 3—20, by which it appears that the riches of Abraham in gold and silver were used as money.

Mr. Dickinson next enters on the consideration of the form in which the earlier nations kept their money, and states his reasons, deduced chiefly from expressions in the Bible, for thinking that it was that of rings. This conclusion is strengthened by the form of the coin actually circulating in China at this day, which is considered to have been struck in the same shape in very remote ages, and which admits of being strung upon a cord. The small massive gold rings of ancient fabric found in Ireland and elsewhere, those of tin occasionally found in France, and the gold rings used to this day for the purposes of money by natives in the interior of Africa, all admit of a similar arrangement; and this penannular form of money may be traced even in the bullet-shaped silver currency of Siam.

With regard to the *Fish-hook money*, Mr. Dickinson considers it as a remarkable link between the earliest form of ring money (a length of silver wire bent up so as to be capable of being strung upon a cord or rod) and medal money, because it bears a stamp or

inscription. Without debating the point whether it was first used in Laristán or in Ceylon, he quotes Knox and Ribeyra's History of Ceylon, to prove that it had currency in Ceylon as early as 1657, and that it was coined by "all the people" there with the king's permission; and hence he contends, that Mr. Vaux is not borne out in his view that fish-hook money has nothing to do with Ceylon. Mr. Dickinson admits that those specimens which bear Persian or Arabic inscriptions belong to Laristán, but states that upon a specimen sent to him from Ceylon, there are letters much resembling the Devaanagari, or Sanskrit.

Mr. Dickinson's Paper is published in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XVI. p. 160.

2. Some remarks by Mr. Evans on a silver coin engraved by Taylor Combe in his work on the "Coins of Ancient People and Kings, preserved in the British Museum," Pl. i. No. 8, and by him attributed to Dumnorix, a distinguished chief of the Æduans, of whom mention is made by Cæsar. Mr. Evans states his opinion that the coin in question is not Gaulish but British, both because there is no similar specimen in the magnificent collection of Gaulish coins in the Imperial Collection at Paris, and especially on account of its correspondence in various particulars of type with coins of acknowledged British origin. For these reasons, he is inclined to attribute the coin in question, not to Dumnorix, but to Dubnovellaunus, to whom, indeed, the legend DVBNO, which it bears, would seem to assign it.

3. A paper by Mr. Webster accompanying impressions of five unpublished varieties of rare coins; viz., a second brass coin of Vetrano, *Rev.* VIRTUS EXERCITUM. The name is spelt Vetrano. A second brass coin of Alexander the Tyrant, *Rev.* AFRICA AUG. N., believed to be the specimen alluded to in the Letters of Baron Marchand, 1851, p. 440. A small brass coin of the Cosconia Family, *Obv.* L. COS. Hercules capturing the stag for Eurystheus. *Rev.* L. COS. Victory driving a biga. A halfpenny of Edward IV. coined previous to his fourth year, weighing 8 grains, and differing in some details of type from those published. A penny of

Sihtric III., King of Dublin, weight 21 grains, bearing the name of Stamford as the place of mintage.

Both these papers are likewise published in Vol. XVI. of the Numismatic Chronicle.

DECEMBER 22, 1853.

PROFESSOR WILSON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Dr. Lee presented to the Society fifty coins of the later Roman Emperors minted at Alexandria.

Professor Wilson read a paper on a collection of *Fish-hook money* preserved in the museum of the East India Company. These pieces of money, to the number of 397, were found at Sangameswara on the coast of Canara in the year 1846, and were sent by the collector of the district, Mr. Coles, to the Government. Fifty of them were forwarded to England in April, 1849, and were examined by Professor Wilson, who ascertained their character, but did not consider them to be of any peculiar interest, until he observed that there still continued to be a difference of opinion respecting them among the members of the Society, which the very distinct legends borne by the majority of these specimens might help to reconcile. They slightly differ from the fish-hook money in not being turned up at the ends, but are equally made of a doubled wire of silver, and are of the same weight, about 170 grains. The legends are in some instances nearly perfect, and can be rendered entire by collation. On one side they consist of the name "Sultan Ali Aadil Shah," on the other, of words importing "a stamped coin struck at Lari." Traces of a date occasionally appear, but in one instance only can it be read with any confidence, 1071 = A.D. 1679. Professor Wilson states, that there is nothing in the appearance of the specimens brought from Ceylon to indicate that they originated there; at any rate the find at Sangameswara furnishes incontrovertible proof that there was an extensive fabrication of these pieces of money in the south

of India as late as the end of the seventeenth century; and from official documents in the Collectorate, it appears that they were current even in the beginning of the eighteenth. An engraving of some of the pieces will be found, together with Professor Wilson's paper, in Vol. XVI. of the Numismatic Chronicle.

Mr. Fairholt read a paper on some Celtic coins of peculiarly barbarous fabric lately found on the cliff between Garlinge and Birchington in the Isle of Thanet. The coins, two of which were exhibited, are cast, and not struck, in a mixed metal containing a large proportion of tin. In type they resemble No. 65. of pl. III. of Ruding, and No. 31 in Hawkins' plates, but are even more barbarous. The paper, with a cut of the coin, is given in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XVI. p. 184.

Mr. Webster exhibited a Saxon penny, reading on the obverse ED·RED REX, and on reverse PYNNELM M^o, which, from the striking resemblance between its type and that of the coins of Reginald, Anlaf, and Eric, he is induced to class among the Northumbrian series. The moneyer INGELGAR is, in like manner, found upon coins of Anlaf and Eric, and likewise, with perfect correspondence of type, fabric, and arrangement of letters, on those of Eadmund the chief monarch; and a further instance of identity of moneyers on coins of Anlaf and Eadmund will be observed on comparing Ruding Pl. XI. No. 7 with Pl. XVIII. No. 13.

Dr. Lee exhibited six Siamese coins, together with eight from Ceylon.

Mr. Rolfe exhibited, through Mr. Roach Smith, a cast from a coin of Pepin said to have been found at Richborough, but not free from suspicion of being a modern forgery.

Professor Wilson exhibited a silver coin found at Adowa, the ancient Axum, in Abyssinia. There was no coinage at that place, but this piece might have been struck by the Portuguese for use in Abyssinia. The fabric is similar to that of European mediæval coins.

JANUARY 26, 1854.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

	PRESENTED BY
Collectanea Antiqua. Vol. III. Part II. By } Charles Roach Smith, Esq.	THE AUTHOR.
Revue de la Numismatique Belge. Second } Series. Vol. III. Parts 3 and 4.	THE EDITOR.
Bulletins de l'Academie Royale de Bruxelles. } 1853. Parts 1 and 2.	THE ACADEMY.
A Print of a Penannular Brooch found in Gal- } way in June, 1853.	EDWARD HOARE, Esq.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a coin of the Emperor Otho I. (936—973) struck at Cologne, which was found near Towcester, with a penny of one of the Edwards, probably the Confessor.

READ:—1. A paper by Mr. Gibbs, of the Temple, on an unpublished shilling of Queen Anne, bearing the date of 1707, with the letter E and a star under the bust. It is well known that in the reign of Queen Anne, what remained in circulation of the old Scottish silver coinage was called in, and a fresh coinage issued, differing from the English in nothing but the distinguishing mark of an E, or an E and star, under the Queen's bust. The tradition is, that this re-coinage was proceeding in the year 1707, the new pieces being marked with the letter E only, when an alarm of an invasion on behalf of the Pretender rendered it necessary to re-issue a part of the old money for circulation.

In the following year, the alarm having passed away, this money was again called in and was then re-coined; and the pieces of this second coinage were marked with the E and star. It is obvious, that this tradition appears inconsistent with the fact, that there exists a shilling with those marks bearing the date of 1707; but Mr. Gibbs suggests, as a solution of the apparent contradiction, that the Mint authorities followed the Old Style, according to which the year

1707 continued until the 24th of March, 1708, and that the shilling in question was struck from a die used in the year 1708, prior to the 24th of March.

2. A paper by Mr. Poole, of the British Museum, on a Persian coin struck in the reign of Feth Ali Shah, A.H. 1208, offering on the obverse the device of a lion seizing a stag. The coin is of copper, and of the ordinary description in circulation in Persia. It attracted Mr. Poole's attention, from the identity of its type with that of the ancient coins described by the Duke de Luynes in his "*Essai sur la Numismatique des Satrapies et de la Phénicie*," and as offering a remarkable instance of the perpetuation of a device on the coins of a country for upwards of two thousand years. The type Mr. Poole supposes to have been originally designed to symbolize the conquest of hostile nations by the Persian Monarchy, and he is disposed to assign an Asiatic origin to the analogous types of the Greek coins of Acanthus in Macedonia, and of Velia in Campania. The paper is published in full in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XVII. p. 33.

3. A paper by Mr. Webster, in which he offers some suggestions with reference to a paper by Professor Thomsen, of Copenhagen, on "*Uncertain Coins of the Anglo-Saxon Period*," which was published in No. 62. of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. Mr. Webster agrees with Mr. Thomsen in opinion, that the coins which formed the subject of his paper were forgeries, but differs as to the extraordinarily blundered and confused legends being, as supposed by Mr. Thomsen, the result of ignorance. He conceives, on the contrary, that the coins in question were the works of men who were perfectly aware of what they were about, because the forgers who so accurately imitated the portrait and type of the genuine coins of the day, could just as easily have reproduced the legends in a correct form if they had thought proper. Mr. Webster concluded by attempting a reading of the legends on the coins described in Mr. Thomsen's paper, and exhibited three others of the type of Cnut, on which the legends were even of a still more barbarous character.

FEBRUARY 23, 1854.

DR. LEE in the Chair.

George Prince Joyce, Esq., of Quay Street, Newport, in the Isle of Wight, was ballotted for, and elected into the Society.

Dr. Lee exhibited two large gold medals presented by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, to Mr. Leoni Levi, as a mark of approbation of his work on commercial law.

Dr. Lee also exhibited some coins lately received from the East, comprising—

- 1 in gold of Salahdin, A. H. 563.
- 1 in silver of Abd el Malek, A. H. 95.
- 1 „ of Al Mamun, A. H. 158,
- 1 „ of Arsaces IV.
- 1 „ of Arsaces V.
- 2 „ of uncertain Arsacidæ.
- 1 in gold of Marcus Aurelius, but which appeared to be a modern fabrication.

Mr. Bergne exhibited four Arsacidan coins lately sent to Mr. Norris, of the Foreign Office, and stated to have been found in excavating at Nimroud.

1. Probably of Arsaces XIV., very like Lindsay, Pl. II. No. 43, but reads EYEPTETOY like No. 44. Monogram of Heraclea as the place of mintage.

2. Arsaces XIV. (head with star and crescent), Lindsay, Pl. II. No. 47. Monogram of Pasargada.

3. Arsaces XX. or XXI. Lindsay, Pl. III. Nos. 65 and 68. Monogram of Tambrace.

4. Cast of a tetradrachm very like that of Arsaces XXX. Lindsay, Pl. VI. No. 31; but from the date BΦ, i. e. 502, must be Arsaces XXIX.

Read, a paper by Mr. Sparkes, on the gold coins of Syracuse, bearing on the obverse, the head of Hercules; on the reverse, a

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female head within a circle, which is inclosed in an indented quadripartite square. Their weight is nearly 18 grains, size 2 of Mionnet's scale; and they are engraved in his work, Tab. 47, Nos. 2 and 4. Mr. Sparkes, after stating that the fabric of these coins is much less ancient than their type, gives his opinion that they are the earliest of the gold series of Syracuse, arguing from the similarity of the type of the reverse, in all but fabric, with that of the reverse of the oldest known silver coins of that city. The date of these gold coins, Mr. Sparkes infers to have been between B.C. 405 and 390, from the circumstance that the initial letters of two engravers, which are found at length on the silver medallions of that period, occur on other and larger gold pieces, which from type and fabric may be presumed to be not far removed from the small coins in point of date. It is, indeed, natural to suppose, that the period when Dionysius had enriched Syracuse with the spoils of Naxos and other important cities, should have been the time for the issue of the first gold coinage. Mr. Sparkes then proceeds to discuss the intricate question arising out of the weight of these small coins, stating as his conclusion, that when gold was first coined, the object was to make it correspond with the silver in value rather than in weight; and that assuming (as there are good grounds for doing) the ratio of gold to silver to have been as 11 to 1, each gold coin would have been just equal in value to three of the silver drachmas. The paper is published in Vol. XVII. of the Numismatic Chronicle.

MARCH 23, 1854.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited a medal in lead, struck in commemoration of the escape of Charles II. from the battle of Worcester. He also exhibited some Roman scales found in the city, together with coins adapted for weights.

Mr. Williams exhibited an original set of shell impressions from the series of medals by Dassier, illustrative of Roman history.

Mr. Evans exhibited a gold coin of Cunobeline, of the ordinary type with a horse on the obverse and a wheat-ear on the reverse, but having a star above the wheat-ear.

READ.—1. A letter from Mr. Chaffers to the Treasurer, on a specimen of the Pontefract Siege Money, of the same type as the octagonal piece engraved in Ruding Pl. XXIX. No. 10, but of lozenge form, and of the extraordinary weight of 146 grains. Specimens of the varieties Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13, of that plate, weighing respectively 79, 83, 65, and 72 grains, which had been procured in Holland in company with the large one, were also sent for comparison; and Mr. Chaffers suggested whether the latter might not have been intended to pass as a two-shilling piece, or a half-crown, of which latter denomination pieces were, according to Folkes, actually struck. After this letter had been read, Mr. Bergne stated, that he had in his collection a similar piece of even greater weight, being no less than 152 grains, and specimens of the types of Ruding's plate, weighing respectively, No. 10, 65 gr.; No. 11, $94\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; No. 11, but the coin circular and without margin, $58\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; No. 12, 63 gr.; No. 13, 78 gr. This great variety of weight rendered it difficult to suppose that any graduation of value was aimed at, though No. 11, which is the only type on which the value is expressed (xii pence), is in both instances the coin which comes nearest to the true weight of the shilling of the period.

Mr. Vaux read a paper on the monetary system of Thibet, as illustrated by the existing coins of that country. The object of the paper was to point out the remarkable connection which exists in Thibet between the weighed money of the Chinese empire on one side, and the standards usually adopted in India on the other. It was founded on a report drawn up, at Mr. Vaux's request, by Capt. Henry Strachey, of the East India Company's service, who spent many months at Ladakh, and who brought home with him a valuable collection of coins, now deposited in the British Museum.

Mr. Evans read a paper on the method by which the early Celtic coins, exhibited by Mr. Fairholt at the meeting in December last, and resembling in type No. 65 of Plate III. of Ruding, were probably produced. Those coins are cast and not struck; and Mr. Evans conceives, from the grain visible on the surface of the coins, that wooden moulds were used for the purpose. He found by experiment that such moulds would produce pieces of similar appearance, and would be capable, when charred, of resisting a moderate degree of heat for a considerable period, and of yielding a large number of casts in tin or mixed metal. Mr. Evans exhibited the wooden mould which he had made, together with some of the casts he had taken therefrom in tin with a slight admixture of copper.

APRIL 27, 1854.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

	PRESENTED BY
Journal of the Photographic Society. Continuation to No. 16. 8vo.	} THE SOCIETY.
Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Vol. II. No. 1. Royal 8vo.	
Miscellanea Graphica. A collection of ancient, mediæval, and renaissance remains, in the possession of the Lord Londesborough, illustrated by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. Nos. 1 and 2, with 8 plates. Royal 4to. 1854.	} LORD LONDES- BOROUGH.
A bronze Medal commemorative of the union of England and France to defend Turkey; struck in 1854.	
	} JOSEPH MAYER, Esq.

Mr. Frederick Roach, of Arreton in the Isle of Wight, exhibited a finely preserved presentation dollar piece of Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, 1636—1648.

Mr. Webster exhibited a gold broad, or twenty shilling piece, of

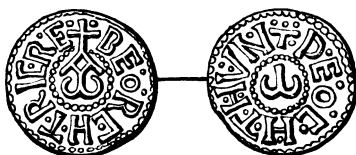
Charles I., of one of his early coinages with the ruff (Snelling, Pl. VI. No. 3). The mint mark an anchor *below* the bust.

Mr. Vaux read a paper by Mr. Sparkes, on the different causes which affect the pecuniary value of coins apart from their intrinsic worth as metal, and influence their estimation in the minds of collectors. These were defined to be:—Historical interest—Rarity—Size—Artistic excellence—Good mintage—Good preservation—Patination—Connection with a series. No one of these qualities is of itself sufficient to confer much appreciable value; but their combination raises the value of a coin in a geometrical rather than an arithmetical ratio. Mr. Sparkes' paper is published in No. 64. of the Numismatic Chronicle.

MAY 25, 1854.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Read a letter from Mr. Samuel Shaw, of Andover, to the Treasurer, inclosing an impression of a penny of Beorchtric, King of the East Angles, recently discovered near that town.



Obv. — BEORCHTRIC REX round the outer circle. In the centre a symbol, or monogram, supporting the cross which, as usual, precedes the name of the king, and serves for the final letter of REX.

Rev. — + PEOLHTHVN round the outer circle. In the centre a letter which may be read either as the Greek Omega, or the Mercian M, according to which way it is placed uppermost.

Mr. Shaw, after referring to the attribution of this king to East Anglia by Taylor Combe, Hawkins, Haigh, and Lindsay, instead of

the West Saxons as previously, suggests that the monogram on the obverse of his coin may be that of East Anglia and Mercia combined, as a symbol that Beorchtric exercised authority in both those divisions of the Heptarchy. The coin is of extreme rarity, there being only a single other specimen known, which is in the Hunter Museum at Glasgow, and has been engraved in the works of Ruding and Hawkins. It differs materially in type from the specimen now brought to light.

Read, a letter from Professor Holmboe, of Christiania, on the coins of Ethelred II. which have the word *CRVX* on the reverse (Ruding, Pl. XXII. No. 4), and which have the hand of Providence between the letters Alpha and Omega (Nos. 9 to 14 of the same plate). The Professor's letter, which is published in No. 65 of the Numismatic Chronicle, contains his reasons for being of opinion that these types are the first and second mintages of the reign of Ethelred II.

JUNE 22, 1854.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society was held this day.

Previously to the presentation of the Report of the Council, the Chairman took the sense of the meeting as to proceeding to ballot for two gentlemen, who had been duly proposed as Members, which being decided in the affirmative; Joseph Mayer, Esq., of Lord Street, Liverpool; and Samuel Pratt, Esq., of Bond Street; were severally balloted for, and elected Members of the Society.

The Report was then read as follows:—

The past year has been one of unusual fatality to the Society, no less than seven of its Members having died since the last annual

meeting, among whom are some of its earliest and best friends. The deceased Members are—

Anthony St. John Baker, Esq.
James Dodsley Cuff, Esq., F.S.A.
Christopher Edmonds, Esq.
Charles Wintringham Loscombe, Esq.
Seth William Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A.
Charles Stokes, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.
James Wadmore, Esq.

Mr. Baker, whose death took place at his residence at Tunbridge Wells, on the 16th of May, was for a long period employed in the public service abroad. He was in March, 1807, attached to Lord Liverpool's mission to Vienna, and was afterwards employed in Albania and Turkey at the time of the conclusion of the Treaty of the Dardanelles. In 1811, he was sent to the United States as Secretary of Legation, and remained there until after the breaking out of the war. When the negotiations were commenced for the restoration of peace between Great Britain and the United States, he was appointed Secretary to the British Commissioners who concluded the Treaty of Ghent in December, 1814, the ratifications of which Treaty he proceeded to Washington to exchange, and he continued to reside there in the capacity of Chargé d'Affaires until the arrival of Sir Charles Bagot, the new Minister, in 1816. He then entered on the duties of Consul-General in the United States, to which office he had been named in the previous year. Having been obliged to return to England on account of his health, he performed the duties of Secretary to the Commissioners who were engaged in negotiations with the American Minister in London in the years 1823 and 1824. He afterwards returned to his post at Washington, but was finally compelled by ill health to quit the United States. He resigned his appointment in the year 1830, and passed the rest of his life in retirement in England.

Mr. Cuff was prominently connected with our Society from its earliest days; and, while health permitted, he was among the most

punctual in his attendance at the Council board and at the public meetings. His rich collection of Saxon and English coins, now distributed among the chief cabinets of the kingdom, was ever open to the numismatic inquirer, as the illustrations to some of our best publications will amply testify. Courteous, communicative, and liberal, he was at all times as ready, as his extensive experience qualified him to be able, to render assistance.

He also contributed papers to the Numismatic Journal; and the proceedings of the Society, printed in the Numismatic Chronicle, were often supported by his pen and by exhibitions from his cabinet.

Mr. Cuff was the son of a respectable Wiltshire yeoman, who farmed his own estate at Corsley, near Warminster. His mother was a daughter of Isaac Dodsley, brother to the well-known publishers, Robert and James Dodsley. For about forty-eight years Mr. Cuff held situations in the Bank of England; the last twenty-eight of which were in the Bullion Office, a position which afforded him facilities for acquiring some of the rarest specimens in the later series of English coins.

He died on the 28th of September, at his residence Prescott Lodge, Clapham New Park, in his 73rd year.

Mr. Edmonds had, likewise, been a Member of the Society from its commencement, and though not much seen at our meetings, was well known as a fastidious collector of coins, both ancient and modern, chiefly in the various series of gold. Under these circumstances, his cabinet was of course not numerically extensive, but embraced many specimens of the very rarest and choicest description. It was dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson in the early part of the present year. Mr. Edmonds had long carried on the profession of an architect in Southwark, and died on the 23rd of August, 1853.

Mr. Loscombe was a gentleman of fortune in the county of Somerset. He resided for many years at Pickwick, a village on the London side of Bath, and while there, obtained possession of a remarkable hoard of coins and antiquities which was discovered at Sevington, in

Wiltshire, in the year 1834, and described by Mr. Hawkins in the "Archæologia," Vol. XXVII. For many years Mr. Loscombe had removed his residence to Clifton, where he died on the 17th of December, 1853. His collections of coins, gems, and other objects of curiosity and taste, are understood to be extensive; and though they were, perhaps, less known than those of some other amateurs, he was always ready to lay them open to any persons of kindred pursuits. He, likewise, was one of the original Members of the Society.

Mr. Stevenson was the only son of William Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A. who edited the Second Edition of Bentham's History of Ely, 1812. The father and son had been proprietors of the Norfolk Chronicle for nearly seventy years; during forty-five years of which period the latter held a prominent position in its proprietary and editorial management.

Literature and the fine arts occupied from early life nearly the whole of Mr. Stevenson's leisure time. In 1817, he printed (for private circulation) a "Journal of a Tour through part of France, Flanders, and Holland," which was dedicated to the Society of United Friars of Norwich, of which literary body he was almost the last surviving member. In 1827, he published "A Tour in France, Savoy, Northern Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands," in two volumes.

At a later period in life, Mr. Stevenson turned his attention more especially to antiquarian and numismatic pursuits. In 1827 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; on the establishment of the Numismatic Society he enrolled himself among the early members; and up to the time of his decease he continued to take a warm interest in its proceedings and in its welfare. He communicated to the Society an account of a gold coin of Mauricius mounted as a pendant ornament, found at Bacton, in Norfolk, and liberally presented the illustrative plate which accompanies his paper printed in Vol. ix. of the Numismatic Chronicle. To the Society of Antiquaries he contributed an exhibition of a remarkable ivory casket of the twelfth century (recently sold by auction), which

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was the subject of a paper by Mr. Thomas Wright, read at the Chester Congress of the Archæological Association.

For many years Mr. Stevenson's studies had been wholly directed to numismatics, and especially to Roman imperial and colonial coins. He had in view the publication of a "Dictionary of Roman Coins," on a very comprehensive plan, and elaborately illustrated. His work was suspended by his death. But we may congratulate ourselves and the public, that the chief portion of this work is printed; and that the materials for the remainder are collected, and will be entrusted to the care of Mr. Akerman, as editor.

In all the relationships of social life Mr. Stevenson was deservedly esteemed and beloved; in his public capacity as editor of a Conservative journal, his unsullied integrity, and his consistency and sincerity won for him universal respect; and the most conclusive evidence of his high moral worth, was the warm and flattering eulogium of a political opponent, the Norwich Mercury.

Mr. Stevenson died on the 22nd of December, 1853, at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. John Deighton, of Cambridge, in his 69th year.

Mr. Stokes became one of our Members at a more recent date, and frequently attended the meetings both of the Council and of the Society. He was engaged in extensive business in the City of London as a stockbroker. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Society of Antiquaries, and of nearly every literary society in the metropolis. His collection of medals relating to the history of Napoleon is believed to be unrivalled. His death took place on the 28th of December, 1853.

Mr. Wadmore had been one of our Members for some years. He was not known as a collector of coins or medals, but he was the possessor of a fine gallery of pictures; three of which, by Turner, were among the very finest specimens of the master, and were of themselves sufficient to confer celebrity on the collection which comprized them. These remarkable pictures, with the rest of the gallery, were disposed of by Messrs. Christie in May last. Mr. Wad-

more died at his residence in Upper Clapton, on the 24th of December, 1853.

Besides the Members of whom the above slight commemoration has been given, the Society has lost during the past year one eminent foreign Associate, Dr. George Frederick Grotefend, of Hanover.

He was born at Münden, in the year 1775. After having received his early instruction at his native place, he proceeded, in 1795, to the University of Göttingen, and, after a time, filled various academical offices there. From Göttingen he was, in 1812, promoted to the office of Professor of Classical Literature in the Lyceum of Frankfort-on-the-Maine; and, in 1821, he took the Directorship of the Lyceum at Hanover, which he held for many years. An enumeration of his literary works would occupy a considerable space; his reputation, however, is founded chiefly on his efforts for deciphering the Persepolitan cuneiform inscriptions, which commenced in the year 1802, and continued to the very close of his life; his last work, dedicated to the King of Hanover, having been on the inscriptions relating to Assyrian and Babylonian kings at Nimroud. The King of Prussia conferred upon him the Order of the Red Eagle, and the King of Hanover the Guelphic Order, as marks of distinction for his literary eminence; and many learned societies in Germany, and other countries, showed their sense of his merits by enrolling him among their members. He died at Hanover on the 15th of December, 1853, in his 78th year.

The number of resignations and secessions during the past year have been two; and the following gentlemen have been elected Members :—

Edward Henry Bunbury, Esq., of Jermyn Street.

William Harvey, Esq., of Lewes.

George Prince Joyce, Esq., of Newport, Isle of Wight.

Dr. William Henry Scott, of Edinburgh.

Joseph Mayer, Esq., of Lord Street, Liverpool.

Samuel Pratt, Esq., of Bond Street.

Don Antonio de Delgado, of Madrid, has been elected a Foreign Associate.

The numerical state of the Society is, therefore, now as follows : —

	Honorary.	Elected.	Honorary.	Associates.	Total.
Members } June, 1853, }	34	51	3	47	135
Since elected	—	6	—	1	7
	34	57	3	48	142
Deceased	4	3	—	1	8
Resigned	—	2	—	—	2
June 1854	30	52	3	47	132

The following is an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the Society during the year. The account, which has been audited by Mr. Akerman, Mr. Saull, and Mr. Webster, shews a balance of £54 10s. 3d. in the hands of the Treasurer to the credit of the Society. It must, however, be remarked, that only three Numbers of the Numismatic Chronicle have been published during the year, instead of four, and the balance is consequently greater than it would have been had the usual number been paid for. The Council regret to add, that there exist arrears of contributions to a considerable amount, the greater part of which they must consider as irrecoverable.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Numismatic Society, from June 24, 1853, to June 22, 1854.

Dr. THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN B. BERGNE, TREASURER. Cr.

1853—4.		1853—4.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Cash paid Messrs. Wertheimer and Co., for 150 copies of the Numismatic Chronicle, Nos. 61, 62, and 63	45 0 0	By Balance from last year	40 14 0
To ditto paid for Printing	0 13 0	By Annual Contributions	70 7 0
To ditto paid Mr. Wilkinson for one Year's Rent of the Society's Rooms, to Midsummer, 1854	80 0 0	By Admission Fees	3 3 0
To ditto paid ditto for Firing, and for Coffee at the Meetings	2 14 0	By payments for the Numismatic Chronicle	23 17 0
To ditto paid for attendance at the Meetings	6 5 0	By Dividends on £188 12s. 3 per Cent. Consols due July 5, 1853, and January 5, 1854, less Income Tax	5 9 10
To ditto paid for carriage, portage, charges on foreign books, and postage	1 1 7		
To ditto paid the Collector for poundage	3 7 0		
	89 0 7		
To Balance at Bankers	54 10 3		
	£143 10 10		£143 10 10

JOHN B. BERGNE, TREASURER.

The following papers have been read before the Society during its Session, and find their place either *in extenso* in the Numismatic Chronicle, or in Abstract in the Proceedings of the Society.

1. On ring money as a medium of exchange. By Mr. W. Binley Dickinson.

2. On a collection of the so-called fish-hook money. By Professor Wilson.

3. On the attribution of a new type in silver to Dubnovellaunus :—4. On the mode adopted by the ancient Celtic population of England for casting certain tin coins. By Mr. Evans.

5. On some gold coins of Syracuse :—6. On the different principles adopted in forming numismatic collections. By Mr. Sparkes.

7. On the monetary system of Thibet. By Mr. Vaux.

8. On some unpublished Roman coins :—9. On a Saxon penny of Edred, presumed to be a Northumbrian coin :—10. On the blundered legends which occur on some of the later Anglo-Saxon coins. By Mr. Webster.

11. On a copper coin struck by Feth Ali Shah, of Persia. By Mr. Poole.

12. On an unpublished shilling of Queen Anne, of the second Edinburgh mintage. By Mr. Gibbs.

13. On some early Celtic coins found in Kent. By Mr. Fairholt.

14. On an unpublished penny of Beorchtric, King of East Anglia. By Mr. Shaw.

15. On some Pontefract siege-pieces of Charles I. By Mr. Chaffers.

16. On coins of Ethelred II. with CRVX on the reverse. By Professor Holmboe.

The following presents have been made to the Society by its members and friends ;—

The Imperial Academy of Sciences

at Vienna,

Their Publications.

The Society of Antiquaries of

Picardy.

Ditto.

The Society of Antiquaries of the

Morinie,

The Royal Asiatic Society,

The Photographic Society,

The Editor of the Revue Numismatique Belge,

Library Committee, Guildhall,

**Kilkenny Archæological Society,
Lord Londesborough,**

Richard Sainthill, Esq.,

C. Roach Smith, Esq.,

John Williams, Esq.,

John Evans, Esq.,

Dr. Lee,

Edward Hoare, Esq.,

Joseph Mayer, Esq.,

Their Publications.

Ditto.

Their Journal.

His Journal.

Catalogue of the Beaufoy collection of London tokens.

Their Transactions.

Nos. 1 and 2 of "Miscellanea Graphica."

Vol. II. of his privately printed work, entitled, "Olla Podrida."

Continuation of his work, entitled, "Collectanea Antiqua."

His tract on Chinese numismatics.

His account of excavations at Boxmoor.

Fifty Alexandrian coins of the later Roman Emperors, in small brass.

An engraving of a penannular brooch, found in Galway, in June, 1853.

A medal recently struck in commemoration of the union of England and France to defend Turkey.

The Council take this opportunity of pointing out to the Members of the Society, especially those who have joined it within the last few years, the facilities which the Society can afford them for completing their sets of the Numismatic Chronicle. They can be supplied with that journal, from No. 12 inclusive, at a reduction of one-half of the publishing price.

The Report was received, and ordered to be printed.

The Meeting then proceeded to ballot for the Officers and Council for the ensuing year; and the Scrutineers reported, that the election had fallen upon the following gentlemen:—

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The Society then adjourned to Thursday, the 23rd of November.

THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY
JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,
FELLOW AND SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

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M.DCCC.LVI.

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TO
C. A. HOLMBOE,
PROFESSOR OF ORIENTAL LITERATURE,
IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHRISTIANIA,
A PRACTICAL NUMISMATIST,
THIS,
OUR EIGHTEENTH VOLUME,
IS
INSCRIBED.

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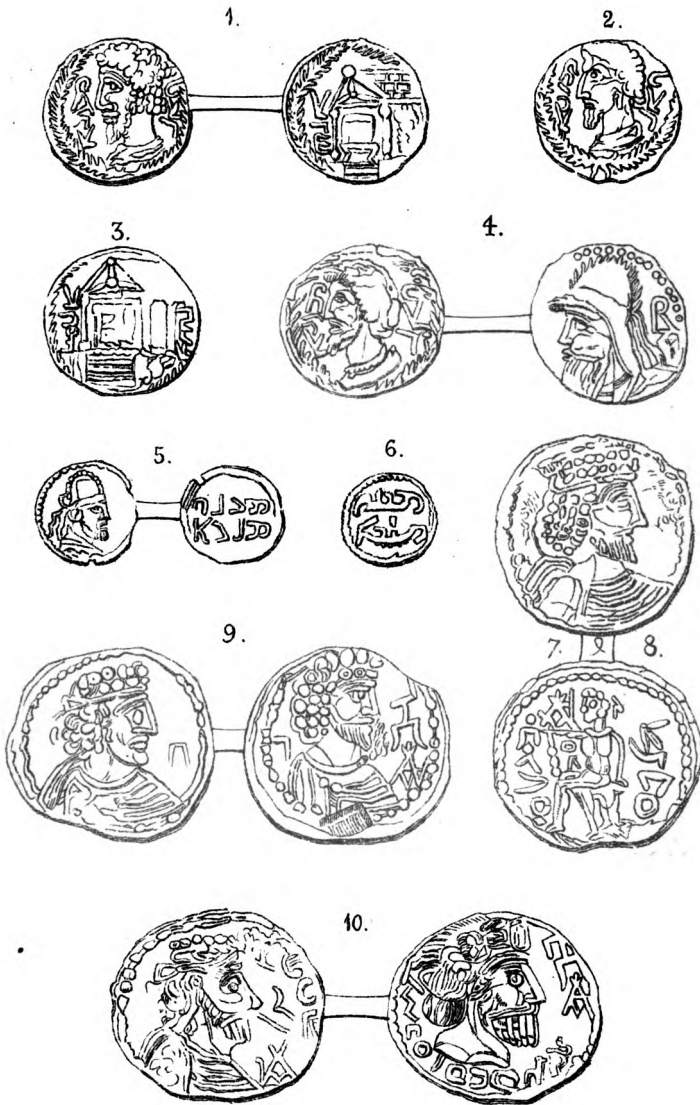
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W F Miller del^t & Sculp^t.

MESOPOTAMIAN COINS.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

NOTICE OF SOME REGAL COINS OF MESOPOTAMIA.

It is now many years since Dr. Combe discovered in the rich collection of Dr. Hunter two coins hitherto unknown, bearing legends which appeared to him to be Palmyrene. Woide agreed with him, and published them in the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 130, accompanied by a short Latin letter explaining the first only of the coins, according to the readings of Dr. Combe. Unfortunately, however, Dr. Combe's readings are vitiated by the circumstance, that he held the coin in the wrong direction, and read the legends upside down. The second coin is also inverted in the engraving.

No particular attention appears to have been bestowed on this letter, and the coins have remained, so far as I have been able to find, unnoticed by numismatists. An exception must indeed be made as regards the latter, Sestini having mentioned similar coins, but without referring to the engraving in the *Archæologia*, which he seems not to have known.¹

¹ *Descriptio numorum veterum*, 1797, p. 553.

Some time ago, while examining the Mesopotamian and Sub-Parthian coins preserved in the British Museum, I noticed two coins similar to the first of those given by Woide. I shortly afterwards observed a coin, as yet unpublished, on one side of which was seen the same head, which occurs on No. 1 of Woide, accompanied by the same legend; on the other, the head of a Parthian king. Such an appearance was well calculated to excite my curiosity, and having, by the kindness of Mr. Burgon, received impressions of these and other coins, I attempted to decipher them. In this I have succeeded, so far at least as relates to the attribution of the coins. In order to fill up the plate, I have caused to be engraved several uncertain coins from the same collection, for the opportunity of obtaining casts of which I am indebted to my friend Mr. Poole. Although I am unable to clear up the difficulties connected with their attribution, others may be more successful. The engravings have been executed under my inspection, from wax impressions or sulphur casts, and I can vouch for their fidelity.

The first of these coins, No. 1, is that first engraved by Woide. It has on obverse—

Obv.—Bare male head, with hair arranged in short curls, and with a short beard, to left. Before the head a word of four letters; behind, a word of three only. A garland surrounds the whole.

Rev.—A side view of a distyle temple. On the front, a star of three rays, two horizontal, one perpendicular. Within the temple, a large square object, apparently placed on a table.² The legend here also is

² On No. 3, from the Hunterian Museum, the square object is evidently a shrine with folding doors, each divided into two compartments. This may be indistinctly seen on the plate,

composed of two words, one of four letters, one of three. Æ. 4 . . 2 British Museum, 2 Hunter Museum.

On one of the Hunterian coins, for an impression of which, as well as of the second coin engraved, but not described, by Woide, I have to thank Professor Ramsay of Glasgow: the reverse legend is so arranged that we must read from the outside, turning the coin, although on the obverse the legend is arranged as on the coin No. 1, so as to be read at one view. One of the Museum coins, on the contrary, arranges the reverse legend in the same way as the obverse one, in two parallel lines to be read at one view, appearing thus to reverse the arrangement of the words.

The next coin, No. 2, has precisely the same obverse, on a somewhat larger scale.

Rev.—Bust to left of a Parthian king, with a conical cap, apparently set with rays. Behind the head, B. Æ. 5 British Museum.

The head upon this coin bears a very strong resemblance to that found upon the very curious coin explained by Mr. Thomas.³ This coin has been classed to Arsaces XXVII. Vologeses III., and it certainly resembles very much the portrait found on the tetradrachms known to belong to that sovereign.⁴ It will be seen, however, that the head upon the coin I describe above can only be

but is not well marked on the coin itself. I only ascertained this after the plate was engraved.

³ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XII., p. 97.

⁴ Lindsay, Plate 6, No. 29; or Pellerin, Troisième Supplement, Plate 1, Nos. 6, 7, 8.

that of Arsaces XXVI., Vologeses II., who reigned from 121 to 148, A.D. This may seem to render somewhat uncertain the attribution of the other coin, from the great resemblance between them.⁵ I leave this question, however, undecided, sufficient materials perhaps not as yet existing for its solution. In attempting the decipherment of the legends occurring on this and on other coins of Mesopotamia, I naturally turned my attention towards the old Syrian alphabets. These I may proceed to mention as follows: There are several varieties of the so-called Palmyrene, but which should be rather called old Syriac, as found with but slight modifications in different districts of Syria. The ordinary, or true Palmyrene, will be found in the 48th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, as explained by Swinton: the alphabet may be consulted in the Monumenta Phœnicia of Gesenius, Tab. 5. A modification of this alphabet occurs on a stone from Teive, or Teibe, which I suppose is the El-teyibeh laid down in the maps as N.E. from Tadmor. The stone having been brought to England, we have what may be supposed an authentic copy by Swinton in the 56th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, p. 4. Two bas-reliefs preserved in the Vatican, which have been often published, but perhaps with the greatest care by M. Lajard,⁶ in the 20th volume of the Memoires de l'Academie des Belles Lettres, 1854, pl. ii. and iii., furnish another modifi-

⁵ Thomas, *loc. cit.*, Plate, No. 1. Pellerin, *loc. cit.*, No. 13.

⁶ Lajard, *Memoire sur la culte du Cypres*. Mem. Acad. B. L., vol. xx., 1854. The first, or that of Claudius Felix, is engraved on Plates i. ii., and explained at p. 16. The second, that consecrated to Aglibol and Malachbel, is engraved on Plate iii., and explained at p. 46; both are deciphered by the Duke de Luynes.








cation of the Syriac alphabet. Next, I may mention the *Estranghelo*, or old Syriac alphabet, which I quote from the work of Klaproth *Aperçu sur l'origine des Écritures diverses*. The Hierosolymitan and Nestorian alphabets are also to be found in Klaproth. The Sabæan is to be found there, or in a paper by Norberg, in the 3rd volume of the *Commentationes Gottingenses*. I have not attempted to arrange these alphabets according to their respective antiquity, or I should have sooner mentioned the Aramæan alphabet, as found on the Carpentras stone, or on some fragments of papyrus, given by Gesenius, whose alphabet will be found on tab. 4 of the work already mentioned. Almost all these alphabets may be found to the greatest advantage in the work of Kopp, *Bilder und Schriften*, vol. ii. In particular, his account of the Sabæan is to be preferred to that of Norberg. The various forms of the Semitic alphabet are given in a comparative alphabet, p. 377, *seq.*

The sheets containing the alphabets of the Vienna Press also contain several of the alphabets to which I have occasion to refer, as does the "Alphabete" of Ballhorn. The Rabbinical or cursive Hebrew alphabets deserve also to be taken into any general comparison, since, as they are cursive modifications of the ordinary Hebrew, which is nothing but a carefully and elaborately written Palmyrene character, it is natural that these alphabets should, as they often do, return to the original type, and show us how other modifications have arisen.⁷

⁷ Several of the alphabets to which I have referred may be more conveniently, perhaps, consulted in the Plate to be found in Chevalier Bunsen's recent valuable work, *The Philosophy of Universal History*, i. 254. My decipherments were completed

The first letter **𐤁** of the legend I propose to explain, need only be compared with the Sabæan or Estranghelo


before the publication of Bunsen's work; I can now refer to a form of **𐤁**, identical with that found upon the coins, as found in the Chaldee inscription from Abu-Shadhr, explained by Professor Dietrich, in the second volume of the work just mentioned, p. 361, seq. The **𐤁** of this alphabet also agrees with that of the coins. In the rest of the signs, this alphabet comes nearer the Sabæan, as it appears to me. A comparison, indeed, with the various alphabets at my command, seems to me to show that this alphabet cannot be so old as Professor Dietrich supposes. It must, as it seems to me, be later than the characters found on the coins which I describe, whose date can be fixed to 139, A.D. These letters are still unconnected, while the Abu-Shadhr are very generally connected, just as the Sabæan letters are, and to my eyes, have by no means a distant resemblance to them. Compare the legend of No. 8 of Ibilna, where the **𐤁** is connected with the **𐤂**, but where no other connection exists as yet. This coin can hardly be much earlier than 200 A.D. The **𐤁** of the Abu-Shadhr inscriptions is already bent down below the line, precisely as in the modern Syriac, while in Chaldæo-Pehlvi legends of the later Parthian drachms, and of the Haji-abad inscription, it ranges with the other letters, as in the Estranghelo. It is usually said that the Sabæans express **𐤁** and **𐤂** by the same letter; Kopp, however, shows that *theoretically* they have both letters, though *practically* they confound them. This is precisely what occurs in the Abu-Shadhr inscription. From these and other circumstances, I have satisfied myself that the Abu-Shadhr inscription cannot possibly be of the ante-Christian period, as Professor Dietrich concludes by supposing. It is to me evidently later than the coins of Val of Edessa, A.D. 139, while it *may* be later than the Parthian period. Much later, if at all, it can hardly be; and we must remember in comparisons to allow for difference of locality. The connected letters, and the form of the **g**, compel me, however, to place it, as the earliest date which appears possible, in the third century after Christ. Professor Dietrich, indeed, was at first disposed to place it, from a comparison with the various Palmyrene inscriptions, in one of the first post-Christian centuries, although he afterwards conjectured for it a greater antiquity. I must say, however, with him: "Let us hope for more specimens," as then only will it be possible to form a correct opinion. I should remark, that I speak merely from a consideration of the paleography of the inscription; I am

M,  or with that found on the second Vatican bas-relief, to establish its power as M. It will be seen indeed to bear no slight resemblance to the Hebrew . I have already pointed out⁸ how a form of , almost identical with , which is found in the legends occurring on certain of the latest of the Parthian drachms, has arisen from the Phœnician form , which is found on other specimens, and in the Parthian or Chaldaeo-Pehlvi text of the Sassanian inscriptions, the transverse line gradually ceasing to be prolonged upwards, so as at last no longer to cut the horizontal line, but to proceed downwards from it. The prolongation of this line in the letter under examination would convert it into an unequivocal Phœnician M. The Palmyrene forms vary but little. In accordance with what I have mentioned as to the cursive Hebrew, I may compare the second form of the Rabbinical M,  in the Vienna alphabets, or in Ballhorn. The Sassanian, as well as the modern Syriac M, are simply the Phœnician letter written in one stroke, and closed below. The Phœnician form from which have arisen these letters, is, however, as I think, comparatively modern. The original form is to be found in those inscriptions on weights from Nimrud, published by Mr. Layard,⁹ whose explanation we expect from Mr. Norris. The form  which occurs in them is also found in the Archaic Greek alphabet, from which we may conclude it to be a very old Phœnician form.¹⁰ I justify

unable to enter upon the linguistic reasons for considering it as earlier, but I doubt their conclusiveness.

⁸ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XVII.

⁹ Nineveh and Babylon, 1853, p. 601.

¹⁰ I notice that Gesenius (*Monumenta*, p. 36) considers this as a more recent form of , and the ordinary Phœnician as the most ancient. I rely, however, upon the Archaic Greek, and the


this conclusion by recalling the fact, that our oldest Greek inscriptions are of greater antiquity than any Phœnician inscriptions known, the natural inference from which is, that we may derive from the archaic Greek an older Phœnician alphabet than from the Phœnician inscriptions themselves. This inference is perfectly borne out by these inscriptions, which are either Phœnician, or, as I rather believe, the cursive Assyrian, from which the Phœnicians derived their alphabet, and whose letters agree, to a considerable extent, with the archaic Greek.

The second letter, 𐤂, has precisely the Sabæan form of 𐤁. Although in most of the old Syriac or Palmyrene alphabets the 𐤁 is a well-marked letter, resembling the Hebrew form; it assumes, in the first Vatican bas-relief, precisely the form found on this coin, and the Estranghelo and modern Syriac alphabets correspond.

The third letter, 𐤃, resembles the Estranghelo and the Hebrew 𐤃. The Chaldee Pehlvi form, as seen in the inscription of Haji-abad, corresponds very nearly.

The fourth letter, 𐤄, is to be compared with the Estranghelo form, 𐤅, the only analogy I know, as in all the other old Syriac alphabets the A corresponds almost exactly in form to the Hebrew 𐤀. Its position at the end of the word, the first three letters of which are shown to be 𐤌𐤎𐤋 *m, l, k*, shows that it can only be 𐤀. We thus obtain the usual title *malka*, 𐤌𐤎𐤋𐤀 *king*, the only word admissible. It is not difficult to see how such a character as that before us could be formed from the Hebrew 𐤀, or the similar Palmyrene letter from which the Hebrew one originated. The form of the Aramæan 𐤀, as seen on the

weight-inscriptions, and do not hesitate to differ even from *his* authority on this point.

Turin papyrus in Gesenius, tab.4, shows how easily the letter before us is to be derived from the Palmyrene. I may quote also a Palmyrene form , which might easily pass into such a letter as the present;¹¹ the German Raschi A of the Vienna sheets has a form *n*, the analogy of which with the present letter is evident.

Having thus ascertained the word before the head to contain the regal title, I proceed to the second word. This consists of three letters only, the second and third of which have been ascertained to be *a*, *l*.

The first letter, *l*, is precisely the *v*, *l*, of the first Vatican bas-relief, as well as of the Aramæan inscription of the Carpentras stone. This letter varies in the Palmyrene inscriptions; in the second Vatican bas-relief, while the letter remains straight, the upper curve becomes an angle, *7*; while in the inscriptions from Palmyra, as well as in the Sassanian alphabet, the curve being retained, the stem is bent in the contrary direction, so that at last the letter is precisely reproduced by the figure 2. A form *?*, half way between the letter on the coin before us and the Sassanian form, is found on the very curious Latin and Palmyrene inscription discovered some years ago in Africa.¹²

Having thus given my reasons for the reading of every letter separately, I think myself authorised to transcribe the legend as—

מלכא ואל

Malka Val. King Val.

and ascribe the coins to *Val, son of Sahru*, who is recorded

¹¹ See the second line of the Palmyrene inscription given by Kopp (Bilder und Schriften, vol. ii. 133).

¹² Revue Archeologique, vol. iv. p. 732. De Luynes.

by Dionysius of Telmahar to have reigned over Edessa for two years, 139—140, A.D.¹³ I will afterwards relate so much as is known respecting him, or rather respecting the period at which he reigned, as his personal history is restricted to the facts already mentioned.

The coin No. 1 has also on reverse a legend, of which I am unable to give an explanation. The first word, that of four letters, contains, however, three which we already know, אלא *ala*. By comparing the unknown letter with the Hierosolymitan *He* מ, or with that of the Estranghelo alphabet ܡ, it is evident that this letter is the Hebrew ה, and that the word is the Chaldee אלהא *God*. I have not been able to satisfy myself as to the reading of the other word. The first letter resembles the M already ascertained, but in the allied alphabets מ and ܡ come very near to ܢ in form, and this letter might correspond to any of the three. The second reproduces the Hebrew ה, and may possibly have the same power. The third corresponds exactly to some forms of the Palmyrene ה, and is very near the Aramæan. I hesitate to give it this power, however, from having found a different letter in the first word, to which I can assign no other power. However, as the reading of the reverse is by no means necessary to the attribution of the coins, my present object, I willingly abandon the reverse to the researches of Orientalists.

The diligence of Bayer has exhausted the materials for a history of Edessa; and the subject has been accordingly almost neglected since his time. Wise, indeed, has given a judicious summary in his Letter to Masson,¹⁴ but his re-

¹³ Bayer, *Historia Osrhoena et Edessena* (4to St. Petersburg, 1734), p. 157.

¹⁴ *Epistola de nummo Abgari regis*, p. 299—310 of his *Nummorum Bodleianorum Catalogus*, 1750.

marks do not touch the period of the coins which I have published. M. Saint Martin has left the commencement of a history of Edessa in his *Fragments d'une histoire des Arsacides*, but he unfortunately stops just before the period in question.¹⁵

I propose to commence the following sketch rather earlier than might be thought absolutely necessary, as I find in no English book any account of the period. I draw from Bayer all my materials, some only of which I have been able to consult in the original.

I commence with the first campaign of Trajan in the East; in the year 113, A.D., that prince was at Antioch, making preparations for the approaching campaign against Armenia and Parthia. The king of Edessa, named by Dion Cassius *Ἀρραπός* or *Ἀρβαπός*,¹⁶ fearing equally the Romans and the Parthians, did not declare himself for either party. He temporized for some time, and though summoned by Trajan to his presence, declined to attend him, on the plea of illness, but sent him numerous presents, and as his substitute his son Arbandes. The youth ingratiated himself with Trajan, and thereby succeeded in averting from his father the displeasure of the emperor. Some time after, however, Trajan, at the head of his army, directed his march towards Edessa, and Ab-

¹⁵ Vol. i., p. 104—162.

¹⁶ These kings are called by various names in the Greek and Roman historians: *Augarus*, *Agbarus*, *Agbarus*, or *Akbarus*, are indifferently used. *ABPAPOC*, however, always appears on the coins, and should be preferred. Bayer, indeed, gives one coin (Plate vii. 4), on which, instead of the Γ we see the K not unfrequently used on the Edessene coins, which wants the lower oblique stroke thus, F. The legend of this coin might thus be read *ABKAPOC*, but it may be a mere slip of the engraver, from the resemblance of the letters Γ and F.

garus could no longer temporize. Persuaded by his son, he went out to meet Trajan, before his entrance into the town, and offered him numerous presents as tokens of his submission. Trajan, however, refused to accept the presents, but not altogether to slight the offers of Abgarus, he accepted three cuirasses. We learn from a passage of Suidas, that Abgarus took the opportunity of getting rid of a troublesome neighbour, by inducing, and *perhaps* guiding, Trajan to the attack of Anthemusia. Bayer says, "auctore et duce Abgaro," which has probably led M. Saint Martin to state, that Abgarus not only persuaded Trajan to attack Anthemusia, but accompanied him. There is, however, no warrant for this in the words of Suidas.¹⁷

According to the chronicle of Dionysius of Telmahar, this sovereign was called, not *Augaros*, as in Dion Cassius, but *Mannus son of Ajazeth*. Dionysius states, that he reigned sixteen years and eight months; and the calculation of Bayer places the commencement of his reign in August, A.D. 99, the end in April, 116, A.D.¹⁸ The difference of names between the native and the Greek historian is of no consequence, as it recurs in all periods of the history of Edessa. The reason is probably, as Moses of Khorene expressly says, that *Abgarus* is a title, and not a name. He declares that the word is really the Armenian *Avagair*, which he translates, *Primarius et summus vir*.¹⁹ This is certainly more probable than the idea of Wise,

¹⁷ Ὁ δὲ Τραϊανὸς ἐξελαύνει ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀνδεμουσίαν γῆν ἐπὶ ταύτην γὰρ καὶ Ἀγβαρὸς ὑφηγεῖτο ἰέναι. *Trajan advanced into the district Anthemusias; Abgarus, indeed, had induced him to proceed thither.*—Suidas, sub voce, Υφηγησονται.

¹⁸ Bayer, pp. 149, 153.

¹⁹ Bayer, p. 74. Moses Chorenensis—London edition, p. 165.

that the name Abgarus has been formed by metathesis, and the change of the surd *k* into the sonant *g*, from the Arabic أكبر *the greatest*.²⁰

We have no further accounts of this prince, although a passage of Dion Cassius, respecting a prince of the name of Mannus, elsewhere called a phylarch of the frontiers of Arabia, who sent troops to the assistance of Mebarsapes, king of Adiabene, against the Romans, has been by Bayer considered to refer to him.²¹ The objection is obvious, that Dion Cassius gives the name of Augaros to the prince of Edessa, and would not elsewhere have called him Mannus, while we see no reason for such a proceeding on the part of this sovereign. I would prefer to suppose with M. Saint Martin, that the phylarch Mannus was more probably the prince of Atra, whom we know to have been hostile to the Romans.

We have seen, that, according to the calculations of Bayer, this prince must have died about April, 116, A.D.

It is not possible to fix the precise period when Trajan

²⁰ Wise, p.309, Note 1. Bayer had already, p.74, mentioned, but rejected this derivation.

²¹ Bayer, p.150. M. Saint-Martin at first considered this passage to refer to some other dynast (Mesène et Characène, p.242), whom he conjectures, with some plausibility, to be the prince of Atra, a neighbouring town, now *El Hadhr*, famous by its resistance against both Trajan and Severus. This is very possible, but whether it is the case or not, I believe that the Mannus who assisted Mebarsapes of Adiabene against the Romans, is the Mannus who had sent an embassy to Trajan, professing his good will, but deferring any proof of it; and I think that this latter cannot be identified with the prince of Edessa mentioned by Dion. M. Saint-Martin, in his later work, had modified his opinions so far as to consider the passage as referring to the prince, son of the Augaros of Dion, called by that writer Arbandes, but who is known from Dionysius really to have borne, or assumed, the name Mannus, that of his father also. I do not consider this so probable, however, as his first idea.

declared Edessa to form part of the Roman province of Mesopotamia. The reduction of the rest of Mesopotamia may be certainly placed in the year 115, A.D., but no mention is made in this year of any conquest of Edessa. As, however, Edessa is expressly stated to have revolted from Trajan, and as this occurred in the year 116, A.D., probably when that year was far advanced, we may suppose, that on the death of the old king, Trajan took advantage of the opportunity of declaring Edessa part of the Roman dominions. Bayer, p. 153, has conjectured that Mannus was crowned by Trajan, but revolted from him. This is based on a passage of Suidas, which seems to say, that Mannus broke faith with the emperor in spite of the alliance concluded between them. No reason is assigned for such conduct, however; and on consulting Bernhardt's edition of Suidas, I found, to my surprise, a very different text, ascribing to the emperor the want of faith, and breach of the treaties concluded between them.²² I

²² 'Ο δὲ παρὰ Μάννον ἀπεχώρησε, δεξιᾶς τε παραβὰς, ἅς Βασιλεῖ ἔδωκε, καὶ ὄρχους πατήσας, ὅς ἐώμοσε. (*Suidas*, s. v., Δεξιός). But he departed from Mannus, breaking faith with the king, and violating the oaths which he had made. Bayer gives *περὶ* for *παρὰ*, and *βασιλεὺς* for *βασιλεῖ*, and his translation transfers the guilt from Trajan to Mannus. It is not impossible, however, that in place of appropriating the whole of Osrhoene as Roman territory, Trajan only took possession of a part of it, as is mentioned in Suidas, s. v., Ὠνητή. Καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐπιτρέπειν Τραϊανῷ Αὐγαρον, καίπερ ὅτι ὦνητήν ἐκ Πακόρου ἔχει λαβὼν πολλῶν χρημάτων, καὶ τοῦτο ἀσμένως τῷ βασιλεῖ γίνεται. And Augarus made over to Trajan the territory which he had bought from Pacorus for a great sum. This was agreeable to the emperor. I render *basileus* as emperor; since the proceeding certainly could not have been very pleasing to the king. Suidas elsewhere calls Trajan *βασιλεὺς*, s. v. Ἀυγαρός. The former passage was from Arrian; this is probably from Dion Cassius, and as he always calls Augarus the king, whose real name was Mannus, the difference of the names cannot prevent us from combining the passages. It would cer-

do not hesitate to prefer this explanation, so fully in accordance with what we know of the policy of Trajan during the war. In fact, by this he converted Mesopotamia into a compact province, having already overcome the other kings who reigned in these regions, as those of Adiabene and Anthemusias. It is easy to see on this supposition the reason why Edessa, as well as the other provinces, revolted, as soon as Trajan had left them on his southern voyage. This we know happened in the year 116, A.D. Trajan, so soon as he was informed of the revolt of the newly conquered provinces, sent generals to reduce the rebels. I need only here mention the fate of Edessa, which was taken and ruined by Lusius Quietus.

It is most probable, as no other son of the king already mentioned is named, that the *Arbandes* of Dion Cassius is the *Maanu son of Maanu* of the Syrian chronicler, who reigned from the death of Maanu for twenty-three years,

tainly appear that these may relate rather to the old king; as Trajan's presence with an army left him no power of choice or of refusal, we may readily suppose that the forced abandonment to Trajan of a territory bought for a great sum from Pacorus, might be considered as justifying such expressions as those in the first passage. This despoilment then of a great part of the territory, may perhaps be considered as a sufficient cause for the revolt which took place in 116 A.D., even though Trajan may not have previously declared Edessa a part of the Roman dominions. In this case, the departure of Trajan on his southern voyage, and the accession to the throne of a young king (the old king having died about April, 116), may be received as sufficient incitements to the Edessenes, already provoked by their loss of territory, to join the general revolt. The declaration of the subjection of Edessa must in this case be placed after its siege and reduction by Quietus. I leave my readers to judge between these various suppositions, having placed before them the evidence, so far as I am acquainted with it, for each. It seems to me that there is not sufficient to decide whether the appropriation of Edessa preceded or followed the reduction of the city by Quietus, and upon this point the decision of the question must depend.

that is, to 139, A.D. It is not probable that Trajan allowed him to retain the title of king; he can only have really begun to reign when Hadrian abandoned the conquests of Trajan, in the year 117, A.D. We shall see, however, that he, or, at any rate, his native chronicler, dated, as we might expect, his reign from the death of his father, in the year 116, A.D. I may point out, that whether my conjecture as to the time when Trajan took possession of Edessa, on the death of the old king, be correct, or whether, as is equally possible, he may have done so earlier, that is, in the year 115, A.D., or whether, as Bayer, though without sufficient reason, conjectured, Mannus himself revolted at first from Trajan, the fact remains the same, that Edessa was in opposition to the Romans in the year 116, A.D., and was taken by assault, burned, and ruined in the course of that year, so that Mannus certainly could not have occupied the throne during the whole of that year. As my conjecture supplies a reason for the revolt which took place, while that of Bayer leaves it causeless, it may perhaps be preferable.

Eckhel places in the year 116, A.D., the issue of the coin of Trajan with the legend, *Armenia Mesopotamia in potestatem P.R. redactæ*. It must have been then, either at the end of 115, A.D., or rather in the year 116, A.D., that Trajan declared Mesopotamia a Roman province.²³ Trajan was still probably in Assyria when this was declared; and the Edesenes were of course obliged to submit. Abulfaragius says, although he erroneously places it under the fourth year of Hadrian, that magistrates were sent from Rome to Edessa; and this probably should be understood rather of this period, than, as Bayer has done, of the time between the

²³ Eckhel, *Doctrina*, vol. vi., p. 488.

siege of the city by Lusius and the death of Trajan, as the proper magistrates would of course be sent without delay, so soon as Mesopotamia was declared a Roman province.²⁴ It is certain that Abulfaragius is wrong in placing this under the reign of Hadrian, as, instead of subjugating Edessa, that emperor liberated it. We know from Spartian, that Trajan had appointed a legate over Armenia, and we cannot doubt that Mesopotamia was treated in the same way.

Maanu, or Mannus, is declared by Dionysius to have reigned twenty-three years, after which he fled to the Romans. He remained at Rome two years, during which his throne was occupied by Val son of Sahru. After two years he returned to Edessa, and reigned twelve years more. Dionysius adds, that his reign was in all thirty-six years.²⁵ The difference between the computations is simply explained by saying, that he died in the thirty-sixth year of his reign. As Dionysius places the commencement of the reign of Val in the year 2154 of Abraham—139, A.D., it is evident that the twenty-three years of his reign count from the death of his father in 116 A.D., and that the period during which Trajan had excluded him from the throne was ignored in the native chronicles.

As we might infer from the fact that Mannus fled to the Romans, and as Bayer had already conjectured, Val was a Parthian vassal. This is proved by the coin, on which his head occurs on reverse of that of a Parthian prince, whom the date of his reign shows to have been Arsaces XXVII., Vologeses II.

Capitolinus says of Antoninus Pius, to show the power

²⁴ Abul-Pharagii-Historia Dynastiarum, p.76.

²⁵ Bayer, p.157.

and authority which he possessed even in foreign regions, "Abgarum regem ex orientis partibus sola auctoritate deduxit; caussas regales terminavit." It is, however, seen by the statement of Dionysius of Telmahar, that Abgarus did not, as Capitolinus declares, come to Rome by command of the emperor, but was expelled by the Parthians, or a rebellious party of his own subjects. Indeed, it was no such great effort of authority, and no extraordinary proof of his power, to summon to Rome a prince who was an ally of Rome, and had been restored to his throne by Hadrian. The real proof of his authority, and that to which the words "sola auctoritate" would better apply, is that conveyed in the second clause, *caussas regales terminavit, he settled the rival claims to the throne*. Bayer has already seen that this referred to the affairs of Edessa, and has said, "Est igitur Vales a præsidiibus Syria pulsus, aut Romanorum minis regno dejectus." I do not hesitate to explain the words of Capitolinus in the latter manner, and to say that the authority of Antoninus Pius, and the fear of the Roman arms, induced the Parthian king, Vologeses II., who did not wish to be embroiled with Rome, to abandon his vassal, and to withdraw the Parthian garrison, if such there was in Edessa, as is most probable.²⁶ Capitolinus knew this apparently, and not

²⁶ There exists a passage of Procopius (de Bello Persico ii, cap. 12), which may be applied to this period. I give as follows, from Bayer, p.152, the latter part of it: χρόνω δὲ πολλῷ ὕστερον Ἑδεσηνοὶ ἀνελόντες, τῶν βαρβαρῶν τοὺς σφίσιν ἐνδεμοῦντας φρουροὺς, ἐνέδωσαν Ῥωμαίοις τὴν πόλιν. *A considerable time after, the Edessenes, the barbarian (Parthian) garrison among them having been withdrawn, gave up the city to the Romans.* Procopius gives no clue to the time to which this passage refers. Wise, p. 308, considers it to refer to the period of Caracalla, who destroyed the independence of Edessa, and led Abgarus captive to Rome. Bayer, on the other hand, refers it to the conquest of Edessa by

knowing, or not caring to know, how Abgarus came to be at Rome, preferred to declare that Antoninus had summoned him thither; this, however, is in opposition to the native history, and is by no means so probable.

After Mannus had been two years at Rome, we may safely infer that Antoninus Pius sent him back to Edessa, perhaps accompanied by a guard, and called upon the Edessenes to reinstate him. We know that they must have done so, and that Mannus reigned unnoticed in history for twelve years more, dying, according to Bayer, about April, 153, A.D.

Bayer engraves a coin with the legend KAICA AΔPIANOC, R ABΓA . . . according to his reading.²⁷ Eckhel hesitates to admit the correctness of the reading, principally, however, because the prince mentioned by Dionysius, who was the contemporary of Hadrian, the fugitive, whose history I have related, was called Mannus.²⁸ This is hardly a sufficient reason, however, for rejecting the coin. The head on the reverse certainly does not much resemble Hadrian; but as it has as little resemblance to any other sovereign connected with the Edessene kings, this need not be considered decisive. If the coin is well engraved, the tiara is somewhat different from that seen on other coins of the Abgari. It is singular, however, that so far as I can judge by the catalogues of public or private collections, no second specimen seems to exist. I may also mention that the star before the head of Abgarus is most

Trajan, under the rule of Mannus, son of Aiazeth, before the year 116 A.D. It seems to me to accord much better with the date at which I have placed it, than that of the dethronement of Val, and reinstatement of Mannus, A.D. 141.

²⁷ Bayer, tab iv., No. 2, p. 155.

²⁸ Eckhel, *Doctrina*, vol. iii., p. 521.

frequent on the coins of Gordian, as well as that the K commencing the word K IC P is written in a manner often found on the same coins, that is, without the lower oblique stroke. The legend does not so clearly give the name of Hadrian, that it might not equally contain that of Gordian. I incline, from these points, to doubt the attribution of the coin, although I hesitate absolutely to condemn it. If it really exists, it is the earliest coin known of the Kings of Edessa. If not, the coins of Val commence the series. The Greek coins which form the remainder of the series are too well-known to require any remarks on my part. I have still, however, a Syriac coin to place in the series, whose description follows :—

Obv.—Beardless male head to right, with a conical cap set with pearls, over which the diadem.

Rev.—Legend in two lines across the field, each composed of four letters. Æ. 2½. Æ. 3. British Museum, Hunterian Museum, French Cabinet.

An inspection of the legend, with the alphabet obtained from the former coins, will show the lower word to be מלכא, *malca*, king. The letters are joined together here, as they are in Syriac. The character, indeed, of this coin is very nearly identical with the Estranghelo; and, bearing in mind that the Estranghelo M and are the same as those on this coin, though they differ in modern Syriac, we need no further proof as to the reading than a comparison of the transcription—*Mānu malka*, King Mannus.

I have already mentioned that Sestini has adverted to these coins, and has classed them, as I do, to a Mannus of Edessa. He read, however, *Scialid-el-Maan*, which he translated *Rex Mannus*, I cannot imagine how he arrived

at this reading.²⁹ It is evident that this coin is later than the coins of Val, both from its appearance and from the character used in the legends, which approaches more to the ordinary Syriac. It is difficult, however, to class it with certainty to any particular prince. Sestini has naturally placed it after the well-known coin, bearing the heads and names of Abgarus and Manus (MANNOC ΠΑΙC) and the tiara on both coins certainly agrees sufficiently well.³⁰

It is very uncertain, however, that this prince ever reigned without his father, Abgarus Severus. This period of history is excessively embroiled and indistinct, as may be seen in Bayer and Wise, neither of whom have succeeded in clearing up the difficulties connected with it. If this prince, the MANNOC ΠΑΙC of the Greek coins, ever really reigned, as may be inferred from the coins with *Maanu malka*, that is, if he reigned as an independent king after his father's death, he has been, by the historians, confounded with his father under the name Abgarus. I have attempted in vain to form a clear idea of the period, the conjectures and approximations of the former writers being, to some extent, invalidated by the occurrence of the present coin, which would seem to require a separate and independent reign for Mannus, while the confused and contradictory accounts of various historians seem to leave no space for such a reign, unless on the supposition that

²⁹ Descriptio Numorum Veterum, p 533.

"Caput regis tiarâ rotundâ tectum, R. Scialid el Maan *litteris chaldaicis*."

"Sine alio typo. 3. Mus. Ainslie et Cousinery."

"Non vedo che nessuno abbia descritta alcuna medaglia con l'epigrafe in Caldeo, che dice *Rex Maanus o Mannus*."

³⁰ See this coin engraved by Haym (Tesoro Britannico, vol. ii. p. 57), Wise (p. 299), Pellerin (Rois, p. 155. Tab xvi.).

he is by them called Abgarus. In this case, it is impossible to decide precisely when his father died and he succeeded to the throne. I will attempt, however, so far as possible, an approximation to this event, making use of the materials and conjectures of Bayer and Wise. Eckhel places, in the year 216 A.D., the treacherous behaviour of Caracalla, who summoned to a conference at Antioch the last King Abgarus (called by Dionysius Abgarus son of Mannus), detained him a captive, and took possession of Edessa.³¹ The *Chronicon Edessenum* mentions as king, in the year 201 A.D., Abgarus son of Mannus, so that we may place, at latest, at the commencement of the year 200 A.D., the accession of this prince, who is stated to have reigned seventeen years.

Dionysius gives to *Abgarus son of Mannus* a reign of thirty-five years, from 153 to 188 A.D. We know, at any rate, from the coins of Aurelius, Verus, and Commodus, that an Abgarus was on the throne during the greater part of this time.³² We may admit, then, his dates, as

³¹ Eckhel, *Doctrina*, vol. vii. 216.

³² Eckhel iii. 512, quotes from Patin only, the coins of Aurelius and Verus. It is curious, that he should have forgotten that Belley also (*Mem. Acad. B. L.* xxv. 87) had described these coins from the French Cabinet. I find by Arneth's *Synopsis*, however, that both now exist in the Vienna Cabinet. Colonel Leake describes a coin of Aurelius (*Numismata Hellenica*, Kings, p. 39), and I possess one which certainly bears the head of Verus, though it is badly struck, and the legends are wanting. Those of Commodus occur more frequently. Eckhel, vol. iii. 514, Arneth p. 77, Sestini, *Mus. Hedervar, parte terza*, p. 128, etc.

It would seem that a coin exists with the head of Pescennius, which is remarkable enough. Sestini first described it from the Knobelsdorf Museum (*Lettere*, vol. vi. p. 83, tab. ii.), and considered it as of Pescennius, although the legend was indistinct. The head in his engraving certainly resembles Pescennius; and I notice that Dr. Pinder (*Antiken Munzen*, p. 282) admits it without any mark of doubt, as of Pescennius, while the elements of comparison

there is no reason to doubt their exactitude. He then mentions "Abgarus Severus, who reigned along with his son one year seven months." This carries us from 188 into 190 A.D. He does not mention the descent of this Abgarus, neither does he explain how he came to commence his reign along with his son, who is seen from the next passage to be a Mannus. This has led Wise³³ to conjecture Abgarus the son of Mannus, and Abgarus Severus, to be the same king; the second being simply intended to denote, as it were, a new reign along with his son, and this is not improbable. There remains, however, the difficulty that Abgarus Severus is made to die in 190 A.D., while Severus only came to the throne in 193 A.D. We cannot, therefore, suffer Abgarus Severus to reign so short a time along with his son Mannus, the rather as the coins which show them united are not of such excessive rarity as might be expected from a reign of nineteen months only. We must, then, prolong the reign of Abgarus Severus at least into that of Severus, 193 A.D. If Mannus reigned, then, at all, it must have been between 193 A.D. and

are at his disposal, the Berlin Museum possessing coins both of Commodus and Severus. I still incline, however, to consider the coin as of Severus, either altered or badly preserved. The legend is ΠΑΒΓΑΡΟC. Sestini rejected the idea that the Π which precedes the name could be the last letter of CΕΠ, *Septimius*, which would show the coin to be of Severus. This is, however, the only plausible explanation that can be offered; and I prefer it, as the situation of the letter Π commencing the part of the legend before the head, agrees well enough with such a restoration of the first part.

The Greek coins of the Abgari are beyond the scope of my present investigations; I must earnestly recommend, however, a comparison of all existing specimens, as I imagine a careful investigation of the various portraits would probably lead to some reliable results as to various doubtful points of their history.

³³ Wise, *Epistola*, u. s.

200 A.D., as the extremes; we have already seen that the use of the native character coincided with the loss of the Roman supremacy, during the reign of Val; may I be allowed, then, to refer these Syriac coins of Mannus to the revolt of the Edessenes against the soldiers of Pescennius, which furnished a pretext for the attack of Severus, in the year 195 A.D.?³⁴ In the year 198 A.D., we again find mention of a King of Osrhoene, who brought to the assistance of Severus a number of archers, and gave him as hostages some of his children.³⁵ This king is called, as usual, Abgarus; it would, however, appear probable that he was really the Mannus whom I have attempted to follow. He may have died shortly afterwards, as we have already seen that 200 A.D. is the probable date for the accession of the last king, Abgarus son of Mannus.

Dionysius places, in the year 190 A.D., the commencement of the independent reign of Mannus, and makes him reign for twenty-six years. It is easily seen that this is impossible, as he accords to Abgarus, son of Mannus, a reign of seventeen years, and as from 190 A.D. to the destruction of the independence of Edessa is only the twenty-six years which he gives to Mannus. This number, then, must be rejected. We have seen above that Mannus commenced to reign with his father in the year 188 A.D., according to Dionysius himself. Supposing that by some error Dionysius has

³⁴ See Bayer, p. 163-4. Wise, p. 306, and Note. Eckhel, vol. vii. 172.

³⁵ I have here followed the calculation of Eckhel, vol. vii. 176, who places in the year 198 A.D. the attack upon Atræ, just before which Augarus, or Abgarus, is stated to have brought him troops. Tillemont places this under 197 A.D., while Wise assigns the date 199 A.D. We have no means of fixing the precise date; but I have already declared that I seek only an approximation to the various events, and in such an approximation a year either way is of no great importance.

blended together the reigns of Mannus and of his son, we may deduct the seventeen or sixteen years of the latter's reign (the difference being immaterial for obvious reasons); we thus obtain a reign of ten years *in all* for Mannus. Dionysius, in pursuance of his erroneous idea, that Abgarus Severus reigned only nineteen months, was obliged to place the commencement of the independent reign of Mannus in 190 A.D. We may disregard this, having shewn that Abgarus Severus must have lived some years longer. We place them in 188 A.D., the commencement of the ten years' reign of Mannus, and this carries us to the year 198 A.D. I have already mentioned that in this year, or according to Wise, in the year 199 A.D., an Abgarus King of Osrhoene is mentioned. This may be either our Mannus, called Abgarus, by a repetition of the constant error, or it may be Abgarus, his son, with the commencement of whose reign, 199 A.D., would agree as well as the date, 200 A.D., formerly mentioned. From these various approximations, it would seem probable that Mannus really did reign in Edessa after the death of his father, Abgarus, during a period which cannot begin before 193, A.D., nor end later than 199 A.D. Abgarus Severus must have thus reigned at least forty years; and it is certain that the head on coins of Severus is that of a very old man.

The history of the Edessene kings is still very imperfectly known, like the history of so many other Oriental kingdoms, and the labours of Bayer and Wise have left much involved in doubt. They have, indeed, exhausted the existing materials for the task, and it is to be feared we can hardly expect new sources of information to be opened to us. We may, however, hope that some little additional information may be derived from coins yet to be discovered; it appears to me that the coins I have de-

scribed throw some light, though indeed but a slender ray, upon the written history; and others, of even more interest, may yet be discovered.

The next coin, No. 4, has been already engraved, but imperfectly, by M. Saint Martin.³⁶ He attempted, but in vain, to explain the legend, and failed, as Dr. Combe had done with regard to the coins of Val, by reversing the coin. He was led into this error by the direction in which the Greek legends of the Characene coins are placed. Holding the coin in the same direction, he observed that both the words composing the legend began with the same letter. He concluded that the round letter, comprising the legend according to his reading, must be an M, both because the shorter word might safely be inferred to be the regal title, which in most of the Oriental idioms commences with M, and from a comparison with some forms of that letter. He noticed, also, that the last and antepenultimate letter of the second and longer word were alike; and since, as already noticed, he considered the first letter as an M, he proposed to read the name as Moneses, a name which answered to these conditions. He was unable, however, to analyse the legend.³⁷

I have taken the obverse of the coin from a specimen on which the obverse is well preserved, while the reverse is indistinct; while, on the other hand, a specimen, in which these conditions are altered, has furnished me with the reverse. Both are in the British Museum. On turning the coin in the way it should be viewed, it will be at once seen that the first letter of the lower word is the often recurring Estranghelo and Sabæan M. The second is the

³⁶ Recherches sur la Mesène et la Characene, Plate, No. 5.

³⁷ Recherches, p. 219, 220.

L of the same alphabets, with the upper part bent back. This makes no difference whatever, as it does not cause any confusion with any other letter. The third is the Estranghelo K already seen, which is but slightly modified in the Nestorian and Sabæan alphabets. The last letter is different from that formerly seen as following the letters *m l k*. The far greater analogy visible between the coin legends and the Sabæan modification of the Syriac alphabet, than between them and the Estranghelo, or modern Syriac, justifies us in appealing rather to the Sabæan than to the others, when any discrepancy occurs. The Sabæan O, A reproduces precisely the letter on the coin. It is only in the Nestorian and modern Syriac alphabets that this form represents V, while in the Estranghelo the circle is not closed. The precise correspondence, then, of the Sabæan A with this letter gives us as before the word *Malka*.

I proceed to the upper word, which is evidently a proper name. The first and third letters are the same, and are mere points. In the Aramæan alphabet, however, the I is a triangular point, while in the Palmyrene alphabet the ʾ is sometimes a mere stroke, sometimes a small angle. Indeed, the form of the Hebrew ʾ itself might almost authorise us, without these examples, to fix the points as representing the letter I. The second letter is the Hebrew ב B, itself, which preserves its form through all the Syriac alphabets. The fourth letter resembles, through on a larger proportional scale, the ʾ of the Sabæan. The identification, however, of the point as ʾ, as well as the proportionably greater size of the letter, from objections, and it is pretty certain that the letter is an L, although it is rather smaller, and wants the backward curve. This, however, only brings it back to the original form. The next letter is precisely the Sabæan N, a rather peculiar

form of the letter. The last letter has been already shewn to be A. From the comparisons just made, I think I may safely transcribe the legend as **יבילנא מלכא**, *Ibilna malka*. Of course the name may be transcribed in various ways, and as it is, I believe, unknown in history, we cannot decide whether to call him *Ibilna*, *Ibilana*, or *Yabilana*. One of these names, however, or something very nearly approaching it, must result from the comparisons which I have made. The type of the coin is that constantly found on the coins of Characene, and also of Euthydemus of Bactria. It is copied from the coins of Antiochus II. It represents Hercules seated on a rock, holding in his right-hand a club resting on his knee.³⁸

It is impossible to determine with any certainty the locality to which this coin belongs. I incline, however, to consider it as of Characene, from the resemblance of the type. It is not impossible that the kings of Characene, who certainly did use the Greek language on their coins, may have, at a later period, adopted the native language and character. This is rendered more probable by the fact that on the coins of Adinnigaus and Attambilus II. or III. we already find Syriac letters occurring, between the club of Hercules and his side. Thus, on the coin of the later Attambilus, No. 4, in the plate of Saint Martin, the Estranghelo letter **𐤀** appears, while on that of Adinnigaus, in the same plate, we see a letter closely resembling the Estranghelo or the Hebrew **א**. Thus we see that it is quite possible that so soon as any thing

³⁸ On coins of Characene, Saint Martin, *Recherches*, Plate — Lindsay, *Coinage of Parthia*, Pl. x. xii.
 On coins of Bactria, Wilson. *Ariana*, Pl. i. 1, seq.
 On coins of Antiochus Theos, Eckhel iii. 218, Pellerin Rois, Pl. viii.

occurred to make the Characenean kings turn towards the Parthians, and abandon the Roman party, the Greek characters may have been abandoned in favour of the native alphabet.³⁹ During the campaign of Trajan, in the east, we know that the king, Attambilus, who then occupied the throne, was firm in his alliance with Trajan, and did not join the general revolt already mentioned. The coin, No. 4, in Saint Martin, apparently belongs to this Attambilus, as does, I believe, also the coin engraved by Mr. Lindsay, plate x. After this king, we know nothing more of Characene, until the time of Julian. M. Saint Martin has shown that the Podosaces mentioned during the campaign of Julian was a King of Mesene, which included Characene. The names, however, of the rest of the successors of Attambilus are unknown to us. It is only from the type and appearance of this coin that I incline to place in this interval the King *Ibilna*, or *Yabilna*, whose name I read upon it. The style and fabric shows that it must be later than the coins of Attambilus.

On the place already mentioned as being on the Greek coins of Characene occupied by solitary Syriac letters, we find, on the specimens known of the present coin, similar letters, which may be, as the others probably are, numerals, denoting the years of the reign. The coin given by Saint Martin has the two letters '1 z i, while that which I have engraved has **DN** a m. If these letters are numerals, they denote respectively 17 and 41.

Coins exist of a very similar type and appearance, which

³⁹ M. Saint Martin (*Recherches*, 191 seq., 253 seq.) seems to render it probable that this really was the case, and that the Arabs who furnished to Aurelius and Severus occasions for adopting the title *Arabicus*, were those as well of Characene as of Atræ.

appear to bear legends in Greek characters, but which have not yet been found sufficiently distinct to admit of being read. I saw, in 1851, a coin of this class, preserved in the French Cabinet, on which I thought I read . . INIA . . Eckhel (D. N. V. III. 562) mentions an analogous coin "epigraphe ambiguë"; and a coin of very barbarous workmanship, and bearing an imitation only of the Greek character, exists in the British Museum. The resemblance of type may authorise us in classing these coins provisionally as "Uncertain of Characene."

The next coin, No. 5, of which two specimens exist in the British Museum, is quite unintelligible. It bears, on obverse, a bust with diadems, very similar to that on the last coin. On reverse, an analogous head, without any diadem. Behind the head, a letter or sign resembling a reversed Γ. Before, an uncertain monogram or symbol; I am unable to decide which. It *might* be viewed as a monogram, containing the Sabæan letters תב *t b*, but though its form agrees precisely, such an explanation is hardly satisfactory. Below, close to the bust, a monogram apparently composed of Greek letters; if this is the case, we may find it in the letters X, A, Y, N. I am unable, however, to offer a conjecture as to the meaning of the monogram. The coin itself is a problem, and its attribution can only be conjectured when it has been ascertained where specimens most usually occur.⁴⁰ The resemblance

⁴⁰ It would be interesting to know in what part of Mesopotamia the coins of this and the following class are usually found. This element of their appropriation, however, seems to have been disregarded, as I find nowhere any hint as to this point. I wish to call attention to this, as it could be easily enough ascertained by residents in the East. It is much to be wished, indeed, that the localities where all these uncertain Oriental coins occur should be carefully remarked by travellers or residents in the East.

of the obverse to that of the last coin seems to show connection between the two ; but it is doubtful how far this connection may have extended, and we are, I think, not yet authorised to consider them as of the same locality. The monogram occurring on No. 8 bears a very strong resemblance to that on the present coin, although the forms of the Greek characters are hardly so well retained in the former. It might appear from this that the former coin was later than the present one, as the monogram, evidently intended for the same, is not so easily decomposed into Greek letters ; whether this is the case or not, but a slight difference of age can exist between them.

The second specimen in the Museum, which I have not engraved, differs only in having behind the head, in place of the reversed Γ , which is probably the Sabæan L, a letter which reproduces exactly the Bactrian D. What its power or import may be here is not obvious, but it is probably either D or R.

The next coin, No. 6, is also a problem. On obverse is seen a diademed bust resembling in general character those on the two last coins. Before the head are two lines of characters, not well marked upon this specimen, and which differ, so far as they are visible, from those usually found on the well-known coins analogous to the present.⁴¹ It is

⁴¹ Coinage of Parthia, Pl. x., Nos. 15, 17. Others are engraved. Haym, *Tesoro Britannico* ii. p. 36. Swinton, *Philosophical Transactions* lvi., p. 296. Tab. xv. 1, 2. Pellerin, *Troisième Supplément*, Pl. ii. 8, 9, 10. Mus. Wiczay i. Tab. xxvii. 590. Mionnet gives their legends, v. 687, 164, seq. Pl. xxix., Nos. 4 to 8. From the *Catalogue Allier*, p. 115, I learn that Saint Martin considered them as bearing the head of a king of Osrhoene, and that of some tributary prince. I do not think this probable, judging from the appearance of the coins. Swinton, *loc. cit.*, read on them in Greek characters ΠPOZOY , which he explained

curious that the two distinct letters in the upper line are precisely the Arabic or Indian numerals 1, 2; while the only distinct one in the second, resembles the Phœnician numeral 10. Whether these signs really are numerals or letters must, of course, be uncertain. With reference to the occurrence, however, of the distinct numerals in the first lines, whether they be used as numerals or letters, I may be permitted to recall the singular fact that these very numerals appear to have been in some way used as letters in the East, on certain monuments. See, for instance, the Druse (?) calf figured by Adler,⁴² and the very curious tablet, engraved on both sides and on the edge, with inscriptions mainly or altogether composed of these numerals.⁴³ This latter relic resembles much one lately

as ΠΕΡΟΖΟΥ, for the Persian *فیروز* *fīrūz*, *victorious*. He did not, however, class them to the Sassanian Perozes or Fīrūz, but to Volgeses II, who appears to be called by that name, or rather title, by Moses of Chorene.

Frælich (*Notitia Elementaris*, p. 230) contrived to read also in Greek characters KOMOCI . . . and classed the coin to a Getic or Gothic king, mentioned by Jornandes, and named Comosicus; Eckhel was deceived by this classification, when drawing up his catalogue of the Vienna collection, but afterwards ascertained the error.—*Doctrina*, ii. 4.

⁴² Adler, *Museum Cuficum Borgianum* i., Tab. 10, 11.

⁴³ Dorow, *Morgenländische Alterthümer*, Part ii., Tab. 3. These are, however, merely cabalistic and astrological mysteries, as would seem from what M. Reinaud (*Monuments Musulmans* ii. 331), says regarding them. He mentions a plate of metal, which, like that of Dorow, has the figure of a man drawing water from a well, accompanied by legends in some unknown character, mixed with Arabic. That engraved by Dorow has no Arabic, but long legends in a character mostly made up of the Arabic numerals. Round the margin, however, is a legend in some cabalistic character, not that of any known language. M. Reinaud, p. 336, mentions a similar plate, without any intelligible characters. Those he mentions were brought from Egypt. The plate in Dorow may easily be of much greater antiquity than those on which the Arabic character occurs, as the astrological and caba-

brought from the East, and now in the possession of Mr. Lindsay, of Cork.

Having mentioned this only in passing, as unable to throw any light on the subject, I proceed to call attention to the monogram situated, as on the former coin, close to the breast. This contains the same elements as the former, but the upright stroke is here placed to the left, instead of to the right, of the A. This would seem to render it probable that this is merely an I, and should not be connected with the A to form N, as I mentioned under the last coin, since it can thus shift its place from right to left.

The reverse shows a bare head, of very rude workmanship, in which the hair is separated into six large tufts. Before the head, a monogram analogous to that mentioned p. 30, as possibly formed of Sabæan letters. If this idea be admitted, this monogram would appear to contain the letters **ר ב** *r b*. The monogram last adverted to is here also found, but with the usual form. Behind and below the head is a legend of several letters. Beginning behind

listic formulæ were of great antiquity, and were probably handed down through many generations. There exists in the Vienna Museum an engraved stone, figured by Dorow, *loc. cit.*, Tab. iii. 1, on which we see an astrologer, or diviner, dressed very nearly in the Assyrian manner, with a tall pointed cap. Behind him a line of characters identical in part at least with the cabalistic characters encircling the types on the plate of Dorow. These characters may possibly belong to the so-called *alphabet of the stars*. I regret, however, being unable at present to consult any cabalistic authorities. I may mention, that the *man drawing water from a well*, is known as a charm destined to facilitate discovery of treasure. Ibn Khaldoun expressly states this.—REINAUD, *loc. cit.*, p. 334, where the necessary formalities for the success of the talisman are detailed. I have no wish to connect with the legends of the coin under examination these cabalistic characters, or to conjecture such an explanation of the coin; the coincidence, however, seems to me curious, and warrants me in mentioning these singular monuments.

the head, we find first that *shibboleth* for all these coins, the Estranghelo M; the next letter resembles the Latin M in form, it seems to me to be the Sabæan S $\Delta\Delta$ rather than any other letter. The next three letters are evidently K, A, Z. The beginning of the legend may be transcribed, then, as מִשְׁכָּא; how it is to be divided or explained I do not know, neither am I certain as to the reading of the rest. It seems to me that part of the legend must begin below the chin, and read from the outside round towards the back of the head. The form of two of the letters shows that we cannot read the legend continuously in either direction, but must divide it. Possibly the stroke, instead of being a Z, is merely intended to mark this division, and in this case the part of the legend behind the head may be transcribed—*mshka*, while the other part *may* be read תַּאבָּא *taba*, or חַאבָּא *khaba*. This part of the legend is, however, by no means free from ambiguity. I have no idea what the legend can import. The *Moschi*, although their name resembles the first part of the legend, are too far removed from the locality most probable for the coin, the south of Mesopotamia.⁴⁴ I have, however, given what is certainly a clue to the classification of these coins, and I hope some numismatist, more fortunate than myself, will be able to rectify my decipherments where they may be erroneous, and will solve the

⁴⁴ The Moschi inhabited the range of mountains bearing their name, the *Moschici Montes*, forming the boundary between Colchis and Iberia. The coincidence of the name is exact, מִשְׁכָּא, while the Septuagint gives Μεσση, and the Vulgate *Mosoch*, according to Gesenius. It is impossible, however, to see any connection, as they were too far removed. The word מִשְׁכָּא means *possession*, but although מִשְׁכָּא might easily enough be a Sabæan or Chaldee form of the word, it is difficult to suppose the legend to have run, *possession*, or *dominion*, of any particular prince. I leave the question, then, where it was.

problem. This coin is a variety as yet, I believe, unpublished, of the well-known rude coins, specimens of which will be found engraved by Mr. Lindsay. I need not enlarge upon these coins, as I have nothing satisfactory to state regarding them. I merely mention that the legend on reverse commences with the word (?) **מעני** *Manz*, before the head, and that the word **משנא** appears behind the head, as on the coin No. 10, while, as on that coin a third part appears below the head, seldom distinct. The reverse shows the often-recurring Greek monogram, and two lines of uncertain characters. In the lower line we see again the semicircle or \cap , which resembles the Phœnician numeral 10, and a character resembling the modern Syriac M inverted, which has a very strong analogy to a Palmyrene numeral, which, when preceded by a numeral, appears to stand for hundreds, when followed by numerals to have the power 10, according to the comparisons of Swinton. It resembles much, however, the Palmyrene **Д**. Whether these signs are letters or numerals, they seem always to occur on the coins with these types, which are now very numerous, although, so far as I have seen, always bearing the same legends on both sides. This is an objection to finding numerals in the obverse characters, and it equally prevents our attempting to find on reverse any proper name, unless, indeed, we could identify with any part of the legend some name borne by a dynasty of princes, such as Mannus or Abgarus by the Edessene, Arsaces by the Parthians, or Mondzer by the Arabs of Hira.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ Mondzer **مندزر** is a common name in the dynasty of the Arabs of Hira. These are probably later than the coins, but it is manifestly impossible to be certain on this point. See Rasmussen's *Historia Arabum ante Islamismum*. The name, however, was not

I consider the results obtained in the former part of this paper as satisfactory, the latter part is professedly a mere collection of problems, which I now leave for the consideration of numismatists disposed to investigate them. My tentative decipherments may be erroneous, I know them to be imperfect, but I am satisfied that I have at least made a commencement in this neglected department of numismatics.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT.

Edinburgh, November, 1854.

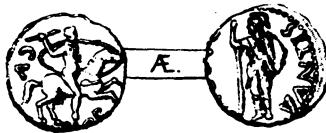
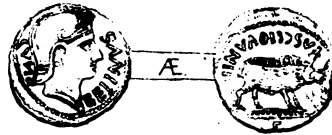
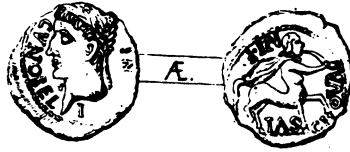
II.

ON THE COINS OF CUNOBELINE WITH THE LEGEND TASCIOVANI . F.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, April 26th, 1855.]

AMONG the many difficulties that have occurred to all who have engaged in numismatic pursuits, there is perhaps none more perplexing, and none on which a greater variety of opinion has been entertained, than the interpretation of the TASCIA legend upon the coins of Cunobeline. So much, indeed, has been said upon this subject, that I feel as if some sort of apology were due for entering again upon it; and this apology will be found in a new variety of the legend which appears upon a coin

borne by all the princes of this dynasty, so that it is not precisely a case in point. The resemblance of the name alone induced me to mention it.



COINS OF CUNOBELINE.

that has been lately added to my collection, and which is engraved as No. 3 in the accompanying Plate.

It will be needless for me to enumerate all the different surmises that the TASCIA (for so, for conciseness' sake, I must call it) has given birth to in the imaginations of antiquaries; but I may remark, at the outset, that the interpretation which is the best supported by facts, and which has met with the most general approval on the part of those best qualified to judge in such a matter, is that of Mr. Birch,¹ who considers it to represent the name of the father of Cunobeline, which, from the more lengthened inscriptions upon some of the coins, he judges to have been Tasciovanus, or rather Tasciovan.

Others have considered the TASCIA to signify tribute-money, the name of the moneyer of Cunobeline, or a title equivalent to that of emperor. The two first of these theories can at the present day require no refutation; but the latter has the merit of being possible, though not probable, and I shall therefore have occasion again to refer to it in my consideration of the subject.

The points necessary to be attended to in attempting to determine such a question as the interpretation of this legend appear to me to be these:—

1st. The facts of the case as far as the coins themselves are concerned; that is to say, correct readings of the various forms under which modifications of the TASCIA occur: a neglect of this point is of fatal importance, and has led to the formation of many absurd theories and conjectures.

2nd. An attentive comparative examination of the coins with the TASCIA only upon them, and those on

¹ Numismatic Chronicle, vol. vii. p.78.

which it appears in conjunction with the name of Cunobeline.

3rd. An examination of the style of art and the workmanship of the coins upon which the word occurs in its most extended forms, with a view to determine whether they are the work of foreign or native artists, and an investigation of the sources from whence the various types of the coins with this inscription have been derived, so as to ascertain whether they may be regarded as indigenous to Britain, or bearing traces of foreign influence.

4th. A consideration of the political history of Britain at the period when these coins were struck, with the same view of ascertaining the extent of foreign influence over the customs of the country.

Upon some of these points it is of course difficult or impossible to obtain a competent knowledge to enable us to arrive at a perfectly accurate conclusion; but upon others there is a sufficient number of facts to guide us to what will, at all events, be an approximation to the truth.

And, firstly, with regard to the facts of the case. There can be no doubt that the legend which, even to the time of Ruding, was regarded as TASCIOVANIT, is in fact TASCIOVANI · F; or if there had remained the smallest doubt upon this point, the coin which is given as No. 1 of the plate, would at once settle the question, as nothing can be plainer than the legend TASCIOVANI · F upon it. I need not describe the type of the centaur blowing a horn, which is well known, but will merely add that the coin, as well as the two others engraved with it, was found in Bedfordshire, and that its weight is 36 grains. There is another type, which has been frequently referred to in discussing this subject, with a galeated head, and the legend CVNOBELINVS on the obverse, and TASCIO-

VANI · F on the reverse, the type being a sow standing to the right. Of this type I possess a variety which gives the legend TASCIOVANII, with an F in the exergue. It is No. 2 in the Plate, and its weight $37\frac{1}{4}$ grains. But, beside these, there are the coins with the seated boar on the reverse, and the legend TASC FIL, in the collections of Mr. Wigan and the Hon. R. C. Neville. I am aware that there has been, and still remains, some uncertainty as to the last letter of this legend, which on Mr. Wigan's coin has been considered by some to be an R. I can, however, from close examination of an impression he was kind enough to send me, state with confidence, that the supposed R is merely a straight stroke, probably the upright stroke of an L honey-combed. This letter appears more plainly, though still not quite indisputably, on Mr. Neville's coin.² Mr. Birch, however, who is no mean judge in such matters, pronounces with certainty the legend to be TASC · FIL. There is also the silver coin³ with CVNO on a tablet on the obverse, and a Pegasus on the reverse, with the legend TASC · F, which was formerly regarded as TASCE. So far the state of the case has for some time been known, and the facts acknowledged, but we now come to the remarkable coin No. 3 in the Plate, which exhibits a new phase in the question, though the type has long been known. On the obverse is a horseman to the right, brandishing a dart in his right hand, and holding a large oval shield on his left arm; beneath the legend CVNOB. On the reverse is an armed figure standing, with a plumed helmet on his head, his right hand resting on a spear, and holding a circular shield with his left; at his

² Archæological Institute Journal, vol. iv. p. 29.

³ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. VII. Pl. v. 1.

girdle there apparently hangs a short sword; the legend is TASCIOVANTIS, of which only the latter half is perfect. Like the other coins engraved, it is of copper, and the weight is $40\frac{1}{2}$ grains. It is probable that a similar but imperfect specimen gave rise to the opinion, that the legend⁴ TASCNOVANT appeared on the coins of Cunobeline. In addition to these forms, we find the TASCIA on these coins as TASC, TASCI, TASCIO, TASCIOVA, TASCIOVAN. On the coins without the name of Cunobeline the word occurs under the following phases—TAS, TASC, TASCI, TAXCI, TASCIA, TASCIO, TASCIAV, TASCIAVA, TASCIOVAN. I omit the varieties of the coins reading TASCIOVRICON, as of rather doubtful attribution.

On examination of the coins inscribed with the TASCIA only, it appears that they are generally, though not always, of ruder work than those on which this legend is found in conjunction with the name of Cunobeline, and that many of the types are derived from the uninscribed coins which I have already shown⁵ to be in nearly all cases of anterior date to the uninscribed coins. It is also found that the majority were in all probability coined at Verulam, and not at Camulodunum, the seat of Cunobeline's mint. From these circumstances, and from the fact that they are generally more dished, it may safely be inferred, that whatever the signification of the legend may be, the coins with the TASCIA only upon them are of earlier date and distinct from those of Cunobeline, notwithstanding the same legend appearing upon both.

Instead of the larger portion of the types of Cunobeline's coins being derived from the ruder uninscribed

⁴ Pettingal's Discourse on the TASCIA, p.1.

⁵ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XII., p.127.

pieces, they bear very frequent and unmistakeable evidence of a foreign influence in the selection of the devices, which seem to have been not unfrequently borrowed from coins of Augustus. I might instance the butting bull, the Pegasus, the seated sphinx, the Victory killing a bull, and the seated Apollo with the lyre, though some of these may have been, and indeed probably were, adopted from other sources. But though occasionally there are what would appear to be the original British devices, such as the boar, upon the coins, yet even then the method of treatment and the recurrence of Roman divinities, such as Mercury, Hercules, and Apollo, all point to Roman influences. At the same time, the workmanship of some is of so superior a character, that it is almost impossible to believe them to have been the productions of native British engravers, but that the dies must have been sunk by Roman artists. This is the case with the first two coins of the plate, which are equal in execution to almost any Roman coins of the period, and the third is not far behind.

The connection of Britain with Rome during the period which intervened between the expeditions of Julius and Claudius is involved in much obscurity, though it will, I think, be found closer than is commonly supposed. I will not adduce the statement of Geoffrey of Monmouth, that Cunobeline himself was brought up at the court of Augustus, as being of any authority, but I think the following passage from Strabo, who, let it be borne in mind, wrote his geography during the reign of Augustus, is of great importance.

“At the present time, some of the princes in Britain having, by their embassies and court, gained the friendship of Augustus, have dedicated their offerings in the

capitol, and have brought the whole island into a state little short of intimate union (*οἰκείαν σχεδὸν*) with the Romans. They bear moderate customs and dues on the imports and exports from Gaul, etc." Of these embassies I think we find a record in the celebrated inscription of Augustus at Ancyra, which, it is to be lamented, is slightly imperfect, both in the Greek and Latin versions, at the part relating to this country—"Ad me supplices confugerunt Britann[orum reges] Damno Bellaunus et Tim—" two kings whose names may probably be identified with the Dubnovellaunus and Tincomius of our coins. Notwithstanding the long apparent oblivion, neither Augustus nor Tiberius ever entirely lost sight of Britain; and though the one considered it 'præceptum,' and the other 'consilium,' not to invade it, yet more than once expeditions were fitted out, and on the point of starting, for the subjugation of the 'penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.' These expeditions failing, the probability is, that the Romans, partly with a view to the tribute levied in the shape of customs, and partly to facilitate the ultimate conquest of the island, which was regarded more as deferred than relinquished, conciliated the native princes, and thus advanced the civilization of the country, 'veterem ac jam pridem recepta Populi Romani consuetudine, ut haberet instrumenta servitutis et reges.'"

If this were the case, it would account for our finding British coins struck from dies having all the appearance of being the work of Roman hands, and having Romanizing types upon them; at all events, it is evident that the coins now under consideration were minted under such influences, and it is from this point of view, namely, regarding them as the work of Roman artists, that we must look for the meaning of the inscription CVNOBELINVS

TASCIOVANI . F. Now Cunobeline was a contemporary of Augustus and Tiberius, and if there is one formula more common than another on the Roman coins current at that period, it is that of AVGVSTVS . DIVI . F., and it was from the evident analogy between this and the British legend that Mr. Birch suggested the interpretation, "Cunobeline, the son of Tasciovan." Indeed, regarding the inscription as Latin (and I cannot see in what other light it can be regarded), it is almost impossible to assign another signification to the F. The TASCIA would seem then to designate the father of Cunobeline, whose name would appear to have been generally rendered in Latin Tasciovanus; and it is worthy of remark, that all the old chronicles, on which, however, much dependence cannot be placed, concur in making the name of Cunobeline's father commence with a T. It has been suggested that TASCIOVANVS is a Latinized form of an ancient British word, now represented in Welsh by *Tywysog*, and signifying a prince, or rather being nearly equivalent to the Latin *Imperator*. But on these coins we have no less than three distinct forms of the word, which in each case appears with a genitive termination. These are TASCIOVANVS gen. I, TASCIOVANIVS gen. II, TASCIOVANS gen. VANTIS, and these are the only three forms in which a British proper name ending in VAN could be Latinized. Had it been the name of an office of such importance as to be inscribed on the coins, there would probably have been but one recognised form, and that from all analogy terminating in VS, while in Latinizing a proper name more license might well be taken. Our present knowledge then seems to bear out the probability of Mr. Birch's conjecture, for even supposing the F, by some remote possibility, to signify something else than *filius*, yet apart

from this there is every reason to conclude that TASCIOVANVS, TASCIOVANIVS, and TASCIOVANS are the Latin forms of the name of a ruler among the ancient Britons, whose name, as it appears on the coins struck during his lifetime, and before any Roman influence is discernible on his coins, is, in its most extended British form, TASCIOVAN.

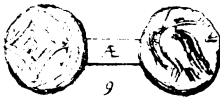
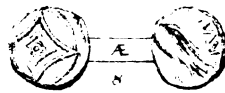
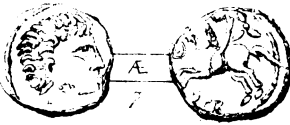
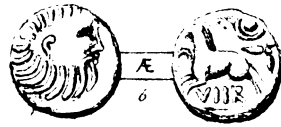
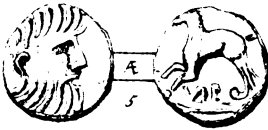
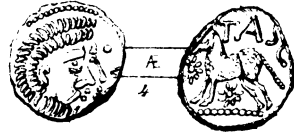
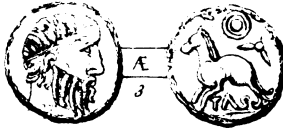
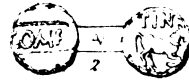
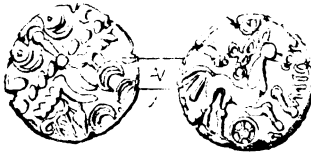
JOHN EVANS.

III.

ON SOME RARE AND UNPUBLISHED ANCIENT BRITISH COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 24, 1855.]

I HAVE again the pleasure of calling the attention of the Numismatic Society to the subject of the ancient British coinage, of which several hitherto unpublished varieties will be found in the accompanying Plate. The inscriptions upon some of them are, it is true, but imperfect, and occasionally difficult of decipherment; but, instead of improving upon them, I have done my best to preserve the imperfections and uncertainties of the original coins in the drawings, though it is impossible, or nearly so, but that in the representations of partially obliterated or imperfectly struck coins, especially in copper, the letters and types must be given with greater distinctness, and with better defined outlines, than appear (more particularly to unpractised eyes) upon the originals. It may be thought useless to



ANCIENT BRITISH COINS.

engrave from an imperfectly preserved coin, but when the type is new, and the coin apparently unique, it is far better that a representation of it should at once be put on record, than that it should run the risk of being again buried in oblivion; especially, as should the coin not prove to be unique, the attention of possessors of similar specimens will be directed to them, and by this means any uncertainties as to type, or legend, may probably be removed. At all events, the representation of an imperfect coin, if faithfully given, and the doubtful points still left doubtful, can do no harm; it is from the authoritative assertion of dubious points as being incontestably certain, that mischief arises. Having premised thus much, I will return to the description of the coins engraved in the plate, the originals of which are in most cases in my own cabinet.

No. 1 is of gold, in my own collection, weighing 82 grains, and was formerly in the cabinet of the late C. W. Loscombe, Esq. On the obverse is the wreath, and portions of the hair and drapery of the rude and expansive bust, into which the marvellously beautiful head of Apollo on the Macedonian Philippi degenerated in the hands of the barbarian Gauls and Britons. On the reverse is the equally degenerate representative of the biga, in the shape of an ill-formed horse to the right, with a triple tail; beneath, a wheel, and above a singular flower-like ornament, a ring ornament, etc.; in the front of the horse is the legend, MMIOS. The type and fabric of this piece very nearly resemble those of some of the uninscribed varieties of British coins, while of the inscribed it most closely approximates to that with the name of TIN upon it, engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. VII. p. 16, of the proceedings, a specimen of which was discovered at Alfriston, Sussex. From this analogy, and from the difficulty of

completing the legend of my coin in any other manner, I am, I think, justified in assuming that the letters CO preceded that part of the legend which appears upon it, and that in its complete state it was COMMIOS. There is one other possible hypothesis, viz., that the inscription was originally TINCOMMIOS, which I have on a former occasion¹ shown to have been, in all probability, the name of the prince, which is usually found abbreviated on his coins as TIN or TINC. From the position of the legend with regard to the horse, the probabilities are, however, in favour of its having been merely COMMIOS, and if such was the case, there can be no doubt of the coin being one of that Commius whose name appears on the coins of Eppillus, Verica and Tincomius, all of whom claim the title of COMMI F—the son of Commius. Whether this Commius of the British coins, and Commius the Attrebatian, who plays such a distinguished part in Cæsar's narrative of the Gallic war, were one and the same person, is another and a more difficult question. It is, however, by no means improbable that they were, and to use the words of Camden and Philemon Holland, "both I and some others are pleased with this conceit, that it is a coin of Commius Attrebatensis, whom Cæsar mentioneth," for he is spoken of as a great authority among the Britons, and on more than one occasion appears as a mediator between Cæsar and the British chiefs; while the Attrebates over whom he was appointed ruler by Cæsar had also a settlement in Britain; so that, possibly, like that of Divitiacus, his empire was not confined to the Continent, but also extended to a portion of this country. It appears from Frontinus, that on one occasion, at least, Commius

¹ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XVI. p. 80.

sought a refuge in Britain after the breaking out of hostilities between the Romans and himself, but nothing conclusive can be gathered from the account of this circumstance. The identification, therefore, of the Commius of the British coins with Commius the Atrebatian, must remain conjectural, as but little can be done to remove the by no means inconsiderable difficulties with which it is attended. If not the same persons, however, they must have been contemporaries, or nearly so. The coin now under consideration, as well as the earliest of Tincommius, having been struck at the period when the hitherto anepigraphous British coins began to have inscriptions placed upon them, a practice which commenced soon after the Britons had been brought into contact with the Roman civilizers of the world by the invasion of Cæsar. I am not aware of the existence of any other specimen of this type, but as from its extreme similarity to some of the anepigraphous coins, a more imperfectly preserved example might easily be classed with them, it is possible that now attention is called to them, other specimens may be brought forward which will enable us to complete the legend with certainty.

The next coin, No. 2 in the Plate, is one of the sons of Commius, whose name, as I have already stated, will probably prove to have been Tincommius. It is of gold, weighing $17\frac{3}{4}$ grains, and was formerly in the cabinet of Mr. Cuff, though now in my own collection. I think it is probable that it formed part of the Bognor find, but of this I am by no means certain. The collection at the British Museum comprises a similar specimen.

Obv.—COMF on a sunk tablet.

Rev.—TIN, a bridled horse prancing to the right.

There is a general resemblance between the type and that of the larger coins of Tincommius (of which this piece was coined as the fourth part) though the horse on them is usually provided with a rider. The correspondence is much more complete with the small coins with the legends COMF and VI or VIR. While on the subject of the small gold coins of Tincommius, I may mention, that the small coin engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. VII., Plate iv., No. 9, and Smith's Collectanea Antiqua, vol. i., Pl. vii., No. 13, and described at p. 38 of the Proceedings of the Numismatic Society for 1841, is now in my possession. The letters on the tablet on the obverse, which have been regarded as illegible, I have been able to decipher, and can pronounce them with certainty to be TINC. The coin may be thus described—

Obv.—TINC on a tablet, between C above and F below.

Rev.—A full-faced winged-head of Medusa, occupying nearly the whole of the field.

It forms, therefore, another variety of the small coins of Tincommius, of which three types are now known, all of which, I may add, have been discovered and published by myself.

No. 3 presents us with a new type of the coins of Tasciovanus. On the obverse is a diademed beardless head to the right, unaccompanied by any inscription. On the reverse, a hippocampus, or sea-horse to the left; above a trefoil and ring ornament, and below the legend TAS. This coin is of brass, weighing $37\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and in my own cabinet, but I am not aware of the locality where it was found. The type is so closely allied to Nos. 5 and 6 in the Plate, that I shall defer any remark upon it until we arrive at those numbers. No. 4 is also of Tasciovanus, but

has already been published, a similar coin though not so well spread or preserved, being engraved in Ruding App., Pl. xxix., No. 70, and thus described in the explanation of the Plates.

Obv.—Profile to the left, hair and beard flowing.

Rev.—TASC over the back of a horse. Above and below a rose of dots.

This description must now be corrected in several particulars; on the obverse, instead of a single profile, there are two heads side by side (*capita jugata* or *têtes accolées*), the hair and beard crisped, and apparently an inscription in front, of which the last letter may be an R, and the whole possibly VER. The reverse shows a third dotted rose in front of the animal, which I consider to be a ram or sheep • rather than a horse. It is the only instance of this animal occurring on a British coin, and it is nearly equally rare on Gaulish coins. The *deux têtes accolées* occur on an uncertain coin of Gallia Narbonensis, with the inscription *IIPOIIIΔOΣ*, but in this case they are young and beardless. Altogether I am at a loss to know from whence these types are derived, and consider the coin as one of the most remarkable of the ancient British series. It was, I believe, found in Bedfordshire, and is in singularly fine condition, entirely uninjured by time. The metal is brass, and the weight $31\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

Nos. 5 and 6, varying only slightly in the legend, may be described together. The obverse is apparently without inscription, and exhibits a rudely formed bearded head to the right. On the reverse, is a Hippocampus to the left, above, a trefoil and ring ornament, and beneath, the legend VIR or VER on No. 5, and VIIR on No. 6. There is some indistinctness about the legend on both these coins,

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but Mr. Huxtable possesses a similar specimen to No. 5, on which, also, the legend appears to be VIR or VER. There can, then, be no doubt of these coins having been struck at the ancient city of Verulamium especially when the great similarity between them and the coin of Tasciovanus, No. 3, whose chief place of mintage we know to have been Verulamium, is taken into account. The form VIIR, need not excite surprise, the double I being so frequently substituted for E, not only on British and Gaulish coins, but even in Roman inscriptions, and occasionally on Roman coins, as for instance,¹ that of Marc Antony with the legend COS·DIISIG·ITIIR·IIT·TIIRT·IIIVIR·R·P·C on the reverse. Whether among the Gauls and Britons this use of the double I for E may have originated from their having derived their knowledge of letters from a Greek source, in which alphabet the H so closely resembles the double II is a matter of speculation. There is some doubt as to the correct reading of the passage in Cæsar, where he mentions the Gauls as using Greek letters; but it is certain, from their coins, that they did so, and we find the Θ passing through the form of the barred Ð into that of the ordinary Roman D on British coins.

That the horse so frequent on the British series should, in these instances, assume its marine form of Hippocampus, is certainly a cause for surprise, unless, possibly, suggestive of the insular position of the Britons. The winged Hippocampus occasionally makes its appearance on Greek coins of maritime states, and especially on the common copper coins of Syracuse; and a quadriga of wingless hippocampi appears on some of the large brass coins of the Præfects of Marc Antony. The Hippocampus would also seem to be

² See Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vit.*, vol. vi. p. 46.

found in one or two instances in the Spanish and Gaulish series, though this point is not perfectly clear. The nearest approach to it, on a British coin, is the animal on the small silver coin engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XVI. p. 80, No. 12, which may be either a Capricorn or a Hippocampus. The ring ornament, in conjunction with the trefoil, appears on another coin of Verulam, Ruding, plate v. 5, in the same relative position to a horse as they bear on these coins No. 3, 5, and 6, to a Hippocampus, and on No. 7 to a Pegasus—a circumstance which fully corroborates their attribution to Verulam. The weight of No. 5 is 32 grains, and of No. 6, 35 grains.

Nearly allied to these coins is that given as No. 7, in the plate which was formerly in the collection of James Brown, Esq., F.S.A., of St. Albans, and was in all probability found upon or near the site of ancient Verulam. On the obverse is a rude head, slightly differing in character from those last described, and having somewhat the appearance of being laureated: if bearded at all, it is not to the same extent as the heads on Nos. 3, 5, and 6. On the reverse is a Pegasus to the right, above, a ring ornament and trefoil, and beneath, some letters, apparently VER. The Pegasus occurs on coins of Tasciovanus in all the metals, so that we might well expect it to appear on one of the coins of Verulamium; many, if not all, of which, were struck at the time when that town was under his dominion, and, so to speak, the capital of his kingdom. Nos. 8 and 9 are also coins of this city, of an entirely new type and module. They are both in copper, weighing 14 and 10 grains respectively, so that they would appear to have been coined as representatives of one-half of the value of the larger and better known copper coins of Veru-

lam. The type, too, of the obverse seems to bear reference to this fact, being a single square with the sides curved inwards, including within it another square with an annulet in the centre, instead of the starlike ornament formed by the interlacing of two similar curved-sided squares which we find on the larger coins, both with and without the inscription VERLAMIO around it. It bears a resemblance to the device on the reverse of some of the Gaulish barbarous imitations of the coins of Rhoda, in Hispania Tarraconensis, and also to some of the coins of Dyrrhachium. The type of the reverse is a bird, probably an eagle, standing with its wings partly expanded, and holding in its beak a snake or branch; around runs a legend, of which the few letters that appear on the coins are unfortunately indistinct; but on No. 8, the letters RVL may be deciphered without difficulty, being, probably, a part of the word VERVLAMIO, a legend, which from the type of the obverse, we might naturally expect to find upon them. The eagle appears on several coins of the British series, but that most nearly connected with the present coins is the small copper piece of Eppillus, engraved in Akerman's Coins of Cities and Princes, plate xxi. Nos. 5 and 6, the types of which, on either side, have a considerable resemblance to the coins of Verulam, which³ I have already pointed out. The last coin, No. 10, in the plate is of Cunobeline in silver, and now forms part of the British Museum collection, for which it was purchased at the sale of the coins of the late Lord Chief Justice Doherty. On the obverse is a partially draped figure walking to the right, in his right-hand a short wand, and his left-hand holding what is apparently some animal that he is carrying

³ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XVI. p. 88.

on his shoulder ; around runs the legend CVNOBELINVS. The figure is probably that of Hercules carrying the Nemæan lion or Erymanthean boar in triumph upon his shoulders. The reverse gives a standing figure, also partially draped, holding in his left-hand a bow ; near his right-hand what seems to be the head of a somewhat diminutive stag, or possibly a dog looking upwards. The legend is TASCIO . . . and the weight of the coin 17 grains. Whether the type of the reverse is intended for Apollo or for Hercules and the stag with the brazen feet (as has been suggested), I will not attempt to determine, the state of preservation of the coin not being sufficiently good on either side to make the minuter parts of the device to be accurately distinguished. If, however, such be the case, it is a most remarkable fact, that we should find two of the labours of Hercules, and those by no means the most favourite among them, as subjects for the sculptor or poets of antiquity, portrayed upon a British coin. The type of Hercules standing with his club occurs on two varieties of silver coins of Cunobeline already well-known ; but the representation of Hercules engaged in any of his far-famed labours, implies an amount of classical knowledge not to have been expected on a British coin, unless (as was frequently the case with those of Cunobeline) it was the production of foreign artists.

JOHN EVANS.

MISCELLANEA.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISCOVERY OF VALUABLE GOLD ORNAMENTS AND MANY ROMAN COINS, AT LEUGERICH, IN THE KINGDOM OF HANOVER.

As the rarity of finding Roman coins in Northern Germany, even of the period of the incursion of Drusus, or the defeat of Varus, is not only consistent with the slight hold the conquerors of the rest of the then known world ever had on it, and is borne out by the results of many centuries, the discovery of a number is in itself matter of great curiosity and interest, and in the present instance the more so, from the peculiarity under which they have been originally concealed, at two different and very distant periods, in close proximity but perfectly independent of each other: the facts, therefore, abridged from the German account of Mr. Fred. Hahn, of Hanover, may be deemed worthy the attention of the Numismatic Society.

In the spring of 1847, a farmer of the parish of Leugerich, Amt Zieren, betwixt Osnabruck and Lingen, not far from the Ems, found on the rise of a fir-plantation which bears the significant name of Wallage (Wall-place), beneath a large stone which he wanted for a building on his farm, a great quantity of Roman silver coins covered by a small bronze patera, upon which he was induced to remove two other large stones, further eastward, which resulted in the agreeable discovery beneath the second stone of a valuable deposit of gold ornaments with about 10 or 12 Roman golden coins, covered carefully up in an enclosure of small stones, and under the third stone again a number of silver coins, of a coinage about one hundred and fifty years later in date than any of the first quantity of silver found. It was this latter circumstance which principally enhanced the interest of the discovery; for an examination of them shewed that the first quantity found ranged in date from Trajan (96—117) to Septimus Severus (193—196), and in the accompanying report is a detailed list, with the reverses (pp. 10—22), numbering in all 406 varieties, but beyond the last mentioned emperor none were found.

On the other hand, the gold coins under the second stone were of the date of Constantine the Great and his sons, as late as A.D. 361, and the golden ornaments found with them seem of the same

era. The silver coins under the third stone had all been struck by the usurper Magnentius, so that there was an interval of about 150 years from the date of the coins found under the first stone to that of those found under the second and third.

The gold ornaments consisted of:—

- 1.—A gold fibula in the form of a cross, of which a drawing, the size of the original, is contained in the lithographic print accompanying the work. Plate i., fig. 1.
- 2.—A golden finger-ring with a beautiful rosette in filigree.
- 3.—Another ring, not quite so elaborate.
- 4.—A golden gimmet ring.
- 5.—Four studs or buttons, with their heads also neatly worked in filigree, and pierced with a hole to fasten them to a garment: all these articles, from the beauty of the design and workmanship, may be supposed above the reach of German artists of the period, therefore probably of Roman work. Of less perfect workmanship were—
- 6.—A spiral ring, and
- 7.—Two armillæ with sexagonal endings.

The ten gold coins found with these articles are not more particularly described than as the coinage of Constantine the Great and his sons, but so sharp and fresh, that they seem never to have been in circulation.

This last circumstance seems also to have been the case with the silver coins of Magnentius, found under the third stone; as it is particularly noticed, that they seem as new as if just from the die. They were seventy in number, with some denarii of Maxentius, as also a silver medallion of Constantius. The silver in the latter is so far remarkable, that it has become chloride of silver (Chlor-Silber), so that on one side it is so fragile as to crumble betwixt the fingers, whilst on the others the silver preserves its consistency. The silver patera covering is still more brittle and broken.

Dr. Hahn presumes, from these facts, that the place of the deposit was originally a sanctuary of the ancient Saxons, as the popular tradition always pointed it out as the depositary of great treasure (and he might have also alluded to the name of Wallage), and that these treasures had been committed there to the sacred earth in troublesome times, and afterwards forgotten; and from the contents under the second and third stones being so valuable, he further infers that the person who secreted them had been a Saxon Hertog of considerable consequence, and possibly, one of the Saxons mentioned by Zosimus, as having led an auxiliary force to assist Magnentius in the sanguinary and decisive battle of Mursu, now Esseke, on the Drave, where he states 54,000 com-

batants to have fallen. The entire weight of the golden ornaments here produced is stated at 14½ Loth and 12 As., about 7¼ ounces; but with them was found a grand golden necklace, with pendulous drops of the same metal, sold to a goldsmith, and which Dr. Hahn laments as the most valuable article, not only intrinsically, but because gold or silver ornaments are much more rarely found in Germany than either in France, Britain, or Scandinavia.

From the small and feminine size of the rings and armillæ, Dr. Hahn concludes that these ornaments belonged to the wife or daughters of the chieftain who joined the usurper, according to the German practice, with his whole family, in the South, intending, after victory, to return and reclaim his family treasure and the new coinage, which we may suppose to have been the shining first instalment of imperial pay and foretaste of future reward on a successful issue; but the neglect to reclaim it, tells the sorrowful tale of the destruction of the entire family, not leaving one member to return and disinter it from the holy soil to which it had been committed.

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IV.

ON A VERY RARE SILVER COIN (DENARO D'ARGENTO) OF BERENGARIUS II., KING OF ITALY, WITH HIS SON ALBERTUS (ADALBERTUS) AS CO-REGENT, A.D. 950—962.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, April 26, 1855.]



THE obverse is inscribed **✚BERENGARIV**, and in the field, his dignity, **REX**. On the reverse, we read in the centre, **PA—PIA** in two lines, which is the name of the city of Pavia, where the coin was struck; and around, **✚ALBERTVS . R✚** [Rex.], which is the name of his son, whom he had created co-regent.

The way in which the letters are arranged in the legends, corresponds with that of several coins in my series of kings of Italy, particularly those of the predecessors of Berengarius II., namely, Hugo and Lotharius, on whose coins we, in like manner, find the names of father and son together. About thirteen years ago, Signor Giulio di S. Quintino, a numismatist distinguished for his researches on early Italian mediæval coins, published a coin nearly similar of Berengarius II and Albert, in the "Memorie

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della R. Accademia delle Scienze di Torino," vol. v., serie ii. He considered it unique, and only to be found in that celebrated deposit of precious objects, the Library of the Vatican.¹ Some years ago, when passing through Rome, the late and much lamented Monsignor Molza very kindly showed me the coin, even at a time when the library was closed to the public.

When at Turin, in 1847, I also obtained the gracious favour of being permitted to inspect the private collection of Italian mediæval coins formed by his late Majesty Charles Albert at the Royal Palace.² To my surprise, I discovered two of these coins of Berengarius II. After a careful inspection, which convinced me that the two coins were from the same die (though somewhat differing from the coin in the Vatican), I ventured to propose an exchange for one of them, having fortunately with me several Italian coins not in the royal cabinet. My wish was granted, and I left the palace with this rare numismatic as well as historical document.

The life and exploits of Berengarius II. belong to an unhappy and calamitous portion of Italian mediæval history, and form part of a period of seventy years of faction, discord, treason, anarchy, and civil war, under ten native and as many foreign kings, from A.D. 888 to A.D. 961, when, by an imperial fundamental law of Otho I. of Saxony, the Italian crown was united with the German.

Towards the end of the ninth century, there were two sovereigns in Italy preeminent for their extended territorial possessions, as well as for their riches and personal

¹ The coin in the Vatican has ✠ BERENGARIVS.

² Through the kindness of Chevalier Promis, librarian to the king, and the learned author of that distinguished numismatic work "*Monete dei Reali di Savoia*." Torino. 1841. 4to.

power. They were both pretenders to the crown of Italy by their Carolingian mothers. One was Berengarius I., duke of Friuli (guardian of the northern Alpine passes towards Germany), who, with the approval of Pope Stephanus V., was crowned at Pavia, in A.D. 888, as king of Italy. The other was Guido, duke of Spoleto and lord of the Marquisate of Fermo and Camerino. This coronation of Berengarius I. obliged Guido to fly to Germany to King Arnulf, but in 889, Guido having returned, two great battles were fought between them without any decisive result, one in the plain of Piacenza, the other near Brescia.

Towards the end of the year 894 Guido died, and Lambert, his son, began to press his demands against Berengarius I. In the meantime, Pope Formosus persuaded Arnulf, king of the Germans, to enter Italy, which Arnulf accomplished in September, 895. However, while before Spoleto he was taken ill, and returned to Germany, where he died, towards the end of A.D. 899.

In 896, Lambert and Berengarius I. had already made the river Adda a boundary of their kingdom; but Lambert having lost his life by a fall from his horse at a hunting party in October, A.D. 898, the Spoletonian faction called Louis, king of Provence, into Italy. He crossed the Alps in the spring of 899,³ and at first gained some advantage, but was soon obliged to retreat before Berengarius I., who, however, in consequence of having lost a battle on the Brenta against the Hungarians, sunk considerably in public esteem. At about the same time, having fallen out with Adalbert II., marquis of Tuscany, he was unable to prevent Louis from entering Italy again in A.D. 900, and

³ Papon. *Histoire de Provence*. II. p. 147.

advancing towards Rome, in which city Louis received the imperial coronation by Pope Benedict IV., in February, 901. He then forced Berengarius I. to take temporary refuge in Bavaria, but in A.D. 902, Berengarius surprised Louis at Verona, had him blinded, and sent back to Provence. Louis was at the age of twenty-four when he was deprived of sight. He resided afterwards at Vienne, and installed Hugo as Regent of Provence. In A.D. 904, Louis married Edgiva, daughter of Edward the Elder, king of England, by whom he had a son, named Charles Constantine, who succeeded him in the Duchy of Vienne, under the Burgundian king, Rudolph II.

A complication of events in Italy had now risen to the highest point by the opposition of the nobles, the plundering expeditions of the Hungarians, the strongly fixed position which the Saracens had taken on the mountain of Gargano, on the river Garigliano, and at Trainet, near Monaco. Pope John X. endeavoured to effect an alliance with several Italian princes against the Saracens, who were expelled, A.D. 915, from their fortresses on the Garigliano, by a son of the Roman consul Albericus, who, however, after this victory became so haughty and self-exalted that he was banished from Rome. Albericus afterwards fortified himself, with some of his followers, in the town of Orta in Etruria, and took the title of Marquis, and, in order to defy the Romans, he invited the roaming Hungarians into the Roman territory, who caused great destruction; but after their retreat the Romans took Orta, and put Albericus to death, A.D. 925.

This is one of the flagrant examples, which show how things were going on at that time in Italy.

But let us return to the period of the royal personage to whom our coin refers. Berengarius II. was the eldest son

of Adalbert I., Longaspada (e corta fede—), Marquis of Ivrea, by his first wife, Gisla (Gisilla), only daughter of Berengarius I., king of Italy. It thus appears, that she wished to transmit the name of her illustrious father to her first-born son.

The mother of Berengarius I. also bore the name of Gisla, and was a daughter of the Emperor Louis I., son of Charlemagne. On that account, Berengarius II. laid claim to a Carolingian descent, and to the Regno d'Italia. About A.D. 925, he succeeded his father in the Marquisate of Ivrea, which embraced at that period the greatest part of Piedmont.

As long as the mother of Berengarius II. was alive, Adalbert I. of Ivrea and Berengarius I. were good friends; but after her death, Adalbert having married Ermengard (la Bella), a daughter of the late Marquis Adalbert II. of Tuscany, this friendship was soon turned into hatred. This occurred through the influence of Bertha,⁴ the mother of Ermengard, who, in fact, ruled in Tuscany, and being a personal enemy of Berengarius I., exercised such an influence over her son-in-law, that he became one of the principal chiefs of the Spoletonian faction,⁵ which deprived Berengarius I. of his kingdom and of his life.

Besides, Adalbert of Ivrea was also envious of his father-in-law for having assumed the imperial title (Berengarius I. was crowned as Emperor⁶ by Pope John X., in March, A.D. 916), and so towards the end of the year A.D. 921, the Spoletonian party invited to Italy Rudolph II., King of Upper Burgundy (Transjurana), for their protec-

⁴ She died at Lucca, 8th of March, A. D. 925.

⁵ Luitpr. lib. xii. cap. 6.

⁶ In my series of imperial coins is one of him which bears that title.

tion. Rudolph II. received the crown of Lombardy in February, A.D. 922, from the Archbishop Lambert of Milan, who was a fierce enemy of Berengarius I. The latter, however, kept off the first attack of his enemies with Hungarian mercenaries, in a decided battle between Piacenza and Borgo San Donnino, on the 29th of June, A.D. 923, but soon afterwards, in the beginning of March, A.D. 924, Berengarius I. was assassinated in the cloister of a church near his palace at Verona, by his confidant Flambert, bribed for that purpose.⁷ In the same month (March 12th), the Hungarians had set Pavia on fire.⁸

It appears that soon after the assassination of Berengarius I., Adalbert I., Marquis of Ivrea, had died, and Ermengard, his second wife, on account of the minority of her stepson, Berengarius II., equipped an army, and entered the city of Pavia by force⁹ (A.D. 925), accompanied by her son Anscar, and her stepson Berengarius II., in order to deprive Rudolph II. (king of Upper Burgundy), of the kingdom of Italy, and to maintain the right of Berengarius II. to the throne as a nephew of Berengarius I.

Rudolph II. at that time resided at Verona, on account of its convenience of situation, and also as being a strongly fortified city. Ermengard had collected together as much as she could in money, men, and arms. A contemporary historian, however, hints, that she obtained more by the arms of Venus than by those of Mars.¹⁰ But it may

⁷ Giulini. *Memorie di Milano*, vol. ii. p. 163.

⁸ In July, the Saracens had surprised Oria in Calabria, and conquered the fortress of Santagata.

⁹ Sigonio, lib. vi. sub ann. 925.

¹⁰ Luitprand, lib. iii. cap. 2: "Il quale per altro era una mala lingua," observes Zanetti, vol. iv. p. 308.

easily be supposed, that a woman like Ermengard, possessed of so much influence and power in the north of Italy, and also still distinguished by great personal beauty and the highest accomplishments that the period could give, should have had enemies, and of course scandal was not idle. Therefore, to the historians of her time, Ermen-gard might have said, in the way of Sir Peter Teazle, "Gentlemen, with you I leave my character behind." By mild behaviour, soft caressings, and many cunning ways, Ermengard managed the government, and won both hearts and minds. In the meantime, Rudolph II., infuriated that a woman should occupy the royal residence at Pavia, resolved to lay siege to that city with all his force of Burgundians and Italian allies. Ermengard, despairing of external aid, and already in want of provisions, had recourse to her usual craftiness. She wrote a letter to Rudolph, wherein she well-meaningly informed him, that he had been betrayed by his own people, that his life only depended upon her, and had already been sold. "*Si te perdere vellem,*" says she in her letter, "*jam longo tempore extinctus esses: tui quippe omnes te deserere, meque ardentius adire contendunt,*" etc.,¹¹ and further, she observes, that chains were prepared for him if he did not take refuge in her arms, where he might find the proof of being more beloved by her than threatened.

It appears that Rudolph II. had not the firmness of the wise Ulysses; on the contrary, the signature of the letter it seems must have kindled a flame in his heart which drew him towards the siren. He forgot his wife¹² and

¹¹ Luitpr. lib. iii. cap. 3.

¹² It appears that Rudolph II was already married in 922, to Bertha, daughter of Burcard I. Duke of Suabia.

friends, the Archbishop of Milan, and his army. Secretly (and favoured by darkness) he passed the river, and found himself soon in the arms of Ermengard as a voluntary prisoner.

“Sire, si vous laissez, comme Charles désire,
Comme Diane fait, par trop vous gouverner,
Fondre, pétrir, mollir, refondre et retourner,
Sire, vous n’êtes plus, vous n’êtes plus que cire.”¹³

Daylight discovered the fraud to the army, which, by a slip of parchment, became disbanded. Many of the captains sheltered themselves for personal security behind the walls of Milan. The cunning Donna then, in order to dominate both the realm and the king, became his concubine, under the name of wife, to make him father of her sons. And so Rudolph commanded the people, and Ermengard commanded Rudolph.

However, the Archbishop of Milan, possessing great influence, as well as other Lombard princes, over the crown, urged by zeal, or by jealousy, would not endure a conduct so disgraceful to the Italian *Maestà*.

Hugo of Provence (a wild offspring of the Carlovingian race) was invited to come to Italy to drive this effeminate tyrant and his scandalous step-sister¹⁴ from the royal

¹³ Les deux Diances.

¹⁴ Hugo was uterine brother of Ermengard, his father being Thibaud, count of Arles, and his mother, Bertha, a descendant from the Carlovingian line—being a daughter of the younger Lothaire, king of Lorraine, and grandson of Charlemagne. Bertha became, by a second marriage (circa A.D. 917), the wife of Adalbert II. (the rich) Marquis of Tuscany, whose grave may still be seen near the door of the cathedral at Lucca.

It may be observed, that the House of Este, and that of Brunswick-Luneburg, now occupying the throne of Great Britain, is derived from this Adalbert II. Marquis of Tuscany.

residence of Pavia, and to occupy the throne. Rudolph II., who had already received reproaches from his Burgundians, who considered their country as having been neglected by so long an absence, left Italy. It appears, however, that the troops of Hugo were driven back over the Alps, for a time, by Berengarius II., who, with the spirit of a ruler, could not long submit to the guardianship of Ermengard, and soon obtained a formidable authority.

It may be observed that Hugo, Count of Provence, had also assumed the title of King of Arles, intending by means of this title to further his designs against Italy. The Arelate comprised at that time the territories of Chalons, Maçon, the country of Vienne (Dauphiné), part of Languedoc, and Provence, with the capital, Arles. By invitation of the Friulian party, joined by many other Italian potentates, and also by the Pope, Hugo equipped a fleet, and sailed from Provence to Pisa, in the summer of A.D. 926, where he was received by the Archbishop of Milan, the nuncio of Pope John X., and many ambassadors, who persuaded him to become king of Italy. In consequence of this, Hugo went to Pavia, where at an assembly on the 17th of July, A.D. 926, he was acknowledged as lawful king of Italy, and was crowned at Milan by the Archbishop Lambert. It may be further observed, that the election of the kings of Italy, at the diet composed of Lombard Princes and Bishops, was not conceived to convey any pretensions to the sovereignty of Rome. The royal crown of Lombardy was in the hands of the Archbishop of Milan, who at that time (by consent of the barons) had somewhat of the same power to bestow the crown of Lombardy, that the Pope had to bestow the imperial crown.

Hugo forthwith concluded a treaty with Henry I.,

king of the Germans (919—936), and with the Byzantine Emperor, Romanus I. In A.D. 933, he made peace with Rudolph II., king of Upper Burgundy, who had menaced Italy again with an invasion; and upon a renunciation of his claim to Italy, Hugo ceded Provence to Rudolph, with the exception of Arles. In A.D. 935, Hugo endeavoured to restore in Pavia much of what had been destroyed by the Hungarians in A.D. 924: and it appears also that he rebuilt there the royal palace.¹⁵ Hugo governed alone from A.D. 926 to 931; but in that year, on the 14th of April, he created Lotharius, son of his first wife, Alda,¹⁶ co-regent, and towards the latter end of the year 938, married Bertha,¹⁷ the daughter of Burkard, Duke of Allemania (Suabia), widow of Rudolph II.;¹⁸ his son Lotharius he caused to be betrothed to Adelaide, the daughter of Bertha. The marriage, however, did not take place till A.D. 947.

Adalbert, Marquis of Ivrea, had also a son by his second wife, Ermengard, named Anscar. Both brothers were held in great consideration in Lombardy, being rich and powerful; so much so, that Hugo of Provence, king of Italy, with a view to attach these mighty vassals to his party, married in A.D. 934, to Berengarius II., Willa, the daughter of his brother Boso, marquis of Tuscany. In fact, Hugo was, as already mentioned, kinsman to Berengarius II., being the son of Bertha (daughter of the younger Lothaire, king of Lorraine), who by a second marriage

¹⁵ Giulini, *Memorie di Milano*, vol. ii. p. 187.

¹⁶ *Aldae amatissimae et carissimae conjugis nostrae*. Dipl. ab AN. 929, id. p. 178.

¹⁷ Bertha founded a Benedictine abbey at Payerne [Paterniacum], in the Canton de Vaud, where she also died.

¹⁸ Rudolph II. died in A.D. 937.

became the wife of Adalbert II., marquis of Tuscany : hence Ermengard, the step-mother of Berengarius II., was step-sister of Hugo. The other brother, Anscar, was created marquis of Camerino and Spoleto in A. D. 934, by Hugo. However, both of them having been suspected (and according to Hugo's opinion convicted) of conspiracy, Hugo had Anscar imprisoned, and shortly afterwards, in A. D. 939, executed. He endeavoured also to decoy Berengarius II. to his court, for the purpose of having him blinded, but Prince Lotharius, the son of Hugo, informed Berengarius II. of his father's intention.

Upon which Berengarius II. fled to Germany, whither his wife Willa also followed him; though near her confinement, she had the courage to traverse the Alps, and even sometimes on foot. Thus the journey became as painful as the track was dangerous.

“Langathmig Kommt der Sturm gebräus't,
Verweht im Flug die Gleise,
Den Zügel hält in frommer Faust,
Der Knecht und späht im Kreise,
Am Fels vorbei mit rascher Flucht—
Da glatzt ihm an die wilde Schlucht—

Bekümmert mahnt er; Herrin mein,
Wie kraus die Flocken stieben!
Die Lichter Gottes, groß und klein,
Sind heut daheim geblieben;
Zu gerne lauft in Nacht und Graus
Die Wölfin mit den Jungen aus.”

Berengarius II. obtained protection and help from Otho I. (the great) king of the Germans, at whose court he remained several years.

Hugo had sent a considerable embassy to Otho, with authority to offer him a large sum, to give up Berengarius II.; this, however, Otho refused, and advised a reconciliation. Upon which Hugo, with the Saracens

whom he had in his pay, occupied all the passes of the Alps, to prevent Berengarius II. returning again to Lombardy. While Berengarius II. was in Germany, information was constantly forwarded to him about the affairs of Italy: among his intimate friends there was one named Amadeus, who disguised himself under different characters, sometimes as a pilgrim, at other times even as a beggar, and so in that manner introduced himself into the royal residence of Hugo, observing what passed, and what was said of Berengarius II. This Amadeus endeavoured also by various means to alienate the minds of the nobles as well as of the people from Hugo. And as Berengarius II. in A.D. 945, appeared with a small army of German mercenaries in Italy, the towns of Lombardy opened their gates, and hailed him as their deliverer. He soon gained many partisans, and by that means obtained the deprivation of both kings, of their power but not of their titles.

Hugo, abandoned and hated by all Italy,¹⁹ abdicated in favour of his son Lotharius, A.D. 946, and returned to Arles, carrying with him the treasures he had amassed. He, however, soon afterwards died, 24th of April, A.D. 947, at Vienne, at the Convent of Saint Peter, which he had founded in A.D. 926.

Lotharius was recognised king by the Italian Princes; on account, however, of his youth, Berengarius II. undertook the government, leaving to the generous but feeble Lotharius, the crown and title of king of Italy, kept the power of sovereign authority in his own hands.

Soon after the resignation of Hugo, the Bavarian Duke

¹⁹ Muratori calls him "a little Tiberius."

Henry I. (948—955), brother of Otho I., king of the Germans, took advantage of this state of affairs to invade Italy, A.D. 948. He took Aquileja, made an inroad as far as Pavia, and returned home with great booty and without obstacle. In the following year (949) the Hungarian king Taxis, also invaded Italy with a numerous horde, without encountering any resistance. He would have occasioned great destruction had it not been that Berengarius II. satisfied him with ten bushels of coined silver,²⁰ which he collected for that purpose from all his subjects by a heavy poll-tax, without exception of age, condition or rank. The rest of the money he kept for himself. Thus it was under a sort of guardianship, Lotharius wore the crown of Italy. This noble minded prince died at Turin on the 22nd of November, A.D. 950.

“Da nahm ihn Michael²¹ freundlich
In starkem Arme
Von leuchtendem Eisen umkleidet,
Und trug ihn gen Himmel
Zu Christus und Karl dem Grossen.”

According to report Lotharius was poisoned by order of

²⁰ “Hugo, Rex Italiae datis, decem numorum modiis, et aliis decem modiis Berengarius persuasit Taxi, Hungariorum Duci, ut Italia excederet.” vid. Schönvisner, *Notitia Hungaricae rei Numariae*. Budae, 1801. 4to. p. 86. It seems, from this quotation, that the same sum had been previously paid by Hugo at another irruption of the Hungarians, which appears to have happened in A.D. 938, as we may infer from another fact mentioned by Schönvisner [*loc. cit.*].

²¹ The winged figure of St. Michael, the archangel, is represented on the sol d'or of Cunipert, Aripert, and Luitprand, kings of Italy [655—739], as well as on the sol d'or of some of the dukes of Beneventum, as patron of the Lombards. In Pavia [the residence of the kings of Italy], the Basilica of that city built by the early Lombard kings, was dedicated to St. Michael. The Basilica still exists in tolerable preservation.

Berengarius II.²² who was probably afraid lest his amiable and gentle disposition should at last gain the affections of the Italians, or lest his consort, Adelaide, (who was a daughter of Rudolph II., king of Upper Burgundy, and of Bertha, daughter of Burchard I., Duke of Suabia, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments), should remind her husband of his royal right.

It appears, also, that Willa, the wife of Berengarius II., a cruel and ambitious woman, had suggested this foul deed, both from hopes of the royal crown, and from jealousy of the handsome and pious Adelaide.

Scarcely was Lotharius dead, when Berengarius II. was proclaimed king, and had himself and his wife, Willa, crowned at the cathedral of St. Michael, at Pavia, on the 15th of December, A.D., 950, taking his son, Adalbert, as co-regent. The truth of this historical fact is completely confirmed by the coin. Berengarius II. now intrigued to compel Adelaide, the widow of Lotharius, who had retired from the court of Pavia, and resided at Como, to marry his son Adalbert,²³ and upon her refusal, had her arrested, reconducted to Pavia, and imprisoned on the 29th of April, A.D., 951, in a tower at the Castle of Garda, close to the lake of that name. Here she was stripped of her riches, and treated with all sort of cruelty and insult, allowing her only one maid. At this time the unfortunate widow was scarcely more than twenty years of age. After a hard confinement of four months, the grossly ill-treated queen found means to elude the vigilance of her keepers, and escaped from her prison in the dead of night; but

²² Giuliani. *Memorie di Milano*. Vol. ii. p. 230.

²³ Adalbert was afterwards married to Gerberga [955—980], sister of Alberic, count of Macon, who had died in A.D. 955, without issue.

having mistaken her way she fell into a large piece of water, where she remained until the following night for fear of being discovered, nearly exhausted by hunger and cold.

At last, alone and unassisted she extricated herself, and by the help of a priest, came to the Bishop of Reggio, who caused her to be brought for safety to the Castle of Canossa, where her relation, the Marquis Azzo I. d'Este (Azzone) undertook the protection of the persecuted widow, and valiantly defended his castle. By the advice of the Marquis Azzo d'Este, Adelaide applied to Otho I., King of the Germans, for help, offering him the assistance of her adherents for the acquisition of Italy, and also, at the same time, her hand. Otho being a widower (having been married in A.D. 930 to Edila, one of the daughters of King Edward the Elder of England, who died in A.D. 947), immediately entered Italy with an army, without great opposition, relieved Canossa, advanced to Pavia, and in a short time made himself master of Lombardy; where, on the 5th of October, A.D. 951, he was acknowledged as king. Having thus avenged the wrongs of Adelaide, and delivered her from her persecutor, he married her on the 25th of December, A.D. 951, and took her to Pavia, where her virtues and accomplishments not only gained the affection of her husband, but the admiration of every one; as she was well-known to be a kind and benevolent benefactress to the poor and oppressed.²⁴

Berengarius II. (having become a fugitive) resolved,

²⁴ One of the brothers of Adelaide, of the name of Burchard, became archbishop of Lyons, in A.D. 947. He had been before bishop of Lausanne.

Adelaide died in A.D. 1000. She had two sons by Otho, one succeeded his father as Otho II. the other, William, became archbishop of Mentz.

after Otho's return to Germany, to submit to the powerful king, particularly as he was induced to do so by Conrad Duke of Lorraine, brother-in-law of Otho, whom he had left in Italy with a German army. Berengarius II. went to Germany, and at Merseburg threw himself at the feet of the king (952). Thus, by a speedy submission, and the cession of the marquisate of Friuli (the key of Northern Italy, which Otho gave to his brother, Henry I. Duke of Bavaria), Berengarius II., in co-regency with his son Adalbert, obtained of Otho I., at an imperial diet at Augsburg, in 952, the investiture of the kingdom of Italy.

Scarcely had Berengarius II. returned to Italy when he threw off his vassalage; and moving with an armed force against the Marquis Azzo I. d'Este, laid siege to Canossa to punish him for the protection he had rendered to Queen Adelaide.

Otho, oppressed by the affairs of Germany, and the turbulent Hungarians, was unable to despatch troops to Italy to succour the faithful Azzo, who defended himself valiantly for three years in his strong castle, when at last a German army arrived, commanded by Ludolf, the son of Otho I.²⁵ who obliged Berengarius II. to raise the siege of Canossa, in A.D. 956, and take refuge in the Castle of St. Giulio, as he did not wish to risk a battle against the Germans. However, his son Adalbert proved himself more valiant; but fortune not favouring him he became the prisoner of Ludolf, who generously restored him to liberty.

Soon after Berengarius II. was delivered up by his own people to Ludolf, who treating him in the same generous way as he had done his son Adalbert, set him free. The

²⁵ By his first wife, Edila. Vid. Muratori, ad ann. 952.

next year (957), Ludolf having died, Berengarius II. again seized upon the kingdom of Italy, and untaught by misfortunes, ruled in as cruel and as arbitrary a manner as ever. In 958, Genoa sent an ambassador, named Eboris, to Berengarius II. and his son Adalbert, through whom they recognised and confirmed the constitutions and privileges of the Genoese, and admonished those who owed them fealty (*feudatari*) to respect them.²⁶

At last, after the lapse of ten years, the own subjects of Berengarius, as well as the Italians in general, applied for help to the King of the Germans, soliciting him to deliver them from the tyrant; and at the same time Pope John XII. and many Bishops, whom Berengarius had curtailed in their rights and liberties, joined with them in the request.

Those demonstrations, and the papal promise of the imperial crown to Otho I. gave so weighty an impulse, that he directly marched at the head of an army into Italy, to subdue his rebellious vassals, whose troops, although commanded by his son Adalbert, refused to fight for the tyrant. In that manner Otho I. made himself master of Lombardy, without opposition, and Berengarius II. and his son Adalbert having been dethroned at Pavia in A.D. 961, Otho was proclaimed King of Italy, and was crowned at Milan, by the Archbishop Gualberto, in November, 961.

Otho I. then repaired to Rome, and was crowned there as Emperor of the holy Roman Empire, by Pope John XII. (Octavianus Albericus), on the 3rd of February, A.D. 962.²⁷

²⁶ Serra. *Storia di Genova*.

²⁷ Amongst my series of imperial coins, is one struck in Rome at this very period. It represents the full-faced and bearded bust of the Emperor Otho I., inscribed ✠ OTTO. IMPERATO. On

Berengarius II. saved himself by flying, with a small number of his followers, into the Fortress of St. Leo, situated in the mountainous territory of Feltro. Queen Willa fled for refuge to the fortified island of St. Giulio, on the Lago di Orta; but after a siege of two months fell into the hands of Otho, who sent her to her husband at St. Leone, hoping she might persuade him to yield, and deliver up the fortress. But Willa employed her entire influence to hold it, and famine alone compelled Berengarius II. to surrender it in A.D. 964, 12th of September. Otho sent the prisoner to Bamberg, where he died in A.D. 966.

Berengarius II. had three sons and two daughters by Willa; there names were Adalbert, Guido (Widone), and Conone. The first wandered about as a fugitive after his deposition, and died at Autun; the second fell in battle against the Emperor Otho I. in A.D. 965; and the third went to Constantinople and there died.

The Empress Adelaide generously took care of the two daughters, and kept them at her court. One of them named Gerberga, was married to Alezan, whose valour delivered Liguria from the Arabs, and from that union sprang the Marquisate of Montferat, and through them the Marquises of Saluzzo, and many noble families of Piedmont. Willa ended her life in a convent.

the reverse we read DOM. (inus) IOANNES., and in the field, PAPA.

The newspaper of Cologne [Kölnische Zeitung], of April 24th, 1855, informs us that an equestrian statue of the emperor Otho the Great (I.), which stands before the town-hall, in the old market-place of Magdeburg, is about to undergo a thorough repair, and adds that it is not only one of the oldest monuments of that city, but perhaps of that kind in all Germany.

Otho I. died at Memleben, May 7th, A.D. 973.

The character of Berengarius II. has induced historians to place him in the list of passionate and cruel tyrants. He was easily irritated, implacable in his hatred, inclined to dissimulation, proud and imperious, but not shrinking from humiliation if it could serve his turn, and enable him to execute his ambitious or revengeful plans.

As a soldier he has earned some fame; although it appears that his boldest resolutions and actions were urged upon him by Willa, who surpassed her husband in firmness of character, as well as in malice and revengeful passions. It may be yet observed that Berengarius II. had an own brother, named Dodone, who was left in possession of Ivrea, and became father of Ardouin, the last native King of Italy, who reigned from 1002—1014.²⁴

J. G. PFISTER.

British Museum, April 25th, 1855.

V.

UNPUBLISHED PATTERN RUPEE OF WILLIAM IV.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, February 22, 1855.]

At the sale of the superb collection of coins and medals, formed by my respected and sincerely regretted friend, the late James Dodsley Cuff, Esq., I obtained from Lot 2,234 patterns, engraved by Thomas Wyon, junr., A.D. 1812, for the one and two rix dollars of Ceylon, of whose existence

²⁸ I possess two different coins of Ardoin in my series of coins of the kings of Italy.

I was totally ignorant; and a pattern rupee of his late Majesty King William IV., by the then chief engraver of the London Mint, William Wyon, R.A., which also I had neither seen nor even heard of. There were many other lots in this sale, that, from their description in the Catalogue, I am persuaded contained unpublished coins and patterns. But, going no further than this pattern rupee of King William IV., we have before us tangible evidence of what is so much to be regretted, that—while English collectors will incur any expense in the purchase of coins and medals, they rarely give themselves the trifling trouble of making known their unpublished specimens to the less fortunate of the numismatic tribe, whose circumstances or residence render such varieties unknown existences, and limit the benefit of the princely gatherings to the owner and those who may happily be within the circle of his friendship; and by no one could such treasures be more courteously and willingly exhibited than they were at all times by the kind and estimable Mr. Cuff.

In all Eastern countries the coining of money is a symbol of supreme authority jealously retained by the supreme power; and, with the decline of actual supremacy this phantom is still clung to, even when the representative of former greatness has sunk to be a dependant for his daily bread on some existing rule: witness the descendant of the house of Timur, a pensioner on the English Crown, yet, though his authority does not extend beyond the palace he occupies, he continues to coin money, with as high-sounding inscriptions as were ever issued by his great ancestor, the Akbār of A.D. 1556. Here is the style of the late (so called) Great Moghul (who died A.D. 1837) copied from his rupee, in my possession. The inscriptions, translated, are :—

Obv.—"The blessed mintage of Muhammad Akbār Shāh, the victorious King, and a (second) Sahābi Kirān (A.H.), 1245." (A.D. 1830.)

Rev.—"Struck at Shāh Jehānābād (Delhi) the seat of Government, in the 25th year of the happy reign."
Weight, 7 dwts. 5 grains.

I am not aware that any person has taken up the subject of the coinage of the English East India Company, all my inquiries at booksellers' for any such works having been unsuccessful; but, as I understand the study of Numismatics is engaging attention in India, I trust that that coinage, if not hitherto investigated, may be speedily investigated there, where indeed it can alone be done satisfactorily.

Ruding, in his first supplement, plate 6, and in his second supplement, plate 15, gives engravings of some silver and copper coins of Charles II. and James II. of Bombay currency; also of a large lead piece for Bombay, which has no date, but from the letters on it (G. R.,) he assigns it with every probability to George I. I have a similar coin, with the date 1741, weight 1 ounce 6 grains; and another with the date 1771, weighing 15 dwts. 15 grains; and I have seen two pieces of similar type and metal, half their size. The coin of 1741 came to me from Dublin; that of 1771 was found a few years since at Kinsale, in repairing a house. These three specimens in lead, being of the reigns of George I. II. and III. from their succession would seem to indicate some established and continuous purpose. It is unlikely that anything honorary would be struck in so worthless and easily injured a metal as lead; yet, as they all bear the authoritative inscription "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ," we may presume, in the absence of any information, that they were current coins. Ruding does not give the weights of

the silver and copper coins represented in plates 6 and 15. From their rarity, the quantities struck were probably small; and it is not unlikely that they were sent to Bombay from London. But the Company's presuming to coin money, drew down upon them, in the reign of William III., the high displeasure of the reigning Great Moghul, the Emperor Aureng-Zêb, whom they had to appease by an explanation. Elphinstone, in his "History of India," vol. ii. pp. 555, 556, mentions, that A.D. 1693, Kâhfi Khân was sent to Bombay on this and various alleged delinquencies of the Company, "and that they explained their coining money in their own King's name (which was another complaint against them), by stating that they had to purchase investments at places where the Moghul's money did not pass."

Marsden, in the second volume of his "Numismata Orientalia," p. 663, in his series of the coins of the "Moghul Emperors of Hindustan," states:—"It was in this year of Furrukh-sirs reign," (fifth year, A.D. 1716-17) "that the English East India Company obtained from him (through the agency of Mr. John Surman, factor, and Mr. Hamilton, surgeon, with K'hojâh Serhad, an Armenian, as linguist), the memorable firman or edict, exempting them from the payment of customs, authorizing them to coin money of the empire in the island of Bombay, as had been usual at Chinapatan or Madras, and granting them the exercise of many other important privileges." In a note, Marsden adds, "It is dated the fourth day of the second month (1129), and in the fifth year of the reign (6th January, 1716—17); a translation of it will be found in Fraser's 'History of Nadir Shâh,' p. 45, and the detail of many circumstances respecting it, in Scott's 'History of Arunzebe's successors,' p. 139." I am unable

to obtain any of the works referred to; nor can I find in any history within my reach, when the East India Company's establishment at Madras took place, or whether Chinapatan was then under their rule. But Bombay being, as I apprehend, their then seat of government, I infer that the privilege of coining was granted to the English on the same terms as the native powers of Chinapatan and Madras were allowed to exercise it.

Auber, in his "Rise and Progress of the British Power in India," vol. i. p. 21, A.D. 1715, gives many particulars of this grant, which however Jaffier Khan, the Moghul "Governor of India, manifested an indisposition to obey," and in a dispatch from the members of the embassy, dated Cossimbuzar, 15th August, 1717, they say, "we went ourselves in person to him and shewed him the phirmaund, and demanded the free use of the mint, as before advised." Jaffier put them off, as they say, "with a few sweetening words," and by a dispatch of the directors, dated 16th February, 1721, we find, that up to that time the matter still remained as it had been; for thus write the directors: "By all this, we hope you will lay hold of the present opportunity to get the grants confirmed. First, that of the Mint." The "present opportunity" was probably the accession of a new emperor (Muhammed Shâh), and in 1725 they had obtained the boon; for, in a dispatch of the Directors, dated the 1st of December, 1725, they say, "For the reasons by you given, we permit you to rebuild your silver mint." And this is all the information I can find in Auber.

We may be assured that the East India Company coined money from this period; but I suppose that the type, inscriptions, and even place of mintage, must have been copied (very probably to excite less attention to the

long withheld privilege) from the Moghul's coinage, as Marsden does not mention any coin of the Company's, until A.D. 1762-3, when (vol.ii. p.677, and plate 44, coin 937) he gives a rupih of Shâh Alum, "coined at Kalkatah, in the fourth year of the happy reign of the Emperor. Weight, 7 dwts. $11\frac{1}{2}$ grains," and remarks, "This rupih was evidently struck at the period when Shâh Alum, after the defeat of his army, consented to place himself under the protection of the English Government, and to receive an assignment of certain revenues for his support. It is perhaps the earliest that expresses the name of Calcutta, and its weight accords with the regulated standard. The execution is creditable to the new mint."

These meagre and unsatisfactory items are all that I can glean from the means of information within my reach of reference. From such specimens of the silver coinage of the East India Company as we have the opportunity of seeing here, the earlier, in type and workmanship, have a mean appearance. Latterly their fabric improves, and the last of the Bombay Mint, previous to the present altered type, is a very neat and respectable coin. I shall trouble my readers with one specimen only from each of the presidencies.

MADRAS MINT.

Obverse Inscription (translated)—"The blessed mintage of the victorious Sovereign, Azîz ud-din Muhammad Alam gîr, A.H. 1172." (A.D. 1758).

Rev.—"Struck at Arcot in the 6th year of the happy reign."
Weight, 7 dwts. $11\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

This sixth was the last year of Alam gîr's reign. He was succeeded by Shah Alum.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Obverse Inscription (translated)—"Struck for circulation through the seven climates of the world, by that

shadow of the goodness of the Almighty, and Defender of the Muhammadan faith, Shah Alum, the King."

Rev.—"Struck at Murshedabad in the 19th year (A.H. 1204, A.D. 1789) of the happy reign." Weight, 8 dwts. $0\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

BOMBAY MINT.

Obverse Inscription (translated)—"The blessed mintage of Shah Alum, the victorious King, A.H. 1215." (A.D. 1800).

Rev.—"Struck at Surat, 46th year of the happy reign." Weight, 7 dwts. $11\frac{2}{3}$ grains.

I have now to describe Mr. Wyon's Pattern Rupee of King William IV.

The charter of the East India Company was renewed for twenty years by an Act of Parliament passed 28th August, 1833, to expire on the 30th April, 1854; and a change (by whom originated I know not) took place in the type of the Indian coinage. But this pattern rupee I neither saw nor heard of, until it surprised me by its appearance from Mr. Cuff's cabinet; for there was not anything in the Catalogue to intimate that it in any way differed from the current rupees of William IV., which, from their design and execution, are seen only to excite feelings of astonishment and contempt. I first applied to Mr. L. C. Wyon for information; but he was a child at the time it was engraved, and, like myself, had neither seen nor known of it. I have subsequently ascertained from a gentleman connected with Mr. Wyon at that period, that the Chief Engraver executed the Pattern for the Directors of the East India Company, by the orders and under the superintendence of Dr. Wilkins, their librarian, whose assistance was the more requisite, as there are three Oriental languages on the reverse. Mr. Wyon struck only

two or three specimens for himself, and, being always very careless as to preserving a series of his own works, I can readily understand how they soon found their way into the cabinets of friends near at hand; and I believe there were few persons for whom he had more regard than Mr. Cuff.

The obverse of this pattern has his late Majesty's bust, very similar to those on the English coinage, with the inscription in Latin:—

“GULIELMUS III. D:G: BRITANNIAR: REX F:D:”

The reverse has a very light and elegant wreath, within which, beneath an open lotus flower, is inscribed, “One Rupee, 1834.” Over the wreath, “East India Company.” On the lower sides, and below the wreath, “One Rupee” is repeated in three dialects. The inscription on the beholder's left hand is Sanscrit; the lower and central, Persian; and that on the right hand, Bengali. The weight of the pattern is 7 dwts. $11\frac{8}{10}$ grains.

The rupee, issued by the East India Company differs lamentably from the pattern. The execution is miserably coarse and repulsive, more suggestive of a cast than a struck coin. For the engraving I would make much allowance, as it may be the work of a native, accustomed only to inscriptions in oriental characters. The obverse has his Majesty's bust, and around it—

“WILLIAM III. KING.”

Rev.—A wreath, within which we read “One Rupee,” and the same in Persian. Above the wreath, “East India Company,” and immediately below it, “1835.” Weight, 7 dwts. $12\frac{3}{10}$ grains.

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

VI.

PERIOD OF THE COINS OF CEYLON.

HAVING had an opportunity of examining upwards of 200 of the curious little coins of Ceylon, which Mr. Vaux has so well explained in his recent paper on the subject (Num. Chron. XVI. p. 121 seqq.), I was led to form an opinion as to their relative age and attribution somewhat different from that arrived at by him.

It appears to me that the agreement in the style of art (if art we can call it) is too uniform in the whole series of the copper coins to allow us to place them at such intervals as is the case in his arrangement. He places first in the series those of Vijaya Bahu, 1071—1126. Next come Parakrama, 1153—1186; Lilawati, 1202—1205, 1214, 1215, and again in 1216 for seven months; Sahasa Malla, 1205—1207; Dharmasoka, 1218; Bhuvaneka, 1303—1314. I may mention that being unable to consult Turnour, I take my dates from a chronological list contained in a Ceylon gazetteer, by Simon Casie Chitty, 8vo., Ceylon, 1834.

It seems to me, however, that the appearance and style of the coins demand a different arrangement. I lay before the Society specimens of each of the above sovereigns, with the exception of *Vijaya*, of whom I have no specimen to spare, as very few occurred in the parcel originally. I send, however, a neat impression of one which I still possess.

It will be seen on inspection of these coins that there are two distinct styles and varieties of fabric, each consisting of three coins. The one is large and thin, the

other smaller, more flattened on the edges, as if struck in a collar, and perhaps hardly so bold in its relief. It will appear probable from these remarks that we must suppose each of these varieties to contain coins struck in succession, and near to each other, and that any classification based solely on the names, which should separate the coins of each class, can hardly be correct.

The coins of the large class, are those bearing the names of *Lilawati*, *Sahasa Malla*, *Dharmasoka*. These sovereigns we know did reign in close succession.

The second class contains, *Vijaya*, *Parakrama*, and *Bhuvaneka*. The classification of M. Vaux, however, is found to arrange these coins as follows—*Vijaya*, *Parakrama*, *Lilawati*, *Sahasa Malla*, *Dharmasoka*, *Bhuvaneka*. It appears to me that the separation from the *small* coins of *Vijaya* and *Parakrama*, of the *small* coin of *Bhuvaneka*, and the interposition of the *large* coins of the three other sovereigns, is hardly admissible. I propose, then, to arrange these coins as follows—*Lilawati*, *Sahasa Malla*, *Dharmasoka*, *Parakrama*, *Vijaya*, *Bhuvaneka*.

The coins of *Parakrama* may belong either to *Parakrama* II., an usurper, 1216—1219, or rather to *Parakrama* III., who reigned at Dambadeniya from 1267 to 1301. He was succeeded by *Vijaya* IV., 1301 to 1308; the coins, however, may more probably belong to *Vijaya* III., 1240—1267. *Bhuvaneka* I. reigned between 1303—1314.

This arrangement is, I think, more in accordance, so far as I am able to judge, with the fabric and appearance of the coins. I have placed, however, before the Society my reasons for proposing this alteration, and my materials for forming the opinion laid before it. Whichever way the Society may decide I shall be satisfied, as I seek the truth only. Numismatists are much indebted to Mr.

Vaux for the paper which I quote, without which I should have indeed been unable to class the coins properly.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT.

VII.

EXPLANATION OF A TYPE OF ARSACES XXX.

WHEN describing the curious little coin of Arsaces XXX., which has the type of a sort of sea-goat, I was unable to say anything regarding this curious representation. I have since found on the singular monument known as the "Caillou de Michaux," in the French cabinet, a figure analogous, at any rate. I take it from Millin's plate in his *Monuments inédit* (vol. i. p. 63, plate 9). Before an altar kneels a monster with a goat's head, but horns more like those of an antelope, with short wings, and with a body covered with scales. An altar behind it hides part of the body and tail; but the tail appears raised perpendicularly, so that part of it rises above the altar. An injury received by the stone, or wear, prevents our knowing whether the tail was that of a fish or not. This figure is curious from the similarity of the attitude to that of the mountain goat on the curious coin of Arsaces XXI., and which is itself identical, as I remarked at the time, with that of two similar animals in the N. W. palace of Nimrud, as figured by Layard. Although no altar or symbolic ornament appears on the coin, I considered the attitude as symbolic of adoration, from the well-known custom of the ancients of representing, by a part of any well-known group or symbolic representation, the whole. Millin considered

the monster as the *tragelaphus* of the Greeks. De Sacy attempted to explain it from the *Zendavesta*, and to consider it as a representation of the Ized *Behram*, who appears as "a goat, whose feet are pure, and whose horns are sharp," in the *Bahram Jescht*, *Zendavesta*, ii. 291.

It is now evident, however, that the *Zend* liturgies can only very partially serve in the explanation of the ancient monuments of Persia even, and that we must wait the development of the Assyrian Pantheon before attempting to explain such types. The fire-worship was probably tolerated and allowed by the Parthians to exist with the other religions, just as the Mogul princes, *Huláku* and his descendants, allowed all religions to continue in Persia, retaining their own vague and polytheistic worship. This may appear from the various types on the Parthian coins, some evidently belonging to the fire-worship, while some, as those with the victory, or the turreted-head of *Seleucia* (?), belong to the Greek system. The Magi, however, like the priests of other persuasions, would naturally consider as a persecution of their faith the toleration of any other.

Koehler has described and engraved (*Gesammelte Schriften*, vol. vi. p. 47, tab. 6) a silver patera or shield in the collection of Count *Stroganow*, in the centre of which appears the mountain-goat, kneeling, as on the coin and bas-relief already mentioned. This, like other vessels resembling in form the monument known as the shield of *Scipio* (really, however, a Homeric scene), and the patera of *Agrippa* in the Vienna Museum, was discovered in Siberia, in the province of *Perm*, near the banks of the *Kama*. Koehler considered it of Indian workmanship; we may now safely declare it Persian, from the coincidence of the type, without venturing to assign it to any particular period.

W. H. SCOTT.

MISCELLANEA.

ANCIENT COINS OF LYCIA, BEFORE THE TIME OF ALEXANDER. By SIR CHARLES FELLOWS. Lond. 8vo, 1855.—The student of Numismatic science knows full well the especial value which attaches to monographs of particular countries and towns, and will, therefore, hail with much pleasure the excellent work which Sir Charles Fellows has performed, in his attempt to elucidate what is at present known on the subject of the coinage of ancient Lycia, himself the first to explore satisfactorily and fully the country of which these are the most unquestionable, if not the most curious remains. There is, probably, no other student who could have performed this work so well, as assuredly there is no one who could have entered upon his task with more zeal and enthusiasm.

Sir Charles Fellows' book consists of nineteen plates of coins (admirably drawn by Lady Fellows, and engraved by Mr. Basire), containing representations of nearly one hundred and fifty varieties of the ancient coinage of the south-western province of Asia Minor, procured from the British Museum, his own and many private cabinets. The first specimens, in the opinion of Sir Charles Fellows, ascend to their earliest periods of coinage; perhaps to the seventh century, the last synchronizes with Alexander's conquest of Lycia in B.C. 333. Subsequently to this period, the Lycian language ceased to be used as an independent tongue, and Greek naturally became the language of coins, as it was that of the conquerors of the country. Though we may have some doubt how far Sir Charles is right in his judgment of the great antiquity of his earliest coin, we are quite ready to admit his general statement, that the coins bearing simple inscriptions in the Lycian character, are older than the invasion of Alexander.

The coins of ancient Lycia do not present any great variety of type, nor are they distinguishable by any peculiar beauty: this is, indeed, what we should naturally be led to expect. Though an enterprising, and to a certain extent (as their sculptured monuments indicate) a wealthy people, they had not acquired in early times that knowledge, or that civilization, which led the colonies of the purely Greek towns to fashion so many beautiful gem-like coins as we find in Sicily and Magna Græcia, and even in some of the islands of the Archipelago.

But the coins and other monuments of Lycia have, nevertheless,

a claim to a high interest upon the students of antiquity. As Sir Charles Fellows has justly remarked, many of the best known legends which have been embalmed in the poetry of Homer, came originally from, or at least have reference to, that country, Herodotus speaks of three principal tribes, the Caunians, Troes, and Tramelæ; and Sir Charles Fellows has found, that from Caunus on the West to Cape Caledonia on the East, the same art may be traced sculpturing the rocks, inscribing the same language, and using the same mythology.

Sir Charles Fellows has added greatly to the value of his little volume by an excellently executed map, in which he has entered the local names and the places; and by an ingenious colouring, has shown how far up in the country the earliest inhabitants in all probability extended. By giving three different colours, he has been able to show the position of each of these three tribes. Many of the symbols found on the coins indicate sufficiently well the nature of the country to which they belong; thus, the wild boar, a very common symbol, suits well the extensive and swampy valley of the Caunus, in which he abounds as much now as ever. Among the earliest legends, the mountain range is said to have been haunted by the chimera—a she-lion with a goat's head rising from her back, and a snake for her tail—while stories of lions are still heard, and reports that these beasts have been killed within late years are still in the mouths of the peasantry.

Sir Charles Fellows has also published a plate, giving, in the form of a table, the chronological succession of the monuments and coins of Lycia. We may add, that in a genuine spirit of liberality, he expresses a wish, that any one who may possess any new types will forward them to him, in which case he offers to engrave them on blank spaces left for this purpose on his plates, so as to make this present Catalogue as complete and valuable as he can to the student of numismatics.

VIII.

MEDALLIC TICKETS.

"Prize little things, nor think it ill
That men small things preserve."

COWLEY.

HAVING been for some years a collector of tickets to places of public resort, and sensible that not a little interest attaches to them, as throwing light upon the amusements of our forefathers, I have thought, that my *dottings down*, if thrown together, might furnish an article, not unacceptable to some of your readers.

The tickets that first claim our notice, as well from priority in point of time as from their great variety, are those of admission to theatres; but I have never met with any that could claim a date previous to the Restoration. Theatrical amusements appear never to have been much patronised by the court even in Shakspeare's time, neither by Elizabeth nor her two immediate successors; and in the puritanical period that followed, they were altogether discouraged and suppressed. But with the Restoration came a new court, new habits, a revival of gay amusements, and a mad love of pleasure; theatres began to abound; the King, the Queen, the Duke of York, each had their favourite theatre, which were recognised by royal titles, while the players were distinguished as "the King's servants," "the Duke's servants," etc. The foundation of the "Theatre Royal" (Drury Lane) was laid

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soon after the King's return, and opened in April, 1663. Until this was ready to receive them, the company, under Killigrew, performed at the Red Bull, in St. John Street, originally founded in the reign of Elizabeth. The earliest ticket I have seen is of this theatre. It is of copper; has on the obverse a bull's-head coupé within a wreath, and on the reverse, "Upper Gallery." It is supposed to be the work of Roettier, who is known to have struck some of the theatre tickets of this period; but there are no initials upon it to indicate the artist. The players having removed to the new theatre, the Red Bull seems to have been never more used as a play-house; indeed, Davenant, writing at the end of 1663, says, "there are no tenants in it but spiders." Of Drury Lane Theatre, there are numerous varieties in silver, brass, and copper, some with the head of Charles II. alone, and some with his portrait conjoined with that of Queen Catherine; but I have not found any with other dates than 1671 and 1684. The only other tickets I have obtained relating to this theatre are of the date of 1776, and are admissions to box, pit, and gallery, respectively. I have six varieties of this date.

The Duke's Theatre in Dorset Gardens was opened in 1671; and the two tickets in my possession particularize the very day of the opening, "9th Nov., 1671," and are for the "First Gallerie," and "Upper Gallerie." Both are in copper, and have for obverse the Duke's cypher surmounted by a coronet.

The Duke's Theatre took the name of "The Queen's" on the accession of James II., the Queen (Mary of Modena) becoming the patroness. Accordingly, we find two tickets in brass and copper bearing her portrait, and dated 1684. They were struck by the elder Roettier.

There is a neatly-struck brass ticket bearing the head of

James II., and on the reverse, "King James's Pallace Admittance Sixpence." Two specimens in my collection, and all others that I have seen, are invariably counter-marked "T. R.," which can signify nothing but Theatre Royal. Could this be the place alluded to by Pepys in November, 1666, when he says, "To Whitehall, and into the new playhouse there, the first time I ever was there"? It would seem, that this theatre was exclusively for the court; for Pepys in the following month says, "Got my Lord Bellasses to get me into the playhouse." Yet twenty years afterwards, when James had become King, it would appear by this ticket that sixpence secured admission.

Covent Garden Theatre, built in rivalry of Drury Lane, was first opened in 1732. The earliest dated ticket I possess is of 1755, and has the bust of George II.; it is the work of Kirk, and well executed. Another by Pingo has the head of the Duke of Cumberland, without date, but supposed to have been struck on the suppression of the Rebellion of 1745. I find in my collection twelve other copper tickets admitting to various parts of the house, of the dates 1762, 1796, and 1809.

Goodman's Fields Theatre is remarkable for being the scene of Garrick's debüt in 1741. It was built in 1732, and burnt in 1746. There is no view of the building known but that which is on the tickets, of which I possess a set of three in different metals, viz. "Box" (brass), "Pit" (copper), "Gallery" (pewter).

The Haymarket Theatre, called at first "The Little Theatre in the Haymarket," to distinguish it from another on the opposite side of the street (now known as the Opera House), was built and opened in 1720. Two well-executed tickets, or passes, for the first and second gallery are dated 1778.

Astley's Amphitheatre was founded by Philip Astley in 1772. In 1786 it was covered in, much improved, and was then called "The Royal Grove." In 1792, under the management of Jacob Astley, it assumed the name of "The Royal Saloon, or Astley's Amphitheatre." There are two tickets of admission extant, one in copper of an early period, simply inscribed, "Astley's Exhibition," but without date; and an oval one in silver, being a "General Admission" to the "Royalty Theatre and to the Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge," when both were under the management of Jacob Astley.

The Royalty Theatre in Wellclose Square was built for the dramatic entertainment of the East-Londoners, and first opened in 1787. It was destroyed by fire in 1826. Two varieties of copper tickets are dated 1790.

The Royal Circus in the Blackfriars Road was opened in 1782, in rivalry of Astley's Amphitheatre. It was burnt in 1805, and being rebuilt was named "The Surrey Theatre." The author of "Rejected Addresses," in allusion to this event, says—

"Burned down the Royal Circus in a hurry
("T was called the Circus then, but now the Surrey)."

I have two undated tickets of the original "Royal Circus," and one issued when the new theatre was erected, with both names upon it. Under Elliston's management, one was struck with his initials C. R. E. in the centre.

The Italian Opera House, or King's Theatre, as it is commonly called, was originally built in 1705, and destroyed by fire in 1789.¹ The present house was opened

¹ In the "Reminiscences of Michael Kelly," it is said that this fire was the work of an incendiary, and that the perpetrator was an Italian actor in the employ of Gallini, and who was instigated

in 1791, commemorated by a very beautiful silver ticket, having the date in an oval surmounted by a royal crown, above which are the words, "King's Theatre"; on the reverse, "Haymarket" over two olive-branches; and in the centre a blank space for engraving the number. Handel's first opera was performed in the original house in 1711.

The Pantheon was originally erected for a theatre and public promenade in 1772, the event being recorded by a silver ticket bearing that date. The obverse is interesting, as it represents the façade of the original building, and is exceedingly well executed. Here the company of the Italian Opera House performed, under the management of O'Reilley, during the restoration of their theatre in 1790-1. This building was burnt down in 1792, and another erected which was taken down in 1812. The third erection is now known as the Pantheon Bazaar.

The theatres in the provinces followed the example of those of London, and issued tickets of admission both in silver and copper. Birmingham issued one in 1774, which has for obverse a well delineated bust of Shakspeare, with the legend, "We shall not look upon his like again." I find two in silver for the "New Theatre Royal, Hull," one undated, and the other 1810. These have the names of the subscriber engraved on the reverse. Another, inscribed "King Street Theatre," supposed to be of Bristol, and struck about the time when Garrick performed there, presents on the obverse a group of dramatic emblems, with the motto, "Spectas et tu spectabere." A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" says this theatre was

by revenge. Certain it is, that the suspected incendiary was coolly supping at the Orange Coffee House, and (Nero-like) watching the progress of the flames.

considered one of the best schools for actors out of London.²

Ireland, likewise, offers us specimens of these medallie curiosities, although I have met with no examples beyond those of Dublin. It is said that the first theatre in this city was erected in 1635. Smock Alley Theatre was built and finished in 1662, on which occasion a *renewal* of the patent was granted to John Ogilby; from which we may infer that a theatre existed here previously. At that time Smock Alley was called Orange Street; but in 1830 the name of Smock Alley was exchanged for that of Essex Street West. The tickets are thin pieces of copper, engraved, "Theatre Royal, Smock Alley"; and on the reverse the proprietor's name. My specimen has "John Carey's Ticket, transferable." Whether this gentleman was related to the celebrated *Paddy Carey* I have no means of ascertaining.

Crow Street Theatre was opened in 1758, and was long considered the best managed theatre in Dublin. There are tickets, or passes, for box, pit, and gallery, all dated 1790, all from different dies, and very well struck. "When the patent of this theatre expired, Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden, purchased a renewal from Government; and not being able to procure Crow Street Theatre from the proprietors on reasonable terms, built the present very beautiful place of amusement in Hawkins Street, called the New Theatre Royal."³ Passes for this theatre were struck by Woodhouse in 1847; *square* pieces for boxes, *oval* for gallery, and *triangular* for pit, so that the door-keepers

² A very fine proof ticket for the theatre at Ipswich is in the collection formed by the late Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.

³ Wright's Historical Guide to Dublin, 1821.

might distinguish between the pit and gallery passes by the *touch*. The device on each is a crown within a circular label or garter, on which is inscribed, "Theatre Royal, Dublin."

The private theatre in Fishamble Street, Dublin, opened for the first time on the 6th March, 1793, under the management of the Earl of Westmeath and Frederick Jones, who, in 1796, obtained by Act of Parliament the monopoly of theatrical performances in Ireland, about which time the amateurs ceased to perform. The ticket, which is in silver, was struck by Mossop, and bears on the obverse the three Muses, Melpomene, Terpsichore, and Thalia, the latter holding a scroll on which is inscribed the words, "Describo mores hominum." Reverse, "Private Theatre," with the name of the subscriber *engraved* in the centre. A ticket in gold was presented by the subscribers to the Countess of Camden, the lady of the Lord Lieutenant, having on reverse, in addition to the words "Private Theatre," the initials "F. C.," in double monogram, under an earl's coronet.⁴

The next class of tickets that claim our attention are those of admission to public gardens; and of these, as regards antiquity and popularity, Vauxhall attracts our first notice. These gardens were founded about 1661, and in the present year (1855) are still a place of popular resort and recreation. Evelyn mentions them in the former year under the name of Spring Gardens; and Pepys, who was a frequent visitor thereto from 1665 to 1668, indifferently terms them Spring Gardens or Foxall;

⁴ I am indebted to my kind friend and correspondent, Dr. Aquila Smith of Dublin, for these brief data concerning Irish theatres.

and by the former name they continued to be known until 1785. Evelyn notices the place as a "pretty contrived plantation"; and Pepys, in his gossiping style, tells us how he "supped in an arbour," as is the custom now-a-days. Thoresby, Addison,⁵ and Walpole, all visited them, and have left their encomiums on record. Indeed, as regards ingenuity in the arrangement of the gardens, the diversity of amusements, or the splendour of the illuminations, Vauxhall has never been surpassed, nor is likely ever to be rivalled. But it was under the liberal rule and management of Jonathan Tyers that these gardens attained their highest point of popularity and fashion. He called to his aid the arts of painting, sculpture, and music; and the names of Hogarth, Roubiliac, and Handel will ever be associated with that of Vauxhall Gardens. The paintings by Hogarth, and the statue of Handel by Roubiliac, continued to be not the least of the attractions until the dismantling of the gardens and dispersion of its chief ornaments in 1843. Tyers opened the gardens in 1732, with a "Ridotto al Fresco," when the Prince of Wales and many of the nobility were present. It was about eight years subsequently to this that he first began to issue silver tickets of admission, and they are the very *luxury* of tickets. Ten or twelve varieties are known,⁶ all of them designed by Hogarth, each of a different fanciful but elegant shape, with arabesque borders and graceful devices. A page of them forms one of the most attractive illustra-

⁵ Addison visited the gardens in 1712, and compares the place to a sort of Mahometan Paradise. Persons frequently went there in masks. He adds that the usual refreshments were mead, Burton ale, and hung beef.

⁶ Mr. Hawkins of the British Museum is possessed, I believe, of nearly the entire series of these tickets.

tions of Wilkinson's "Londina Illustrata," but the author has omitted some varieties. I possess one that has been engraved only (and very imperfectly) in Allen's "History of Lambeth." It represents Flora seated upon clouds, and surrounded with garlands and groups of flowers; beneath, upon a label, is the motto, "Grata vice veris." I have also a fine impression in silver from the same die as the gold ticket that Tyers gave to Hogarth⁷ in reward for

⁷ The Hogarth ticket was intended to be a *perpetual* admission for six persons, and it is a rare if not an unparalleled fact in the history of any place of public amusement, that the privilege was enjoyed for above one hundred years, and only ceased when the Hogarth paintings were removed on the dismantling of the gardens in 1843. The device on this ticket represents two female figures, respectively named "Virtus" and "Voluptas," and beneath the words "Felices una." On the reverse, Hogarth's name is engraved, followed by this legend, "In perpetuam beneficii memoriam." The history of this interesting memorial is somewhat curious. After Hogarth's death it remained in Mrs. Hogarth's possession, who, at her decease, bequeathed it to her niece, Mrs. Lewis, by whom it was left to her kinsman, P. F. Hast, Esq., who dying in 1823, gave it by will to John Tuck, Esq., sometimes called Captain Tuck. On the death of this gentleman it was sold by auction, and a Mr. Merch became the purchaser for the sum of £40. What other hands it passed into I do not know; but ultimately it fell into the possession of a pawnbroker in Walworth, named Masterman. The author of "Wine and Walnuts," writing in 1820, says he was informed it was *then* in the possession of Shield, the composer; but he was manifestly in error, since its history, previously to coming to Mr. Tuck, is well authenticated. Masterman having advanced more money on it than it was ever likely to be redeemed for, sent it, in Sept., 1843, to Gwennap, the picture dealer of Titchborne Street (who then had the Hogarth pictures, recently removed from Vauxhall, in his possession to clean), to sell it for him, thinking that whoever purchased the pictures might wish to possess the ticket also. The price asked was too high, inasmuch as it had ceased to be a free admission, and was interesting only as a curiosity and as a relic of Hogarth. It was ultimately bought by Frederick Gye, Esq., of Springfield House, Wandsworth Road, in whose possession it now remains. A portrait of Jonathan Tyers, painted by Watteau, was presented by Tyers to Hogarth with the ticket, and this portrait is likewise in Mr. Gye's possession.

his paintings. Another in my possession has Calliope seated, with her attributes. But the most interesting feature of my collection is Handel's admission ticket, most probably a gift from Tyers. It represents Amphion seated on a dolphin and playing the lyre, a device very appropriate, and probably designed as a compliment to the great composer; on the back is engraved his name, "Geo: Fr: Handell Esq:." These tickets were all engraved with the name of the proprietor on the reverse, and were sold at twenty-four shillings each as an admission for the season, a single admission being one shilling.

Ranelagh House and Gardens, erected on the site of the gardens of a villa of Lord Ranelagh at Chelsea, were opened in 1742, in rivalry of Vauxhall. Music, singing, dancing, masquerades, and *ridottos al fresco*, appear to have been the staple amusements. The Rotunda Dr. Johnson declared "was the finest thing he had ever seen."⁸ Walpole frequently visited it, and mentions it in his letters to Mann and Conway; he describes its attractions, but adds, "Vauxhall is better, for the garden is pleasanter, and one goes by water." The cost of admission was one shilling. The place was closed finally in 1802, and the locality is now built upon. Two tickets are before me for "Ranelagh House," and both dated 1745.

Marylebone Gardens occupied the site of Beaumont Street and Devonshire Place, nearly opposite to where the church now stands, and rejoiced in a famous bowling-green, much frequented in the reign of Queen Anne. About 1740, the gardens were opened for public breakfasts, and ultimately amusements similar to those of Vauxhall and Ranelagh were introduced. Their career termi-

⁸ Cunningham's "Handbook of London."

nated in 1777. Several tickets, of various devices, both in silver and copper, are known. That in my possession is of oval shape, with "Marybone Gardens, 1771," between wreaths of flowers. One, engraved by Wilkinson, is of different device, and dated 1766.

Apollo Gardens stood upon the site of, or adjoining to, the Female Orphan Asylum in the Westminster Road, and flourished about the beginning of the present century. The amusements were of the usual open-air description, music, singing, and fireworks. A very neat ticket or check, but without any date, commemorates the name.

Sydney Gardens, Vauxhall, was a place of entertainment by the water-side, situate near the spot where the approach to the present bridge commences. The ticket has no date, only the name.

The locality of Cromwell's Garden, Brompton, is sufficiently attested by the names of "Cromwell House," "Cromwell Lodge," "Cromwell Cottage," etc., which occupy the site of it. It was little more than a suburban tea-garden. The ticket is a coarse copy (in pewter) of Oliver's shilling; with the addition of, over the shield on the reverse, "Crom^l. Garden;" and, underneath, the price of admission, "6^d". Wilkinson has engraved one of a different design.

The Grotto Gardens, situate in the parish of St. George, Southwark, was a popular place of resort about the middle of the last century. Music and singing were the chief attractions. Wilkinson states, that it is supposed Richard Suett, the comic actor, sang in public here for some time. The ticket, coarsely executed in brass, is inscribed, "The Grotto, 1764."

Another class of tickets were those that admitted to the royal parks, as well as to the parks of the nobility. The

public, now so freely admitted to these places of recreation and health, can scarcely imagine with what jealous exclusiveness they were guarded during the reign of the first two Georges. Hyde Park⁹ could not be entered without a key,¹⁰ and a very elegant ticket records the prevention of general admission to St. James's Park. This ticket has the royal cypher and crown on one side, over the name of the park; and on the other an ornamental E., surmounted by an earl's coronet (the cypher, probably, of the then ranger), and around it the words, "No servant without his master." George the Second's jealousy of the privilege of driving through St. James's Park is illustrated by a curious anecdote. Sir Rowland Philipps, a zealous supporter of the government, and in high favour with the ministry then in power, had to make a considerable *détour* in going from his residence to the House of Commons, which might have been avoided if he could obtain permission for his carriage to pass through the park. He applied to the prime minister for the time being, reminded him of his services, and requested him to obtain him the privilege. The minister acknowledged the value of his support, declared how desirous he was to oblige him, but

⁹ In "A Character of England," written by a Frenchman, and published in 1651, this notice of Hyde Park occurs:—"Hyde Parke was used by the late king and nobility for the freshness of the air and the goodly prospect: but it is that which now (besides all other excises) they pay for here in England, though it be free in all the world beside; every coach and horse which enters buying his mouthful, and permission of the publicane who has purchased it, for which the entrance is guarded with porters and long staves."

¹⁰ A friend of ours, who has a collection of keys, has one of these. A plate of brass is inserted within the bow, on which is engraved, "Hyde Park Bars." "No Servants without their Masters."

that the king was so extremely rigid in excluding all but the very highest officers of state and of the royal household, that he dared not ask it. "But," said he, "if an Irish peerage will do as well, I can give you that." The alternative was accepted, and Sir Rowland became Lord Milford.

Access to the New Park at Windsor was obtainable only by a pass or ticket. This ticket is of gilt bronze, and of elegant workmanship. The royal cypher, crown, and garter form the obverse; and on the reverse, under the words "New Park," is a space for engraving the name of the privileged party. One in my possession is inscribed "V^t Mont^t Edcumbe" (*sic*). Another variety has the letter W. under a baron's coronet.

Greenwich Park, now the favourite resort of the London population, was also, a century ago, closed to all not provided with tickets. A very curious one, of an oblong shape, is before me: a crown divides the letters G. and R., and "Greenwich Park, 1733, No. 289," forms the reverse.

In like manner, the parks of the nobility opened their gates to those only who were favoured with the pass. Three specimens are before me, in silver, brass, and copper, stamped with the armorial bearings of the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Essex, and Lord Lowther.

The enclosure of St. James's Square appears also to have been a privileged place. A very elegant silver ticket, apparently struck about the beginning of the eighteenth century, presents us with an accurate delineation of the equestrian statue of William III., which still stands in the centre of the square. On the reverse, between branches of palm and olive, are the words "Morning and Evening," which we may suppose were the appointed hours for promenading in this aristocratic locality.

Pass tickets for the "King's Private Roads," one of which is still known as the King's Road, Chelsea, and was George the Second's favourite road to Kew, permitted the holders to use these roads. Three varieties, from different dies, are known. They are of brass and copper; one without date, and the others of 1731 and 1737.

Tickets to clubs and gaming-houses form no inconsiderable or incurious portion of our series; but we shall describe only a few of them. The Beef Steak Club is one of the oldest in London, and from its commencement has numbered among its members many eminent men. The president always wore a small golden gridiron suspended from his neck by a green ribbon. Actors have generally been enrolled among its members, probably from the fact that the club held its meetings and eatings in a room in Covent Garden Theatre. The ticket (or badge) in my possession formerly belonged to Munden the comedian, whose name is engraved on the back of it: it represents a gridiron of ten bars, cut in open-work, and surmounted by a circular label, on which is engraved, "*Esto perpetua ad libitum;*" above and below it is wrought into the form of scrolls or ribbons knotted, and surmounted by a loop for suspension.

The Society of Ancient Music is commemorated by a very pretty silver ticket, of a fanciful shape, somewhat in the form of a shield. Apollo is seated at the base of a column, with his left arm resting on a lyre, and musical instruments scattered around. In the background is a Cherub or Cupid playing on a mandolin. This society was highly patronised, and enjoyed great popularity in its day.

Another meritorious institution was the Dublin Musical Society, whose profits were applied to the relief of poor

debtors. The ticket used by them represents on the obverse the well-known story of the *Roman Charity*, surrounded by this inscription: "I was in prison, and ye came unto me." A group of musical instruments forms the reverse, with the proprietor's name engraved. The society was popular, and effected a great amount of good.

All the club-houses of the last century were essentially gaming houses; and the fact was not disguised. Tickets, sometimes used as counters, were struck by these clubs, and generally in no meaner metal than silver. Milton, one of the best artists of his time, made the dies of nearly all that I have met with. Robert Simpson was the proprietor of one of the most eminent of these club-houses, which was situated in Suffolk Street, Haymarket. The Prince of Wales frequented this house; and the ticket bears the triple plume and the prince's motto, "Ich dien." Another club-house in the same street was in the ownership of the firm of Smith and Lockwood, and the device on it is the ace of spades, with the crown and garter, as on the card. Probably this was used as a counter, and from its size and weight would represent half-a-crown.

The neighbourhood of the Haymarket was prolific of these clubs, for we find the ticket of another, situate in Norris Street, adjoining Suffolk Street, now swept away by the improvements in that quarter. The initials of John Liston, the proprietor, are on one side; on the other his armorial bearings, and the date, 1792.

In the same year a city gaming-house was established, and its opening date, "1 May, 1792," is commemorated on a silver counter. It was situate in Bury Street, Saint Mary Axe, and the initials of the projector, S. Finri, are upon it. The device on the obverse is similar to that of Smith and Lockwood's.

Another notorious gaming establishment had its locale at "No. 3, King's Place, Pall Mall;" above this was the word "Hazard;" and this inscription formed the reverse of their ticket or counter. The obverse represents the famous horse-race between Hambletonian and Diamond,¹¹ from which we may infer that the turf as well as the gaming-table occupied the attention of the club. The mal-practices of this club became so notorious that it attracted the notice of the authorities, and in the attempts to suppress it many hundreds of these silver tickets fell into the hands of the police.¹²

There are a great variety of other tickets in metal of clubs, societies, institutions, etc., not necessary here to enlarge upon. I have confined myself to describing only such as are in my own collection, and only the most interesting of those. For the dates respecting theatres, I must acknowledge I am indebted to Cunningham's "Hand-book of London," allowed to be the most accurate work of its class.

B. N. *Nightingale*

¹¹ This celebrated match was run at Newmarket on the 25th March, 1799, the stakes being 3,000 guineas. Hambletonian was the property of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, and Mr. Cookson was the owner of Diamond. The race was run in about 4½ minutes, the distance being 1 m. 1 fur. and 138 yards. It was won by Hambletonian, after a very severe race, by half a neck. The betting was extremely heavy, the odds being in favour of Hambletonian.

¹² MS. book in the medal room of British Museum, in the autograph of Miss Banks.

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IX.

CORRECTION OF ERRORS RESPECTING THE COINAGE
OF THE ANCIENT CELTIC KINGS OF BRITAIN.

MR. EVANS having made some remarks on the ancient British coins, pp. 36—53 of the present volume of the Numismatic Chronicle, I submit the following observations, intended to show the true statistics of some points connected with the same class of coins, to ascertain which may be considered an object of common interest to those who may wish to form correct ideas respecting them.

I may open the subject, by saying, that it is known to many, that when Mr. Birch suggested, some ten or twelve years ago, the interpretation of TASCIOVANI. F. on the coins of Cunobeline to be TASCIOVANI FILIVS, which was supposed to give an entirely new view of the question, and to show the parentage of Cunobeline, at the same juncture another coin of that monarch was discovered, which came into the possession of Mr. Wigan, of Clare House, East Malling, Kent, and was said to read on its reverse TASC. FIR. This, indeed, was somewhat negligently examined at first in London, and doubted as to its legend, as may be seen in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. VII. No. XXV. for 1844, p. 79; but in fact the reading is clear enough, and has always been maintained from the first up to the present time by its owner, Mr. Wigan, a numismatist of great reputation; and also by another of high standing, Mr. Shepherd, the co-operator in supplying numerous types to the work of Mr. Hawkins, the "Silver Coins of Great Britain." However, I may refer presently to this specimen, and to another very similar, belonging to the Hon. R. C. Neville.

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I will now proceed to examine one or two passages in the Remarks, in which the most material misconception appears to exist. The writer of the Remarks says, p.43:—

“If there is one formula more common than another in the Roman coinage current at that period, it is that of AVGVSTVS DIVI. F., and it was from the evident analogy between this and the British legend, that Mr. Birch suggested the interpretation, ‘Cunobeline the Son of Tasciovan.’ Indeed, regarding the inscription as Latin, and I cannot see in what other light it is to be regarded, it is almost impossible to assign another meaning to the F.”

In reading the above, we cannot help being reminded of the French adage,

“Le vrai n’est pas toujours le vraisemblable.”

It was by plausibilities like these, that Camden and some of the early Numismatists were deceived, in supposing that TASCIO implied *tax*, from the actual existence of such a word, or one closely approximating to it in the Welsh language, which in fact was a much stronger case of the kind. No doubt the apparent similarity of the Roman formula DIVI FILIVS, caused the application of the British legend to which Mr. Evans refers; but beyond this there is no correspondence to be traced, either in the nationalities of the Britons of that day, or in the political circumstances of those times, or in the position of Cunobeline himself, or in any of the other circumstances of the case. In short, a general probability is wanting, though there may be a coincidence in one point.

I must confess the Latin terminations to Celtic words on Cunobeline’s coins, form a very remarkable feature. I consider the reason to be, that as he Romanised his coinage to a certain degree, though not altogether, so that he sought to improve his country’s language by adding to it Romanised inflections and terminations. Whoever will

refer to the ancient British poem of the Gododin, written in the sixth century, which has lately been ably edited in England by Mr. Williams, and in France by the Count de la Villemarqué, will find the great majority of the words, as it were, in a state of nature without inflections; in fact without a grammatical dress. Cunobeline, brought up at Rome, as it is usually admitted he was, might have considered this a great barbarism, and he may have on this principle introduced Latin inflections on his coins in his Celtic legends. His doing so should not so much surprise us; as we find from "Lelewel's Type Gaulois," p. 237, that the Gauls applied Greek inflections to their legends, of which he mentions some instances.

Now it so happens, that in the legends of Cunobeline, which form more particularly our present subject, not one Latinized genitive merely, but two are introduced. We have CVNOBELINI in the genitive case in the obverse, and TASCIOVANI in the genitive case on the reverse. There being two genitive cases, the first must of course be governed, according to the Latin idiom, by some word not expressed but understood. Here the reference of the legend is to the money itself; and the words on these coins, CVNOBELINI TASCIOVANI, are to be rendered, "The Money of Cunobeline the Ruler." The practice was not Roman but Greek, as the coins of the Macedonian Philip have the word ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ upon them. But the legend has also an F at the end, for the whole of it is, CVNOBELINI TASCIOVANI. F. In regard to this F, some suppose that it must necessarily imply *Filius*: however, a reference to the work of Mr. Akerman, the "Coins of Cities and Princes," p. 55, shows that an F, even in a Latin legend, need not do so. Here in our case it stands for a Celtic word; and we shall see presently more particularly what it does mean.

But in connection with these Latin inflections, it is certainly surprising that the writer of the Remarks, who has himself brought forward a new type of Cunobeline, inscribed with (TASCHIO)VANTIS (Numismatic Chronicle, p. 39), should still maintain that the word "tasciovanus," which implies "ruler" or "commander" only, is a proper name. His own type effectually overthrows all idea of its being so. Suppose a person unversed in Roman coins should uphold that INPERATOR inscribed on them was a proper name, and should adduce as an argument, that he had found a type with the word IMPERANTIS, would he convince thereby? On the contrary, he would immediately be told he had confuted himself, for that we have no DOMITIANIS, no IVLIANIS on coins; while it would be added, that as IMPERATOR does imply a person ruling or commanding, IMPERATORIS and IMPERANTIS would have a like meaning. The same is without doubt the case with TASCIOVANI and TASCIOVANTIS.

Page 38. "There is another type which has been frequently referred to in discussing this subject (meaning that in the British Museum), with a galeated head, and the legend CVNOBELINVS on the obverse, and TASCIOVANI. F. on the reverse, the type being a sow standing to the right. Of this type I possess a variety, which gives the legend TASCIOVANII; with an F, in the exergue. It is No. 2 in the Plate, and its weight is $37\frac{1}{2}$ grains."

Now here is an error which apparently has been long entertained; but I must correct it. There is no such type in the British Museum, reading CVNOBELINVS on the obverse, and TASCIOVANI, F. on the reverse. I have examined the coin attentively myself as to this point; and both Taylor Combe and Ruding read and engrave it

CVNOBELINI on the obverse. Mr. Birch admits in Vol. VII. of the Numismatic Chronicle for 1844, p. 79, that it has not the reading CVNOBELINVS, and confines himself to CVNOBELIN. Notwithstanding, however, Mr. Birch's disavowal, it was engraved, by mistake apparently, in his Plate, fig. 3, as CVNOBELINVS, which has been the means of misleading many who have not paid particular attention to the subject. No authentic coin with the genitive form TASCIOVANI on the reverse, reads anything else than the genitive form, also CVNOBELINI, or some indication of a genitive, when a contraction is used, on the obverse. Indeed we appear to have sufficient instances in Vol. VII. of the Numismatic Chronicle, p. 83, to make us understand that the formula of the two genitives, to which I have before alluded, was always observed in this style of legend of this king. (Compare also with p. 79). Bearing, then, this in mind, I cannot but suppose, either that Mr. Evans has misread his type, or that it is not genuine, or otherwise that there might have been a casual error of the artist committed when the die was engraved.

Page 39. "There are the coins with the seated boar on the reverse, and the legend TASC FIL, in the collections of Mr. Wigan and the Hon. R. C. Neville. I am aware there has been and still remains some uncertainty as to the last letter of this legend, which on Mr. Wigan's coin has been considered by some to be an R; I can, however, from examination of an impression he was kind enough to send me, state with confidence, that the supposed R is merely a straight stroke, probably the upright stroke of an L, honeycombed. This letter appears more plainly, though not quite indisputably on Mr. Neville's coin."

Respecting these two statements, first in regard to Mr.

Wigan's coin, next to that of Mr. Neville, which is not from the same die, but is rather of coarser and bolder workmanship.

As to Mr. Wigan's type, then, it is not easy to understand how any difficulties about it ever could have arisen. None have certainly existed in the mind of the owner, whose opinion has never varied. I was favoured with its possession for about three months, for the purpose of having it engraved; and during that period submitted it to the inspection of Mr. C. Roach Smith, Mr. Fairholt, the late Mr. Cuff, and other persons, who unhesitatingly gave me their decided opinion that the reading was TASC. FIR, and no other. I did not know Mr. Cuff's previous sentiments, but I have reason to believe that both Mr. C. Roach Smith and Mr. Fairholt were much prepossessed against the reading; but on seeing the coin, they candidly and unreservedly admitted it. I conclude that Mr. Evans would do so too if he examined the type itself, there being frequently an uncertainty in sealing-wax impressions in expressing the precise characteristics of corroded types. In the case of Mr. Neville's specimen, the workmanship of that is bolder; and the only obscurity there, is, that the rim has interfered and taken off a part of the concluding letter R: the reading, however, TASC. FIR, is left very manifest. I procured the eminent numismatist above mentioned, Mr. C. Roach Smith, to examine a plaster cast of the coin, and found his opinion was perfectly the same as my own. There is not the slightest appearance of even a distorted L, while the upper and lower parts of the right hand portion of an R are both visible.

I have deferred remarking on the final F of the legends reading TASCIOVANI F, TASC. F., etc., which has been spoken of in the prior part of these observations,

as I wished not to do so till I could find somewhat more development of it in Mr. Wigan's and Mr. Neville's types just examined. In these we have it dilated to FIR; and as Cunobeline was king of a great portion of the British Belgæ, who from very numerous authorities appear to have been called also Firbolgi, that is in the ancient British language, "Men of the Belgic race," I have no hesitation in submitting that FIR, the correct reading, stands for that word. Accordingly I give the full legends of the coins of those two gentlemen, thus: CVNOBE(LINI) TASC(HOVANI) FIR(BOLG): the last word as a generic name, being considered to be used undeclined. The English will be, the genitive case being used: "(The Money) of Cunobeline the Ruler of the Belgæ." As to the word Tascio, it occurs in its varieties on the various coins of two other British kings; and in regard to the word Firbolg, it is found, as it might be expected, on the coins of the Southern Belgæ of Britain, though, as in the case of its appearance on many of the types of Cunobeline, only the initial letter appears.

The titular appellation, TASCIO, as far as I can ascertain, is not found on the coins of the above-mentioned Southern Belgæ, though in composition, according to Cæsar, in his "Gaulish Wars," lib. v., c. 22, it formed the designation of Taximagulus, one of their warrior chiefs who opposed him. Taximagulus, *i. e.* Tascio Magol or great chief, is a titular name constructed on the same principles as several which the inquirer into ancient British affairs will not fail to meet with. Such as the Canmore of Fordun's Chronicle, the Maglocune of Gildas, and some others.

The reading F(IRBOLG) on Southern Belgic coins, of which mention has been before made, has this peculiarity,

that it is invariably accompanied by some part of the word COMMIOS. I must confess to my formerly misapprehending this word to some considerable extent. I at first thought it was the proper name of an individual; in fact, of that Commius who is mentioned by Cæsar in his "Gaulish Wars," in the years 55 and 54 B.C., but now I am sufficiently convinced to the contrary that the idea was delusive; since not only does this word occur on the coins of Gallia Narbonensis (see Lelewel's "Type Gaulois," and other authorities) where the Commius of Cæsar could have had no sway, but it is found also on the moneys of the British Vericus, dating apparently about the year 40 A.D., and thus giving an interval of nearly a century from the individual in question.

These are reasons that the Commius of Cæsar was not meant in our present case; and there are also other considerations which it might be somewhat too long to introduce here, that no personal name at all was intended on the said coins, but rather a well known designation of a community or body politic then in existence among the Britons. I understand it to imply, that the southern Belgic states of Britain, which comprised the present Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Berkshire, Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, formed at that time a confederacy, to which the name Commios, not very dissimilar to the Welsh words *Cwmwd* and *Cymmwd*, of somewhat cognate signification, now in use, was applied. I need scarcely to remind the reader of the inscriptions KOINOΣ and COM(MVNITAS) on the Greek and Roman provincial series. Eckhel, in his *Doctrina Numorum*, vol. vi. p. 133, remarks on one of the types which come under this category, "Idem ergo hi Asiani sunt, qui se in numo COM(MVNITATEM) ASIAE vocant," which explains to

us how, in his idea, we should understand those terms. But the designation COMMIOS had still a wider extent, a second meaning, in which it was also indifferently used as well as in the first. It appears clearly from Cæsar's narrative, compared with the legends on the coins, that there was a philological peculiarity connected with this term, of which parallel instances might be cited in several languages if necessary. That peculiarity consists in the office and the officer, the government and the governor, the department and the holder of it, being expressed, as we have it here, by one and the same word.

The term COMMIOS, agreeably to this we collect, implied at once a confederacy, and the chief at the head of it. Thus we have in Cæsar the mention of the COMMIVS or head of a confederacy in Gaul: and thus Henry of Huntingdon, in his annals of the year 577, in the account of the combination of several leaders of the Britons against the Saxons, records one of the British princes by the designation of Commagil, i. e. the "Chief of the Confederacy," an appellation which is a species of counterpart to Taximagulus before mentioned (i. e. Tascio magol). We seem to have the above historical mention thus, while we have COMMI(OS) F(IRBOLG) on the Southern Belgic coins of Britain, which is to be interpreted in the other sense of the term, as the "Confederacy of the Belgæ."

I have thus noticed some of the most characteristic types of Cunobeline, those distinguished by Latinized Celtic legends, and also collaterally some types of the Southern Belgæ, which are most relative to them. I do not anticipate that these explanations, which have now stood the test of some years, will be overthrown by any genuine types which may be discovered, but rather confirmed. It would seem always to be the safest in dubious

interpretations, to suppose a nationality in the coins of each and every state and people; in illustration of which, the case of M. Johanneau may be referred to, a French numismatist, who some fifteen years past wished to show, that the legend INDVTILLII on a Gaulish coin was wholly Latin, and should read INDVTILLI F(ILIVS), but, we are informed, types were discovered with the reading in the genuine Celtic idiom in full INDVTILLIL (see Lelewel's *Type Gaulois*, p. 247), which sufficiently proved his error. Thus, in considering our ancient British types, we should not overlook the distinctive nationality which may be reasonably expected to be found in them. This inquirers were bounden to do in the first instance; still more so are they in the present stage of the investigation, when it is ascertained that Latin enters no further into their legends than controlling their inflections.

I now conclude; and I hope my above observations will not be considered superfluous, as some parts of the early history of our country are very closely connected with the subject. I likewise trust, that Mr. Evans, for whose talents and attainments I have all due respect, will feel no dissatisfaction at my differing from him in opinion, especially as from this sifting of the matter, truth may more clearly be elicited.

BEALE POSTE.

BYDEWS PLACE,
NEAR MAIDSTONE.

X.

UNPUBLISHED COINS.

1. EDWARD VI. 2. VESPASIAN.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 29, 1855.]

By permission of Mr. Edward Wigan, I exhibit a very remarkable piece of Edward VI., which recently came into his possession. It is of gold, $1\frac{1}{20}$ inch diameter, and weighs 108 grains full.

Obv.—The bare-headed bust of the king, as on No. 12, in Plate VII. of Ruding, but the legend is **SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM**. Mint mark, a cinquefoil.

Rev.—1547. **ANNO DE CIMO ETAT IS EIVS**, in four lines across the field; the date forming the first line, the others containing the inscription, oddly divided in the second and third words, as indicated by the spaces. The cinquefoil is repeated above and below the inscription, and also between the words.

The condition is very good, but not perfect.

It is obvious that this curious piece is of the same character as that engraved in Ruding, Plate VII., No. 14, which has on the obverse, a leafed rose and on the reverse, the inscription **INSIGNIA POTENTISSIMI REGIS ANGLIE**. 1547. The latter was in the Pembroke Cabinet, and at the dispersion of that collection in 1848, it was purchased by Mr. Rashleigh. In weight, however, it does not correspond with the piece now before us, being only

71½ grains, while this is 108. Mr. Rashleigh's specimen is believed to be unique in gold; but the British Museum possesses an impression in silver in perfect preservation. The piece which I now exhibit is new, and unique.

On carefully examining its reverse, it appears to me that the inscription has not been struck from a die; but that after the obverse had been struck, it has been introduced, letter by letter, by separate punches, the obverse being placed upon lead or putty, so as to prevent its being defaced by the operation of impressing the reverse. The indentations of the punch are, in many instances, very visible round the letters and figures; the whole surface in the lines of letters is depressed, while in the intervals it is raised; and corresponding elevations and depressions are to be traced on the obverse. I have not had an opportunity of examining Mr. Rashleigh's piece, in order to ascertain whether the same appearances exist upon it; but on the silver specimen in the Museum, the inscription seems certainly to have been produced in a similar manner; and thus, if the reverses were really executed in every case *pro re natâ*, the extreme rarity of these pieces is at once accounted for.

The question then arises, were these pieces intended as patterns for a coin, or as jettons? My opinion is, that they are both jettons.

In the British Museum are seven different gold pattern-pieces for a half-sovereign of Edward VI. One has the crowned bust; the rest have the head bare. The reverses vary both in device and legend. The device is, in some instances, the royal arms; in others, the leafed rose. The legend is sometimes SCUTUM, etc, as in the piece now exhibited; sometimes the king's titles repeated, or placed on this side instead of the obverse; and in one rare piece



1. UNPUBLISHED DENARIUS OF VESPASIAN.
2. UNPUBLISHED GOLD JETTON² OF EDWARD VI.

(Ruding, pl.vii. No.11) it is LUCERNA PEDIBUS MEIS VERBUM TUUM. The piece with the crowned bust bears the date 1548. One of the Museum specimens appears to be from the same obverse die as Mr. Wigan's, though this cannot be determined with certainty, in consequence of both pieces being slightly double-struck; and the reverse of that Museum specimen (the leafed-rose type) is from the same die as the Museum silver piece with the inscription INSIGNIA, etc. The weights of the seven pieces are respectively 117, 79.7, 77.9, 77.9, 77.1, 46.4, and 44.6 grains. Mr. Wigan's is 108 grains, and Mr. Rashleigh's, 71.5. The weight of the half-sovereign of Edward's first year is 96 grains, and of that of 1550, 84½ grains; so that not one of these pieces corresponds accurately in weight with the circulating coin of the period. It is not, however, the divergency from the true weight, nor the exceptional type of the reverse, which in my mind prevents Mr. Wigan's coin from being considered a pattern, so much as the fact that it does not bear the king's name and titles, which appear either on the obverse or reverse of all the others, with the single exception of the piece of the same family with the inscription INSIGNIA, etc.

These two pieces have by some been thought to be jettons, distributed on the day of the king's coronation. I cannot, however, concur in that opinion. The date on both of them is 1547. The coronation of Edward VI. took place on the 20th of February, in the year 1547, according to our present mode of computation; but at that time the ecclesiastical mode of reckoning prevailed, and all that part of 1547 prior to the 25th of March was considered as belonging to 1546. The coronation medal accordingly bears the date of February 20, 1546, not 1547; and the pieces in question must therefore have

been struck subsequently. But whether pattern, medal, or jetton, it is of much interest and curiosity, as being unique and hitherto unknown.

Another coin which I also exhibit, is a very remarkable denarius of Vespasian.

The Roman imperial series has been so thoroughly investigated, especially in its earlier period, and by so many writers during the last three centuries, each of whom has probably had access to collections unknown to, or unseen by the others, that it is but rarely in the present day that any new type is brought to light. The specimen now produced, possesses the remarkable peculiarity of being (so far as I can discover) new, both as to obverse and reverse.

Obv.—The full length figure of Vespasian in a military habit. His right arm is extended; in his left, from which hangs a mantle, he holds a lance, with the point downwards. VESPASIA NVS across the field on each side the figure, as divided by the space.

Rev.—A full-faced and radiated head of the sun, as on the coins of the Mussidia family. No legend.

This coin, which is of fine work and in fine condition, was procured by me in 1854, at the sale of the collection of Mr. Becker at Amsterdam, lot 1203. I am unable to offer any satisfactory explanation of the type of the reverse. I cannot trace any connection between Vespasian and the Mussidia family; and I would only offer a conjecture, founded on the type and style of work of the reverse, that the coin may have been minted at Rhodes. The proportions of the erect figure of the emperor on the obverse are more just, and the head less exaggerated than

is generally the case in representations of the human figure on Roman coins of Latin origin. We know that numerous denarii of Vespasian were struck at, and bear the monogram of, Ephesus; and there seems no improbability in the supposition that coins of the same description may have been issued at other places besides Rome, especially at places which were the scenes of events deserving, according to Roman custom, medallic commemoration.

Vespasian was proclaimed emperor at Alexandria, and it is recorded that on his way to Rome to assume the imperial power, he visited Rhodes and several cities of Asia Minor. In the course of his reign also, he subjected Rhodes and other places which till then had been either considered as free states, or governed by kings, to a Roman governor. The coin in question may have been struck at Rhodes to commemorate one or other of these events.

I ought perhaps to add, that both the coins which I have described, were procured through Mr. Webster.

J. B. BERGNE.

MISCELLANEA.

MISCELLANEOUS RECTIFICATIONS.

I.—In the "Numismatic Journal," i. p. 41, several unpublished coins are quoted from the "Museum Munterianum," one or two of which seem to me to have been incorrectly classed or described.

The coin of Locri Bruttiorum, "Head of Apollo; *Rev.* Pegasus; below, A"; must be transferred to Syracuse. I have a specimen, on which ΕΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ occurs before the head; and another, similar, which, instead of A, has a monogram composed of HP. Colonel Leake describes, at p. 75 of his "Numismata Hellenica," division *Insular Greece*, similar coins, with ΑΓ and Δ. I should hardly have thought it worth while to make this correction, had not the erroneous attribution passed into Mr. Borrell's "Numismatist," part i., p. 46; and, as it may thence be copied by others, it is advisable to record the correction.

II.—The coin classed to Tegea, from the same cabinet ("Numismatic Journal," p. 43), is evidently of Epidaurus. This type has passed through various attributions. Caronni ("Mus. Hedewar. i. p. 277, No. 6012), classed it to Damascus. Sestini ("Lettre di Continuazione," iii. p. 43), after remarking upon this attribution, and stating, that San-Clemente had classed had classed another specimen among the coins of Alexandria, proposed to class it to Cyparissus or Cyparissus, which he conjectured to be a Cretan

town, unnoticed in history; unless, perhaps, the correction of the *Cylissus* of Pliny into *Cyparissus* might be allowable. In his "Castigationes," p. 6, he restores the coin to Epidaurus; and this classification is finally shown to be correct by Lajard, in his "Mém. sur le Cypress" ("Mem. de l'Acad. des Descriptions," New Series, vol. xx. p. 195). Lajard indicates, indeed, another classification to which this unhappy type has been subjected; as he says, that Panofka wished to attribute to Cyparissia, in Messenia, or to Cratia, in Bithynia, a specimen in the Danish Museum. This, by-the-by, is the Bondacca specimen, which has been engraved by Sestini ("Descriptio Numorum Veterum," tab. xiii. 2). I see, on reference to this work, that Sestini then conjectured Halicarnassus as a possible attribution.

Thus this coin has wandered, vainly seeking for rest, from Cyparissia Messeniæ to Tegea Arcadiæ, thence to the unknown Cyparissus Cretæ, from whence to Cratia Bithyniæ, then, passing through Halicarnassus Cariæ and Damascus, it reached Alexandria, whence it has, at last, safely arrived at Epidaurus, its proper classification. I have subjected its journeys here to geographical, not chronological, arrangement, as may be seen.

III.—I can only express a doubt as to the date, (?) PEK, 125, read on the coin of Antiochus, No. 30, p. 45. Such a mixture of the numerals is I believe unexampled; EKP or PKE would be correct. Hayne (l. p. 31.) engraves a coin with similar types, but *serrated*. If this coin is so, it must be later than Antiochus III. probably.

IV.—It may be, perhaps, worth mentioning, that Sestini has engraved and described the curious and rare coin of Antioch, No. 33, p. 45. See his "Lettres," ix. p. 105, tab. v. 26.

V.—I think the coin of Ælia Capitolina with CO AILI should be read as bearing COS III, and classed to Cyrenaica. See the memoir of Duchalais, "Rev. Numismatique," 1851, Pl. No.

VI.—The curious little coin of the family Cosconia, described by Mr. Webster in the "Numismatic Chronicle," vol. p. , representing Hercules capturing the hind of Diana, gives a clue to the attribution of the coin bearing the types of Hercules and Geryon, engraved and described by M. de Witte, "Revue Numismatique," vol. ix. p. 342, plate viii. 10a. M. de Witte remarks, that this little coin is of oriental fabric, and that two specimens only are known. Mionnet has, however, described it among the uncertain coins, affixing to it, whether correctly or not I cannot say, a low degree of rarity. The plate shows traces of letters on the engraved specimen, and there can be little doubt that we should read L.COS, as the coin described by Mr. Webster. We may thus expect to find a series of the labours of Hercules represented on these coins, as on those of Postumus, probably provincial, not Roman, and M. de Witte recognised an Oriental, that is, an Asiatic or Syrian (?) fabric on the coin of Hercules and Geryon.

I may take advantage of this reference to the memoir of M. de Witte to remark, that at p. 247, note 2, he says, "On prétend qu'on trouve beaucoup de médailles de Postume en Angleterre. Ce fait aurait besoin d'être vérifié. Without referring to any other books relative to the antiquities of Britain, the following references to the "Numismatic Chronicle" will sufficiently verify this fact:—Vols. i. 260; ii. 119; vii. 43, 192, 193.

VII.—I have referred to the coin of Germanus when speaking of the "Recherches" of M. de Lorich's, and I may take this opportunity of stating, that M. Tölken ("Proceedings of the Numismatic Society of Berlin," part i. p. 8) preferred to read upon it GERMANVS INDVTIOMARI FIL., a reading for which there is a considerable show of plausibility.

W. H. S.

XI.

ON SOME FOREIGN OR COUNTERFEIT STERLINGS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 24, 1855.]

MR. SAINTHILL has sent to me for exhibition to the Society a parcel of the coins called "Counterfeit Sterlings," thirty-two in number. Twenty-five of them were purchased some years ago from a bullion dealer in Cork, who had bought them from a countryman. Mr. Sainthill considered the hoard to be curious on account of the variety of mints from which the coins were issued, and from the circumstance of there being no intermixture of any other description of coins. In these respects, as well as in the list of princes whose names are found on the coins, this hoard bears a striking resemblance to that discovered in the neighbourhood of Kirkcudbright, and illustrated by Mr. Hawkins in a paper published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XIII., p. 86; so much so, indeed, as to lead to the supposition, that the two parcels may have formed portions of one and the same find, though I am not aware that there is any ground for the supposition beyond the coincidences which I have mentioned. Mr. Hawkins, in the paper above referred to, states that he was not aware of any large number of these coins having been found in any one hoard, so as to afford a clue to a conjecture of the places from which they issued, or in which they circulated; and for that reason he thought it interesting to give a detailed notice of the hoard discovered

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near Kirkcudbright, which consisted of ninety-two coins, some of which are very rare, and had not previously been noticed.

It may therefore be worth while to place upon record a description of another find (if it be another) of the same kind. I am unable to distinguish the few specimens obtained by Mr. Sainthill elsewhere from those which he procured on the occasion in question, and which form the bulk of the whole parcel exhibited.

GUIDO II., BISHOP OF CAMBRAY.

Obv.—GUIDO EPISCOPUS. Full-faced bust, with a wreath of roses round the head; M : M : a cross.

Rev.—CAMERACENSIS. Cross, with three pellets in each angle.

Guy II. was bishop of Cambray from 1296 to 1306. Of this coin there were four specimens all exactly alike. Snelling gives a coin (No. 30 in his Plate) of Bishop William, the predecessor of Guy, but not of the latter.

JOHN II., COUNT OF HAINAULT.

Obv.—I. COMES HANONIE.—Full-faced bust, with roses, and M : M : as on the preceding.

Rev.—VALENCHENENS. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 4).

These coins were struck at Valenciennes.

John II. was Count of Hainault from 1280 to 1304. He became Count of Holland in 1299, on the death of John, the last heir of a collateral branch descended from a common ancestor, and who married a daughter of our king Edward I., an alliance which may perhaps have contributed to the adoption of the English type on these coins.

There were five specimens in the hoard under consider-

ation; two of the type described above, the other three differing only in the spelling of the word *Hanonie*, which in them is *Havonie*.

ARNOLD, COUNT OF LOOS.

Obv.—COMES ARNOLDUS. Full-faced bust, bare-headed;
M : M : a cross.

Rev.—MONETA COMITIS. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 16.)

Arnold VI. or VIII.¹ was Count of Loos from 1280 to 1323, and with him the known coinage of Loos commences. The place of mintage is not specified upon this coin, but it was probably Hasselt, where he struck silver coins of a larger size and superior fabric, one of which is figured in Lelewel, Pl. xx., No. 52.

GUIDO, COUNT OF FLANDERS AND MARQUIS OF NAMUR.

Obv.—G. COMES FLANDIE. Full-faced bust, with a wreath of roses round the head; M : M : a cross.

Rev.—SIGNUM CRUCIS. Cross and pellets.

Not in Snelling, who states that he was not aware of any coin of this prince with the head.

Obv.—MARCHIO NAMURC. Full-faced bust, bare-headed,
a small cross on each side of the neck; M : M : a cross.

Rev.—G. COMES FLADRE. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 9.)

Of this there are two specimens, one as above, the other has on the reverse three pellets, as usual, in three of the

¹ Lelewel, in the Chronological List in the Atlas to his *Numismatique du Moyen Age*, calls him Arnold VI. M. Perreau, in a paper in the *Revue Numismatique Belge*, vol. ii. p. 108, styles him Arnold VIII. The latter numeration is adopted by Mr. Hawkins.

angles, and a star of five points in the fourth, in this respect differing from those already published.

Guido was Count of Flanders from 1280 to 1305. He was also, from 1263 to 1297, marquis of Namur. He was a relative of John II., count of Hainault, the prince whose coins have been mentioned in an earlier part of this paper.

ROBERT III., COUNT OF FLANDERS.

Obv.—R. COMES FLANDRIE. Full-faced bust crowned, very like the coins of Edward I. M : M : a cross.

Rev.—MONETA ALOTEN. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 12).

Obv.—ROB : COMES FLAND. Profile bust to the left, crowned, like that on the coins of John Baliol and Robert Bruce, kings of Scotland, except that there is no sceptre.

Rev.—MONETA ALOSTEN. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 14).

The prince by whom both these coins were struck was Robert III. de Bethune, Count of Flanders, the son and successor of Guido, who governed from 1305 to 1322. The imitation of British types, both English and Scottish, is very striking.

JOHN, DUKE OF LIMBURG AND BRABANT.

Obv.—I. DUX LIMBURGIE. Full-faced bust, with wreath of roses. M : M : a cross.

Rev.—DUX BRABANTIE. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 6). Three specimens.

There were three successive dukes of the name of John, who ruled for nearly a century, that is, from 1261 to 1355. The coins in question are attributed by Mr. Hawkins to the second of these princes, who reigned from 1294 to 1312, and whose wife was a daughter of Edward I.

JOHN DE LOUVAIN.

Obv.—JOHANNES DE LOVANI. Full-faced bust, with wreath of roses. M : M : a cross.

Rev.—MONET. H - - - TEL. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 7).

Obv.—JOHANNES DE LOVANIO. Bust as before.

Rev.—Not very legible, but appears to be DNS. DE HARSTEL.
Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 8). Two specimens.

It is doubtful by whom these coins were struck. Mr. Hawkins attributes them, apparently with good reason, to the same prince, John, duke of Limburg and Brabant, whose coins were last described. Snelling's attribution is different. Lelewel, in his list, gives a John of Louvain, who was lord of Herstal about the year 1306.

HUGH BISHOP.

Obv.—MONETA LESTAT. A full-faced bust, with a wreath of roses round the head. M : M : a cross.

Rev.—HUGONIS EPISC. Cross and pellets.

A broken specimen of this coin occurred in the Kirkcudbright hoard, but being deficient in the first four letters of the name of the bishop on the reverse, Mr. Hawkins was unable to suggest any appropriation for it. I conceive it to belong to Hugh III., bishop of Liège from 1296 to 1301; I am indebted to Mr. Pfister for a suggestion that the place of mintage, which I was unable to identify, is Leuze (Lœtium or Letusa).

Up to this point the list of princes whose coins occurred in both hoards are, with one exception, identical. The single personage among those hitherto mentioned, of whose coinage a specimen is found in Mr. Sainthill's parcel and not in the other, is Robert, count of Flanders. The

Kirkcudbright hoard, on the other hand, contained coins of William, bishop of Cambray from 1285 to 1296, of Henry, count of Luxemburg, and of an uncertain Count Louis, of which no specimens are among Mr. Sainthill's.

I now proceed to notice some others in Mr. Sainthill's parcel, of which no specimens occurred in the Kirkcudbright find.

GUALCHER, COUNT OF PORCIEN.

Obv.—GALCHS COMES PORC. Full-faced bust, crowned, as on the coins of Edward I and II. M : M : a cross.

Rev.—MONET. NOVA YVE. Cross and pellets. (Snelling, No. 25). Two specimens.

Galcher of Chatillon, constable of France, by whom these pieces were struck, had the château of Porcien, on the river Aisne, near the town of Rethel, given him by Philip, king of France, in 1308. By his marriage in 1314 with Isabella of Rumigny and Floriens, widow of Thiebaut, duke of Lorraine, he obtained the town of Neufchatel in Lorraine, and proceeded to coin money there. Specimens exist of the mintages of Neufchatel, and of a place called Ive, the precise locality of which is not now known, but by Mr. Pfister considered to be Ive (Liberdunium), a place on the Moselle, near Nancy. The pieces above described are of the last-mentioned of the two places.

GUALERAN, LORD OF LIGNY.

Obv.—G. DOMINUS DE LYNI. Full-faced bust, crowned. M : M : a cross.

Rev.—MONETA SERENE. Cross and pellets. (Snelling, No. 27, except that the last letter in the obverse legend is I instead of Y).

There were two Luxemburg barons of the name of Gualeran, who were successively lords of Ligny, the first

from 1280 to 1288. It was by his successor that this piece was probably struck. The place of mintage is Serain, a town on the right bank of the Meuse, a short distance south-west of Liège, a fief of the lordship of Crevecoeur, which was in the possession of these Gualerans of Luxemburg.

The remaining pieces I am unable to attribute.

Obv.—EDNSIOHS DE FLAD. Full-faced bust, crowned;
M: M: a cross.

Rev.—MONETA ARLEVS. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 17).

This coin was struck at Arleux, a small town in France, not far from Douay, but by what prince or baron it is difficult to conjecture. It is possible that the letters may have been intended as a kind of imitation of the legend on an English penny, for the purpose of facilitating its currency in this country, as was doubtless the case with the next piece.

Obv.—+EDWARD ANG. + RE YB. Full-faced bust,
crowned; M: M: a cross.

Rev.—LOCENBGENSIS. Cross and pellets.

The obverse is something like that of the coins Nos. 1 and 37 in Snelling's plate, though differing considerably in the legend from both. The reverse is like that of No. 37, except that the second letter is O instead of V. The legend and whole appearance of the coin show that it was intended as an imitation of the English coins of Edward I. or II., and it may therefore be considered strictly a "counterfeit sterling." Snelling considers that these are the pieces called "Lushburgs" in the statute of treasons of the 25th Edw. III.

Obv.—WILLEMUS DE HOL. The last letter is uncertain, owing to the coin being imperfectly struck, and may be N. Full-faced bust, apparently with a wreath of roses round the head; but this part is not well defined; and the M : M : is not visible.

Rev.—MONETA DE W - - A (the last letters are uncertain). Cross and pellets.

(*Unpublished*)

The only attribution that I can suggest for this coin is William III., Count of Holland, from 1304 to 1337; but I do this very doubtfully, because Lelewel states (*Numismatique du Moyen Age*, vol. ii., p. 283) that when the Count of Hainault became Count of Holland, in 1299, by inheritance, the coinage of Holland disappeared for a considerable period, although it still found imitators, and was for a time continued on certain small pieces struck in the adjacent country. The next preceding count of the name of William governed from 1235 to 1256, a date too early for the coin under consideration.

Obv.—JOH. DNS. DE - - - OT. Full-faced bust, with wreath of roses, as before. M : M : a cross.

Rev.—MONETA AGIMOI. The last letter may be T. Cross and pellets.

(*Unpublished*).

I cannot suggest any attribution. There was a Jean de Chalons who was Lord of *Gien* from 1304 to 1346, but I do not conceive it can have been struck by him.

Obv.—MONETA CAPITULI. Full-faced bust, and Mint mark, as on the preceding coin.

Rev.—CAMERACENSIS. A cross, three pellets in each of three of the quarters, a spread eagle in the fourth.

(*Unpublished*)

This coin, which is one of the best struck and preserved of the whole parcel, appears to have been struck by the

Chapter of Cambray during a vacancy of the see. The similarity of the bust on the obverse to that on many others of the coins in the parcel proves it to be of the same period.

There are, in addition, two coins, not in sufficiently good condition to be decyphered. One is of the type with a full-faced bust with the wreath of roses: reverse, cross and pellets;—the other rather different in character from any which have been described, the bust being like that on the English pennies of Richard II., and the reverse having, like some of the pennies of that king, an open quatrefoil in the centre of the cross in the reverse. Judging from the analogy of English coins, this piece seems at least fifty years later in type than any of the rest, and probably was not found in company with the mass of the others. The only letters which I can make out are:—

Obv.—OB^oA + R - - - - QOIS + VL. And some of these are doubtful.

Rev.—CIVI - - - - M - - - - - A star at the end. Cross and pellets; an open quatrefoil in the centre.

J. B. BERGNE.

XII.

COINS IN THE KING OF DENMARK'S CABINET.

Cork, 13th January, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR,—My friend, Herr Ludvig Læssoe of Copenhagen, having very kindly sent me twenty-nine elec-

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trotypes of silver sterlings, or pennies, in the Royal Danish Cabinet, I forward them to you, to submit to the Numismatic Society, with the reading of their inscriptions; and some remarks and explanations which Mr. Lindsay has had the kindness to add, constituting the chief value of the paper.

The most interesting of these coins to an English collector is No. 6, which adds another specimen to that type of Aethelraed II.'s coinage—obverse, the Holy Lamb; reverse, the Holy Dove—of which type we are now acquainted with three varieties, and for all which, very singularly, we are indebted to the continent: my coin having been purchased by me, of Mr. Stokes, of Boulogne, and which reads—

Obv.—+AETHELRAED R LORUM.

Rev.—+EALDRED O ALDMES.

The coin in the Royal Stockholm Cabinet—

Obv.—+AETHELRAED REX ANGLOR.

Rev.—+PULFNOTH HAMTUN.

and now, the coin in the Royal Copenhagen Cabinet—

Obv.—+AETHELRAED REX ANGLORUM.

Rev.—+OSWOLD SNOTIAHAM.

Being the mints of Malmesbury, Southampton, and Nottingham.

All these moneyers appear in Hildebrand's extensive and valuable lists of these three mints.

In Vol. III. of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, p. 120, Professor Thomsen, of Copenhagen, refers to a penny of

our Aethelraed II., published by Erlestein, in his *Numismatische Bruchstücke*, 3tes. Heft, No. 3, and adds, "I need not observe, that the obverse has the King's head and *Agnus Dei*; and that on the reverse is the inscription, not as Erlestein reads it, but AEDELVI ON STANFORDA. In this piece, we have the prototype of the coins of Harthacnut and Svend of Denmark."

Hildebrand gives three coins of Aethelraed II., of the Stamford Mint—Moneyer, Aethelvine—the same name as abbreviated in Erlestein.

From Professor Thomsen's words, I understand, that the obverse has the King's bust, and the reverse, the *Agnus Dei* (both could not be in one field); and if so, it is a different type from that of the three coins we have been considering, and, of its kind, the only specimen we at present have heard of.

Believe me to remain, my dear Sir,

Yours truly,

R. SAINTHILL.

J. B. Bergh, Esq., London.

No. 1.—One side of this coin reads OOLAFIÐ I DIFLFIN; the other has the word OOLAF also: the rest I cannot make out.

This coin probably belongs to Olaf or Anlaf IV., king of Dublin, A.D. 962—981, the father of Sihtric III. The coins of this prince are extremely rare, and are the only ones of the Hiberno-Danish series which with any degree of certainty can be assigned to an earlier prince than Sihtric III.

No. 2.—Bust looking to its right.

Obv.—EADGAR REX ANGLORU.

Rev.—+ GARWIG M-O CANTWAR. Small cross in field.

The name of the moneyer does not occur in Ruding, Hildebrand, or Lindsay.

No. 3.—Bust looking to its right ; sceptre.

Obv.—+ ETHELRED REX ANGLO.

Rev.—+ IN NOMINE DNI. M.E.—CRUX.

The letters M.E. seem difficult to explain ; the first may possibly be intended for the initial of "Monetarius," and the last for that of the moneyer.

No. 4.—Bust looking to its right ; sceptre.

Obv.—+ AETHELRAED REX ANGLOR.

Rev.—+ SIBPINE M-O BUCCINGA¹—CRUX.

The name of this mint appears on this coin much more at length than on any other published.

No. 5.—Bust looking to its right, sceptre, with three points.

Obv.—+ AETHELRAED REX ANGLORU.

Rev.—+ GODPINE M-O CAENT—CRUX.

This coin exhibits nothing worthy of remark.

No. 6.

Obv.—The Holy Lamb, with the glory around the head, and a cross over the back. Its fore-foot in an oblong compartment in which there are not any letters + AETHELRAED REX ANGLORUM.

Rev.—The Holy Dove, with expanded wings. + Ⓢ Ⓜ Ⓟ Ⓛ Ⓡ ⓓ Ⓝ
N ● ∴ TITHAM (Oswold Snotiahham).

The name of this mint does not occur at full length on any other known coin.

¹ Buckingham.—Hildebrand.

No. 7.

Obv.—The Holy Lamb, glory, cross, and oblong compartment without letters, but quite different in type to No. 6. + . . NOTIEDIM ⊙ I (Noaidi Mo).

Rev.—The Holy Dove with expanded wings. + IV . . ⊙ I $\overline{\text{I}}$ ⊙ NI.

This rude coin seems to be an imitation, and the rude name of the moneyer unpublished.

The prototype of these curious and interesting coins was probably that struck at Malmesbury, and noticed in the "Coinage of the Heptarchy," p. 89, and in the "Olla," vol. I., p. 214.

No. 8.

Obv.—Hand of Providence + ΕΙΤΔΟΜΕΑ seems an attempt at the words *Alpha et Omega*.

Rev.—A small cross in the field + LEPPINE ON LNCOL.

An imitation of the coins of Ethelred. Lefwine, or Leofwine, was one of his moneyers.

No. 9.

Obv.—BORN . ON . PIB . NE ; hand of Providence, A and Ω.

Rev.—HITSANMANDLIN ; short single cross, with a cross potent and pellet in each angle.

This coin was struck at Wiburg, in Jutland ; the reverse legend seems unintelligible. On a Hiberno-Danish coin we find the legend + IINDLIN OFI DIHN, and the name "Andlin" may be that of a Danish prince.

No. 10.

Obv.—EDELRED . REX . A ; head with crowned helmet.

Rev.—DLEN ⊙ MDIHIO ; long double cross, Irish type.

This coin is probably an Irish imitation.

No. 11.

Obv.—ÆDELRED . REX . A ; head as No. 10.

Rev.—ZDIMPONIDIEH ⊙ U ; long double cross with square with ends terminating in centre.

This coin is an Irish imitation.

No. 12.—Bust looking to its right, crowned.

Obv.—+ CNUT REX ANGLORU.

Rev.—Open Cross, tressured in the quarters.

+ FERENN. MO. DIF.

Coins bearing the name of Cnut, and struck at Dublin, are of extreme rarity, particularly where the legends are regular.

No. 13.—Bust looking to its right, crowned.

Obv.—CNUT REX ANGLO.

Rev.—Long open Cross. + EDSIGE ON EAX.

Nothing appears on this coin worthy of remark.

No. 14.—Bust looking to its right.

Obv.—CNUT REX A.

Rev.—Four C's, forming a kind of square, each linked, by two threads, to its neighbour. + ALFNOTH IN LUID.

This coin is Danish.

No. 15.—Bust looking to its right; helmet and sceptre.

Obv.—+ CNUT EX ANGL.

Rev.—A short open cross; in each quarter, ☉.

+ LEOCSIGE MO NIPOR.

This coin seems Danish.

No. 16.—Bust crowned, looking to its right, in a quatrefoil.

Obv.—+ CNUT REX AHFLRORV (Angloru).

Rev.—Long open cross, tressured, + GODPINE M. NOD.

On the obverse, the word "Angloru" is blundered. On the reverse, the word NOD is intended for NORÐ. In Hildebrand, No. 1080, we find GODPINE MO NOR, and No. 1100, SVMERLDA—NOD.

No. 17.—Bust with sceptre, helmeted, looking to its right.

Obv.—+ CNUT RECIA.

Rev.—+ EODINDRNCNFI.

Type as Ruding, Pl. 23, Nos. 19, 20,

This coin is probably an imitation.

No. 18.—Bust as No. 17.

Obv. + CNU EX ANGL.

Rev.—ODAONDNCENITL.

Type as last; probably an imitation.

No. 19.—Bust as No. 17.

Obv.—+ EVI N EX ANLF.

Rev.—+ ODAOND : : : CENITREN. (The letter in italic uncertain.)

As the last, and probably imitated from the same original.

No. 20.—Bust looking to its right; crowned, and within a quatrefoil.

Obv.—CNUT REX ANGLOR.

Rev.—IRELPNELNMO. Long double cross, inner circle tressured.

Legend unintelligible; probably imitated from some regular coin.

No. 21.—Bust; a barbarous attempt at the type of No. 20.

Obv.—+ CNUT F RIX ANELOR.

Rev.—+ ONLAF MO LAPEL (long open cross tressured).

This mint is uncertain. The moneyer unpublished.

No. 22.—Bust, as No. 20.

Obv.—+ CNUT REX ANGLO.

Rev.—+ LIFINC ON R ETM. Quatrefoil on long double cross.

This mint is uncertain.

No. 23.—Bust, a barbarous attempt to copy No. 20.

Obv.—+ CNUT REX ANGLOR.

Rev.—+ NUEL ON CANIL. (The letter in italic uncertain.)
Long double cross.

This coin is evidently an imitation. The moneyer's name is unpublished.

No. 24.—Bust similar to No. 20,

Obv.—+ IMTR/N + DIFILNNO.

Rev.—INERIM ON LMAE. (The letters in italic uncertain.)

A curious instance of imitation. The obverse bearing the name of an Irish mint; the reverse, apparently that of an English.

No. 25.—A most barbarous bust, looking to its right, with apparently a shield on the left arm, as on the coins of Harold I. and Harthacnut.

Obv.—OꝥEDMOXSEOꝥLEII.

Rev.—+ LNU TI EXANCL. Long double cross, with an annulet in two quarters, and a cross in the others.

A rude and probably Danish imitation. The reverse legend is an attempt at the words "Cnut Rex Anglorum."

No. 26.—*Obv.*—+ INNOMIINE . DEI . PATRI. Rude head. Irish type with sceptre.

Rev.—+ EÐFARRVMFRADꝥYADꝥI. Triquetra.

It is difficult to offer any conjecture as to what the reverse legend of this coin was intended for.

No. 27.—Bust looking to its right, with sceptre.

Obv.—+ EDPRD . PLI (Confessor, the word REX, unfinished).

Rev.—BRININ ON DRI. In the quarters PAC+.

The moneyer's name on this coin is probably the same as "Brihinc" given by Ruding, and "Bryninc" by Hildebrand.

No. 28.—+ 1N NOMINE DNI·M·E. Short double cross with LRV+ in the angles.

+ HOꝥS ENOWUHEIꝥS, or, if read from the outer edge—

+ SꝥEHꝥ MONE SBOH. Sceaþ Mone Sbon; perhaps SCEAT·MONE·SROB. Small cross in a circle.

It is extremely difficult to offer any interpretation of the legends of this coin; it is probably Danish, and the letters M·E. may possibly be intended for "Magnus Cununc." The names of the moneyer and mint are uncertain; but may

possibly be copied from an English coin of Ethelred. struck at Shrewsbury.

No. 29.—Sovereign sitting on his throne.

Obv.—+ EADPARD REX ANGLOR.

Rev.—+ AELFRIC ON EXEC. Birds in the four quarters,

This coin exhibits nothing remarkable, the types, mint. and moneyer being all known.

Many of the letters on the coins above described are so barbarous, that the resources of the printer can give only an approximate representation of them.

XIII.

ON SOME COINS, CHIEFLY GREEK, WHICH HAVE BEEN LATELY BROUGHT FROM THE EAST.

I HAVE the pleasure of laying before the Numismatic Society a small collection of coins, which have been acquired chiefly through the instrumentality of our distinguished Orientalist, Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B.

I accompany them with some others, procured by Mr. Olguin, when serving in Turkey with the Commission for settling the boundaries of Turkey and Persia, and with two or three taken from the collection of the British Museum, in illustration of the new ones.

The first coin I shall describe is a very rare gold drachma of SELEUCUS I. NICATOR, B. C. 312—282, which has been lately procured by Captain Jones, H.E.I.C.N. It is not unique, as specimens exist, similar to this one, in the Cabinet des Médailles at Paris, and in the collection of Major-General Fox. It is, however, a very fine and perfect specimen.


It may be described as follows:—

Obv.—Head of Minerva helmeted to right. On the helmet, a snake.

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Rev.—ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. — Victory walking to the left, with wreath in right hand, and sail-yard in left.

In the field to right ☉, and Mon. 


A.—Size, 3½. Wt. 130.7.—Fig. 1.

With this, I exhibit, also, a coin procured by the British Museum, some years since, at the sale of the Duke of Devonshire, which is very curious and unique. It is right to add, that some doubt has been expressed as to its genuineness by competent judges.

It may be described as follows :—

Obv.—Head of Seleucus to right, wearing a diadem; from above the ear, projects a horn of curious shape.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ.—Horse's head and neck to right. In the mouth, bit, and over neck, reins.

In the field to right, above, Mon. ; below,

Mon. 

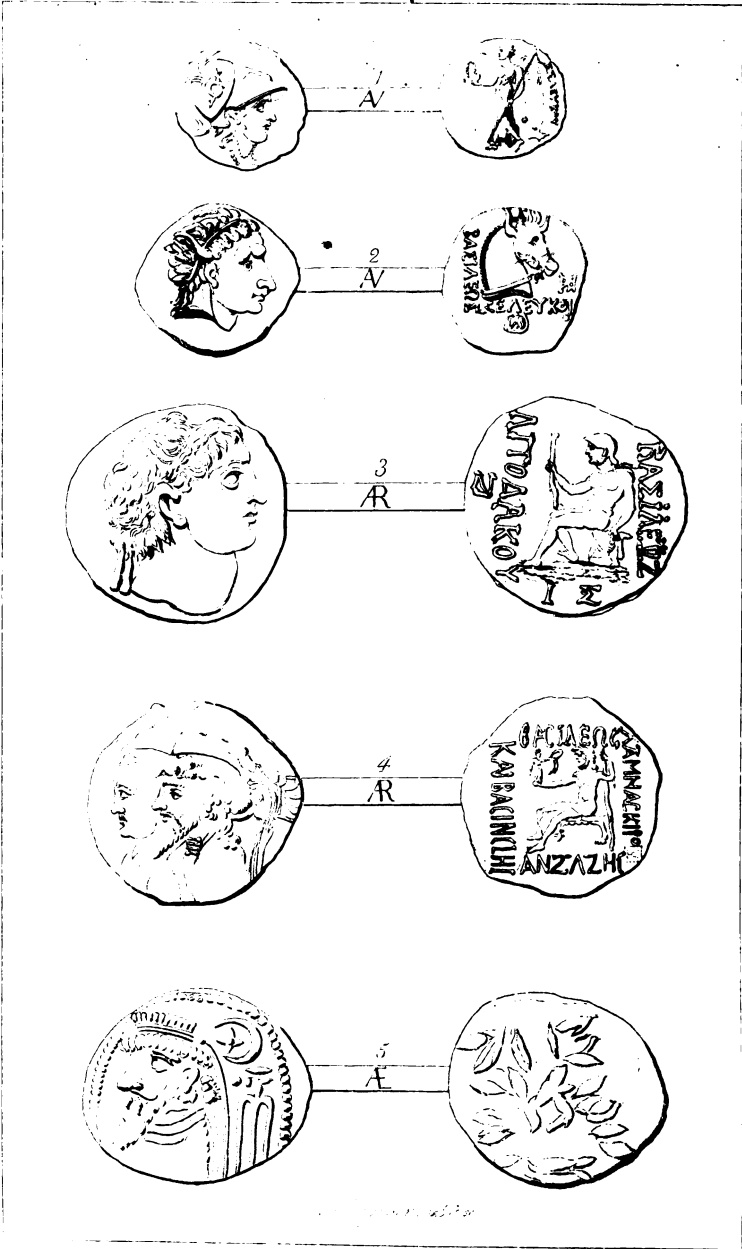
N.—Size, 4½; Weight, 132. Fig. 2.

Two other coins, in copper, were at the same time procured from Captain Jones, which I have not, however, thought it necessary to engrave. The first exhibits on the obverse, the heads of the Dioscuri to left; and on the reverse, a dolphin, with the remains of the usual inscription, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Its size is 3. The second, is a head of Hercules to right, and on the reverse, a bull butting to right, with the same inscription. Size, 1½.

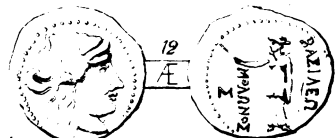
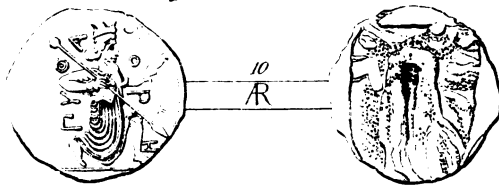
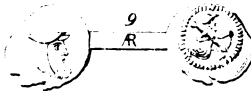
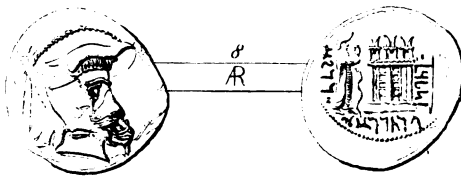
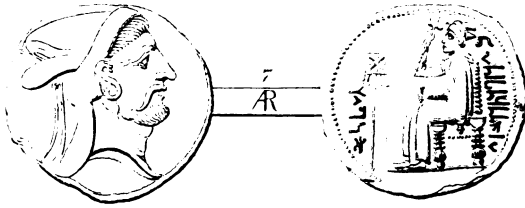
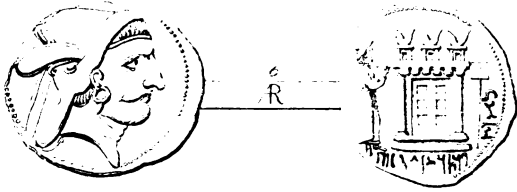
The next coin, is one procured in the neighbourhood of Hamadán, by Mr. Olguin. I have ventured to call it one of

APODACUS KING OF CHARACENE.

Obv.—Head of the king to right; round the head, a broad fillet; no beard, and neck bare.




GREEK COINS.



J. Cleghorn. del et sc.

GREEK COINS.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΠΟΔΑΚΟΥ. Hercules, naked, seated to left. In extended right hand, club; left hand resting on seat; under seat ΓΣ i.e., 203 of the Seleucidan *Æra*—B. C. 109. In field to left,

Monogram 

Æ.—Size, 8½; Weight, 241.7 grains. Fig. 3.

There can be no doubt, that Apodacus must have been contemporary with Antiochus IX. Philopator; and there is good reason for supposing, that he ruled over the province of Characene, which was at the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates. The history of Charax is well-known. It was founded by Alexander III. near the head of the Persian gulf, where the Eulæus (now the *Karûn*) approaches very near to the Tigris. We are told that the place was constantly destroyed by the invasion of the great rivers near which it was placed; and, that it was, in consequence, rebuilt about 120 years after its first foundation, by Antiochus III.; and a third time by an Arabian chief named Spasines, or Hyspasines, son of Sogdonacus, whence it obtained its name of Charax-Spasinou. Lucian, in his dialogue, entitled "*Macrobii*," § 16, mentions this Hyspasines and several other rulers of this district. The advance of the mud from the rivers was so great, that Pliny states, on the authority of Juba II., King of Mauritania, that in his time the town was nearly fifty miles from its original position on the sea (Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* vi. 27).

The next coins I describe are two of KAMNASCIREs and ANZAZE, which may be thus described:—

Obv.—Busts of the king and queen to left. The head of the former covered with a diademed turban, and wearing a long peaked beard; on breast, a decorated garment, which fits close up to his chin.

Behind head,



Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΑΜΝΑΚΙΠΙ ΚΝΙΑΙΙΑΙ.


Zeus Nicephorus seated to left, with Victory presenting a crown to him. His left rests on a spear.

R.—Size, 8; Weight, 229.3 grains.

KAMNASCIREΣ AND ANZAZE.

Obv.—Busts of the king and queen to the left; the head of the former covered with a diademed turban, and wearing a long peaked beard; on breast, a decorated garment, which fits close up to his chin;



behind head,




Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΑΜΝΑΚΙΠΟ[Υ] ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΙ-
CΗC ΑΝΖΑΖΗ. Zeus Nicephorus seated to left, with Victory presenting a crown to him. His left rests on a spear.


R.—Size 7½; Weight, 230.5 grains. Fig. 4.

Both these coins were procured by Mr. Olguin, during his residence on the borders of Turkey and Persia. They have been noticed by Col. Leake in his recent work "Numismata Hellenica"; but he has read the name wrongly, Kapnaskires. It is clearly Kamnaskires. Lucian, in his dialogue "Macrobii," has the words *καὶ Μνασκήρης δὲ βασιλεὺς Παρθυαίων ἔξ καὶ ἐνεήκοντα ἔζησεν ἔτη*, etc. It is almost certain, that the two words, *καὶ Μνασκήρης*, have been corrupted into Kamnaskires, especially as the particle *καὶ* is superfluous in the sense. The type must be taken in consideration with that in the next coin, which I shall describe. Behind the head will be noticed a curious symbol, which is either a trident or the Indian *trisula*—the emblem of Siva. This may be seen on several other copper coins bearing a head-dress and bust greatly resembling the above, and in all probability representing the same personage. Of three large ones in the collection

of the British Museum one has \diamond D and \circ  behind the bust (Fig. 5); two others have \diamond and  behind. Of these, the first and second were procured by J. R. Steuart, Esq., and probably from Mesopotamia. The third, with the second monogram, was in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire; its earlier origin cannot now be discovered. Of these, the first exhibits a sort of tree, within a wreath of what may perhaps be olive leaves. The others have blundered legends, evidently intended to represent Greek letters, but so arranged or confused that no intelligible words can be formed from them. The same

head, with the same monogram, \diamond D \circ  occurs on several

small copper coins, which bear also on their reverses legends consisting apparently of blundered Greek inscriptions. Of these, the Museum possesses five specimens, one from Mr. Payne Knight's bequest, the origin of which is not known, two procured from Mr. Steuart, and three lately found at Susa by Mr. Loftus. Besides these, are two other small copper coins, also procured by Mr.

Steuart, on which the same monogram \diamond D \circ  occurs,

but with a full-faced head, wearing a long beard. The legend on these is equally undeciphered, perhaps undecipherable—the type a rude representation of Diana as a huntress.

Colonel Leake has expressed an opinion (see Num. Hell. p. 66) that these coins bear a great resemblance to the early coins of the Greek dynasty of Bactriana, which terminated with Heliocles, about B.C. 127, and from this he infers, that Kapnascires (Kamnascires) was a Scythian

prince, who became possessed, about that time, of the western part of Bactriana, and who shaped his barbarous name to a Greek form. We fail, however, to perceive any sufficient ground for this hypothesis. We have no evidence of any Scythian invasion of that part of Asia till a much later period ; nor do we discover anything in the form of the name, which suggests a Scythian or Turanian origin.

In the "Memoires de la Société d'Archéologie de St. Petersbourg, vol. vi., p. 173," is a notice of the only other specimen of this coin, with which we are acquainted. It occurs in a letter addressed to the editor from Tiflis, by M. de Bartholomæi, who states that he procured it from Persia. M. de Bartholomæi considers that the fabric exhibits a great similarity to those of the Seleucidan princes, and especially to that of Antiochus IV. Epiphanes (B.C. 176—164). The monogram of this coin appears to be different from that of the specimen in the Museum. It may be remarked, that the circle of dots which surrounds this coin on each side, is only found on a tetradrachm of Antiochus IV., the first who took the title of Nicephorus. From this fact, M. de Bartholomæi draws the conclusion that Kamnascires must have lived about the same time, not improbably during a period of confusion which arose in the Syrian kingdom on the death of that monarch. He is also of opinion, that the great likeness which exists between this tetradrachm and that of the ancient coins of Tarsus, in Cilicia, affords strong reason for supposing that Kamnascires must have been an ephemeral ruler in this locality. The name he derives from one of Persian form and original, *Kaiminotchehr*, the latter portion of which is of frequent occurrence upon the coins of the Sassanian dynasty, and has been fully explained many years since

by Silvestre de Sacy ("Mémoires sur diverses Antiquités de la Perse, p. 248.")

We are inclined to think, that, on the whole, the evidence of the discovery of these and similar coins, is strongly in favour of their having belonged to the ruler of some part of the provinces of Southern Babylonia or Susiana. Yet, we are willing to consider the question *adhuc sub judice*, and to think that some future discovery may not impossibly overthrow these and other speculations, of which they have been made the subject.

I have termed this coin a barbarous coin of Characene; and this is, perhaps, all that can be certainly said about it.—Its description is as follows:—

Obv.—Head to left, wearing a cap, with a sort of radiated top; round this, a fillet; the hair falls in two regular masses behind the head; no beard; face youthful.

Rev.—Barbarous imitation of the type of Hercules seated to left, holding club in his extended right, and resting his left hand on seat.

Barbarous imitation of Greek letters, AMΓ CCC (perhaps meant for *Attambilus*).

R.—Size, 9; Weight, 140.2 grains.

The next two coins are of great interest. The first is unique; the second, if, as it seems probable, a cast, must be an accurate copy of some coin which has been lost. The last has been published by the Duc de Luynes, who has called it that of a satrap of Bactriana. He reads the Phœnician legend as follows, substituting Hebrew letters for their equivalent Phœnician,

לְצִיפְרָתוּשׁ

and thinks therefore that the satrap's name may have

been Saripadates. The Duke is of opinion, that the type has been retouched by some inexperienced artist, but that the legend has remained intact: that some other Phœnician letters, which follow, may be intended for a date, and may, perhaps, be read 104; and that if so, the date refers to the era of Cyrus, and the coin itself to a period corresponding with B.C. 432. I confess that I am not satisfied with this ingenious hypothesis of the Duc de Luynes. In the first place, the type which is evidently that of a priest, or magus, standing before a fire altar, suggests a period as late as that of the Arsacidæ, if not of the Sassanian rulers; and, secondly, we have no evidence from history, and not much reason to expect from any other source, that Bactriana, at a period so early as the commencement of the Peloponnesian war, had any monetary system from which such a coin could issue. The whole character of the work appears to me more recent; probably not earlier than the time of Alexander, perhaps later. None of the money of any of the Bactrian rulers, which are undoubted, bears any resemblance that I can perceive to this coin; the earlier ones being undoubtedly of Greek origin, and the later exhibiting unmistakable proofs of the Indian connexion. It is more probable that this specimen, and the next, belong to that class, which has been called by Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sub-Parthian.

Of this class, there must have been several varieties, and it is not impossible, that a portion of the legend on the second of these coins may be, as has been suggested, in the Palmyrene character, about which little is at present made out. The first of these coins was obtained many years ago by the late J. R. Steuart, Esq.; the second, has been lately forwarded from Baghdád, by Capt. Jones.

Described in order, the coins are as follow :—

Obv.—Head of the king to right, wearing a cap of peculiar form, with a long lappet extending over his neck; round the head a narrow fillet; on upper lip, a long curling moustachio; on chin, a beard which is clipped close; neck bare.

בנרו	to right of fire altar.
ורכשנו ?	under fire altar.

Rev.—The king standing to the left of a large fire altar, wearing a long Oriental dress which reaches to his feet, and the same cap as on obverse. His right hand is extended towards the altar. To right of altar is a standard.

R.—Size, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Weight, 236.2. Fig. 6.

Described in order, the coins are as follows :—

Obv.—Head of the king to right, wearing a cap of peculiar form, with a long lappet extending over his neck; round the head, narrow fillet; on upper lip, a long curling moustachio; on chin, beard which is clipped close; neck bare.

Rev.—The king, seated to left, wearing a long Oriental dress which reaches to his feet; on head, the same cap he wears on the obverse; in right hand, a long spear; in left, a cap; before him, in the field, a standard.

בנרו ורכשנו	behind chair.
ארפאד ? ארפאד	in front of chair.

R.—Size, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Weight, 256.5 grains. Fig. 7.

I have engraved the two following coins; the first procured by Capt. Jones, and the second from the National Collection, and in illustration of those I have just described. I think there can be no reason to doubt that these and similar specimens, of which several exist in the cabinet of the Museum, have been rightly called Sub-Parthian, meaning by that title, the money of local

dynasties, who lived and ruled in the East under the shadow of the great Arsacidan empire.

Their individual description is as follows:—

Obv.—Head of the king to right, wearing a cap of peculiar shape, which projects much in front of the face, and has a long cheek plate extending to neck; on upper lip, long thin moustachio.

The king standing to left of a large fire altar, holding bow in left hand, which rests on the ground, with his right raised and extended towards the altar.

<i>Rev.</i> —יכחורין	to right of fire altar.
ורחכרשונ	under fire altar.
ארפנש	to left of fire altar.

R.—Size, $5\frac{1}{4}$; Weight, 64.7 grains. Fig. 8.

This coin, which is deeply dishd, has apparently been struck upon another.

The next represents—

Obv.—The head of the king to right, wearing a head-dress similar to the last, but without any inscription.

Rev.—An archer kneeling on his right knee to right, and holding in his right hand a dart, and in his left a bent bow.

R.—Size, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Wt. 8.9. Fig. 9.

This specimen has this additional interest, that from its type it is evidently a link between those which we have called Sub-Parthian and the Darics of Persia Proper. As exhibiting the peculiar type of each of these classes, we may presume, that the ruler to whom it belonged, must have had dominion over some portion of the Persian empire.

The next coin to which I shall the attention of the society, is one of the class which has been usually termed Persian darics, and which exhibits the remarkable pecu-

liarity of a Greek inscription on its obverse. It may be described as follows:—

Obv.—ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΗ . . . King to the right, kneeling on his right knee: in his right hand, a long spear, and in his left a bent bow.

Rev.—An unintelligible figure, which, however, Mr. Payne Knight, to whom the coin formerly belonged, has called “quadratum incusum intus ornatum” ignotum per ignotius.

AR.—Size, 6; Wt. 228.1. Fig. 10.

The type is not uncommon, and the Museum has three other specimens exactly similar to it, both on the obverse and on the reverse. The occurrence of the Greek inscription has never yet been explained; nor, indeed, have I ever seen a satisfactory suggestion on this subject. Lately, however, an inscription has been met with which seems to me to throw much light on this difficulty, and to suggest a probable meaning for the occurrence of this name in a foreign language and character upon a coin, in other respects, unquestionably, Oriental, and in all probability Persian. In the course of the years 1851-2, Mr. Wm. Kenneth Loftus, to whom this country is indebted for excavations carried on in Southern Babylonia, with no less zeal than those which were made by Mr. Layard, some years before, in Assyria, was employed under the direction of Sir Henry Rawlinson, in investigating the ruins of Susa, the Shushan of the Prophet Daniel. In the course of some excavations, which he made at this place, on what he has called the “Central Platform,” he dug through a slight conical protuberance, caused by some Arab graves at the edge of the mound. Immediately under these, at the depth of 10 feet, was the

base of a small column, in dark blue limestone. The following measurements give an idea of its size:—

Pedestal	7 inches high,	3 feet 9 inches square.
Plinth	7 " "	2 " 2 " "
Torus	5 " "	2 " 5 " diameter.

On it was observed the following Greek inscription, in letters two-thirds of an inch in length, extending along the left corner on the north side of the pedestal:—

ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΑΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟΥ
 ΣΩΜΑΤΟΦΥΛΑΞ ΑΡΡΗΝΕΙΔΗΝ
 ΑΡΡΗΝΕΙΔΟΥ ΤΟΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΝ
 ΤΗΣ ΣΟΥΣΙΑΝΗΣ ΤΟΝ ΕΑΥΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΝ

which may be translated, "Pythagoras, the son of Aristarchus, captain of the body-guard, (in honor of) his friend Arreneides, son of Arreneides, Governor of Susiana." Not the least curious circumstance in relation to this monument is, that the epitaph is upside down, and has all the appearance of having been cut while the column stood as it does at present. Mr. Loftus states that the letters are sharp and unworn, presenting a remarkable contrast with the aspect of the column itself, which, from the remains of polish on its broken edges, is manifestly of much greater antiquity. About the date of the building itself to which the column belonged, there can be no reasonable doubt, as the names of Xerxes and Artaxerxes, that is, between B.C. 464 and 335.

I think there can be but little doubt, that this coin refers to this same Pythagoras. As a commander of Persian troops, he would naturally make use of the usual Persian coin, the daric; and as leader of Greek troops,

under Persian rule, he would probably be allowed to place his own name upon the Persian coins which were struck chiefly for the use of his own troops. It may be remarked, that there is a difficulty about the Greek of the inscription; the form ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΗ being quite unusual; we should naturally have expected ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΟΥ. It is not easy to understand why the customary form of all such legends has been omitted or dispensed with.

The next coins to which I shall call the attention of the society are two, for which the country is indebted to the researches of Sir Henry Rawlinson. They belong to Molon, Satrap of Media, and are undoubtedly unique.

They may be described as follows:—

MOLON—SATRAP OF MEDIA.

Obv.—Bearded head of Zeus to right, wearing a wreath or vitta of laurel leaves.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΟΛΩΝΟΣ. A figure apparently that of a female, draped to the feet, walking to right, and carrying in her hand a lyre.

In field P., probably, the remains of the Seleucid date, 189, 190, 191, or 192, corresponding with B.C. 223, etc. This being the only period during which Molon could have assumed the title of Βασιλεύς.

Æ.—Size, 5; Wt. 117. Fig. 12.

MOLON—SATRAP OF MEDIA.

Obv.—Female head to right, within a dotted circle.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ . . . ΜΟΛΩΝΟΣ. Figure of Victory walking to left, holding in extended right hand, a wreath, and in left, a palm-branch. In field, to left, monogram, M?

Æ.—Size, 4½; Wt 66. Fig. 11.

The history of Molon is recorded by Polybius (Hist. v., 40—54). It appears from him, that Molon was appointed by Antiochus the Great the Satrap of Media soon after the accession of that monarch (B.C. 223, his brother Alexander being, at the same time, created Satrap of Persis; but, that, not long after, these two chiefs, despising the youth of the king, and being afraid of Hermeias, a Carian, who had risen to great power by the favour of Seleucus, the brother of Antiochus, raised the standard of revolt, in which attempt they were greatly aided by the ill-feeling which existed between Hermeias and Epigenes, who had returned with the troops of Seleucus from the East, after that king's death.

On hearing of the revolt, the king by the advice of Hermeias, despatched troops under Xeno and Theodotus to oppose the rebels; while Hermeias, at the same time, recommended the king himself to seize on Cœle-Syria. But Molo and his brother were equal to the difficulties of their position. At once rousing the tribes in their neighbourhood, partly by the exhibition of forged letters purporting to convey menaces from the king, and partly by the promise of large rewards, they collected a considerable army, compelled the royal generals to retreat, and made themselves masters of Apoloniatis. The power of Molon was not to be underrated. He was already in possession of Media, at that period, probably the most valuable province of Western Asia, rich, as it was, in cattle and stores of every kind, which would be of value to a warlike people. On the highway between the East and West, it was so placed as naturally to rest on the Caspian Sea to the North, and on Persis to the South. Moreover, it was divided and intersected in all directions by chains of lofty mountains, difficult, at any season, to be passed by an army encumbered by the

munitions of war, and capable of being held by its own warlike population against almost any odds. Resting on such a basis for his retreat, Molon appears at once to have pushed on and to have overrun the whole plain country to the east of the Tigris. Failing, however, in his attempt to cross that river, on which an efficient fleet was kept, under the command of Xeuxis, he fell back to his camp before Seleucia, where he went into winter quarters.

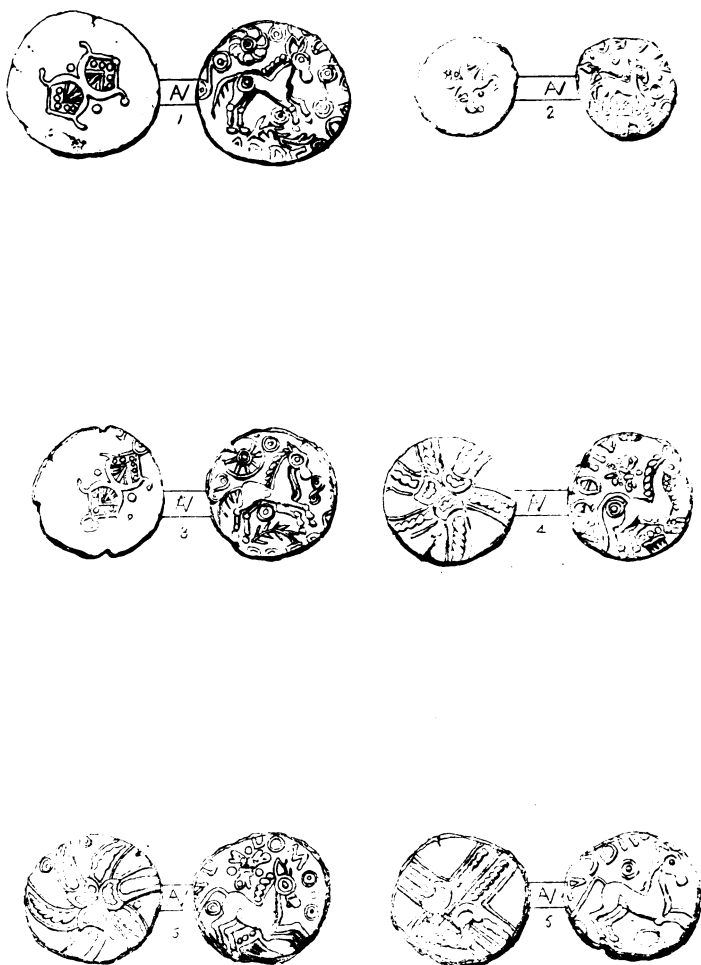
On intelligence of these events reaching Antiochus, he proposed at once to march against Molo, but Hermeias having given a different opinion, and having, by treachery, put to death Epigenes, Xenotas was sent against the rebel chief, and the king himself marched to Apameia, and from that place to Laodicea. It would seem that Xenotas was singularly unfit for the office in which he was placed; for, despising the bravery of Molon's troops and the strength of his position, he at once determined to cross the river and to attack Molon in his camp. Having made this determination, he crossed with his best troops and took up a position ten miles below Molon's camp, on a spot nearly surrounded by the river or its marshes. Molon, on hearing of this step, at once sent forward his horse, who slew many of the troops of Xenotas while crossing, and threw the remainder into confusion. Upon this, Xenotas advanced against the main army of his opponent, who, in his turn, fell back, and made as though he was retiring to Media. Xenotas fell into the trap, and allowed his troops to rest themselves, while he, at the same time, appears to have set no watch; the result was, that in the middle of the night Molon returned, cut his troops to pieces, slew Xenotas, and crossing the river subsequently, without opposition, carried the city of Seleucia by storm, Xeuxis, who was then in command,

having betaken himself to flight. From Seleucia, Molon overran the rest of Babylonia to the head of the Persian Gulf; but though he captured the town, he was not able to seize the citadel of Susa.

The formidable character which the rebellion had now assumed, determined Antiochus at length to march in person against Molon. He, therefore, wintered at Antiocheia, in Mygdonia, B.C. 220, and with the spring of the year he crossed the Tigris, by the advice of Xeuxis, and descended to the South against the rebel general, who, himself, advanced against the king. Antiochus successively took and occupied Dura, Oreicus, and Apollonia. The plan of Molon was by rapidly crossing the Tigris, to reach the hill country of Apolloniatis before it could be seized by the royal troops. In this endeavour, however, he was not successful. A battle shortly after ensued, in which Molon and his army were completely overthrown, and the rebellion was crushed. Molon and his immediate followers fell by their own hands; and, not long after, his brother Neolaus, who had fled to Persis, and Alexander, the Satrap of that province, committed suicide in preference to falling into the power of the king. Antiochus, as an example to future rebels, had the body of Molon transported into Chalonitis, and affixed to a cross on one of the higher peaks of the Mons Zagros.

These coins have already been noticed by Colonel Leake, in his "Numismata Hellenica," who has described them from impressions given him by Mr. Burgon.

W. S. W. VAUX.



COINS OF ADDEDOMAROS ?

XIV.

ON THE ATTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN ANCIENT
BRITISH COINS TO ADDEDOMAROS.

I HAVE the pleasure of laying before the Numismatic Society the result of my investigations into certain classes of ancient British coins, the inscriptions on which, even where they have been recognised at all, have only been read in part; but which I am now, by the comparison of a considerable number of specimens, enabled to complete, and thus bring them together under one head, and still farther attribute them, with some degree of certainty, to a prince, whose name, as it appears on the coins, was Addedomaros.

The classes of coins to which I allude are three in number, the first of which has hitherto been regarded as uninscribed, and agrees in type with Ruding, Pl. II. No. 40; the second may be represented by Ruding, Pl. II. No. 35; and the third by Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XIV. Pl. I., No. 1. These latter have been considered to read ADDII, or even AΘORI. I have, however, engraved specimens of each in the accompanying plate, which I shall now proceed to describe and comment upon, premising that Nos. 1, 2, and 3, belong to the first class; Nos. 4 and 5 to the second; and No. 6 to the third class.

The obverse of No. 1 presents a singular ornament, consisting of two crescents back to back, the cusps retorted and terminating in pellets; in the interior of each a chevron-shaped compartment enclosing five pellets; a pellet in each angle between the crescents. This, like both the succeeding types, appears to have been derived

through a series of imitations, each differing more widely from its prototype, from the wide-spread head of Apollo on the earliest British coins. On the reverse is a horse to the right, his tail branched, with a ring ornament on his hind-quarters; above, a sort of rose and a ring ornament; beneath, a branch and a ring ornament; and in front and behind, two similar ornaments connected in the form of an S. The legend commences at the bottom, and runs from left to right, beneath and in front of the horse, as follows, ADDEDOMAROS, but the tops of the letters only are visible, the die having, as usual with British coins, been much too large for the blank. Different specimens of this type vary in the number of leaves forming the rose, and in the other adjuncts. The coin here engraved is of red gold, weighing 86 grains, and in my collection. I have another nearly similar, weighing $85\frac{3}{4}$ grains, but I am not aware of the locality where either of them was found.

The ornament on the obverse of No. 2 is nearly similar to that on No. 1, but the reverse varies in having a branch of three leaves above the horse, and in front a ring ornament between three pellets, while below is a square crossed diagonally, and resembling the supposed¹ phaleræ on Gaulish coins. Around runs the legend APÐEDOMAROS. This coin, which is of reddish gold, weighing $21\frac{1}{2}$ grains, was formerly in the collection of the late Mr. Cuff, but is now in the British Museum. In the same collection is another specimen of the same module, but differing in having a wheel under the horse. It shows merely the ADD of the legend, and is engraved, though imperfectly, in Ruding, Pl. II. No. 41. Its weight is 19

¹ Num. Chron. Vol. XIII. p. 147.

grains, so that these pieces must have represented the fourth part of the value of those of the larger size.

No. 3 closely resembles No. 1, but has a wheel instead of the rose under the horse. The chevrons also on the obverse terminate in ring ornaments instead of the usual pellets; of the legend the upper part of ADDEDO is all that is legible. This coin is of yellow gold, weighing 85 grains, and found near Norwich. It is now in my own collection.

Nos. 4 and 5 present on the obverse a star-shaped ornament, composed of six curved wreaths, or, as a herald might term them, torses enclosed by lines on either side, and diverging from three crescents in the centre. The interior of these crescents is formed by a series of grooves or hollows side by side, which give it a curved or rather invecked outline. In each of the spaces between the wreaths is usually a pellet and a ring ornament, and the whole is enclosed within a beaded circle, of which never more than a small portion is seen on the coins. On the reverse is a horse to the right, with a long tail; above, an ornament somewhat like a bucranium, but, in fact, composed of three similar indescribable figures closely resembling the nose and mouth of the horse, combined into a star with three pellets; beneath the tail a ring ornament, and below the horse what may be called a cornucopiæ, with three pellets above. The legend runs the reverse way from that on the preceding coins, and varies on different specimens from AΘΘIIDOM to ADDIIDOM, but on no single coin have I ever found the legend complete. No. 4 is of reddish gold, in my own collection, and No. 5 in that of Mr. Bergne. They weigh $84\frac{1}{2}$ and $86\frac{1}{2}$ grains respectively. I have another specimen weighing 87 grains.

No. 6 is also in my own collection, and was found near Cambridge in the year 1851. It is of reddish gold, weighing 87 grains, and has already been engraved, but inaccurately, in the *Archæological Association Journal*, vol. vii. p. 122. As I have already observed, a similar coin will be found engraved in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XIV. p. 71, the weight of which is $86\frac{1}{2}$ grains. On the obverse is a cruciform ornament with two crescents in the centre, bearing a considerable resemblance to the device on some of the coins of Tasciovanus. On the reverse is a horse to the right; beneath, a wheel and pellet; and above, a ring ornament, with the legend ADDIID.

We have then here three distinct types of coins, one embracing coins of two modules, all of which, however, appear from their legend to be referable to one source. That source I have at the outset declared to be, in my opinion, the mint of a prince, or regulus, bearing the name of Addedomaros, whose coins will, for the future, form a not unimportant class among the ancient British coins, and the number of uninscribed types be materially reduced, and our system of classification enlarged, if this attribution be adopted.

It may, indeed, be urged against me, that the inscriptions on none of these coins are sufficiently distinct to warrant me in the assertion, that any such legend as ADDEDOMAROS is to be found upon them. To this I reply, that, having examined all the specimens I have been able to meet with, indeed, I might say, almost every coin that is known of these types, I am convinced of the correctness of my reading, those letters which are deficient or doubtful on one coin being supplied or made clear by others of the same type, except, indeed, the M on the first type, of which I should have had some slight doubts

if the legend had been found only on coins of that type, on no specimen of which have I been able to meet with more than portions of a letter where the M is supposed to be. On coins, however, of the second type, where the legend would appear never to go beyond ADDEDOM, the final M is occasionally quite distinct, though even on some of these it has more the appearance of a double Δ than of an M.

Assuming, therefore, the legend to be ADDEDOMAROS, I think there can be no doubt that it should be regarded as the name of a prince and not that of a people, the termination MAROS or MARVS being, as far as is known, among Celtic tribes restricted to the names of persons; at the same time that the reading ADDEDOMAROS on these coins is completely borne out by the analogy of the well known Gaulish names Indutiomarus and Viridomarus. That the A of the penultimate is short, and not (as from its possible derivation from "Mawr," great, I should have felt inclined to pronounce it) long, must be conceded from this passage of Propertius (iv. 10, 41):—

Virdomari genus hic Rheno jactabat ab ipso.

Unless, indeed, this was a poetical license, taken with a word which otherwise "*versu dicere non est*."

It is worthy of remark, that we find the letter D on these coins under various forms, varying from a complete Θ to a barred \mathfrak{D} , like the Anglo-Saxon \mathfrak{D} , and passing on from that to the ordinary Roman D, a peculiarity which has been remarked on other British coins. If, as has been supposed from a passage in Cæsar¹, the Druids used to employ Greek letters, their appearance in such a case as this is not to be wondered at, and the rather as a mixture of Greek with Latin letters, so frequently occurs on Gaulish coins,

¹ De Bello Gallico vi. 14.

and especially when we remember that even now among the Welch the double D has the sound of the Greek Θ.

It is also to be remarked that the E of ADDEDOM is on two of the types supplanted by a double I, a substitution of very frequent occurrence on Gaulish and British, and occasionally to be observed on Roman coins.¹

With regard to the part of England that formed the territory of Addedomaros, there is hardly sufficient evidence of the localities where his coins have been found, to justify anything beyond mere conjecture. The discovery of No. 3 near Norwich, and No. 6 near Cambridge, combined with the resemblance of the ornament on the obverse of the first type to that of some uninscribed gold coins discovered in Norfolk, and the correspondence of the branched tail of the horse, and the barred ð, with those on some of the small Icenian silver coins, tend, however, to prove that Addedomaros was a prince of the Icenii. Whether the three types of coins were the contemporaneous issue of as many different mints, or whether they succeeded each other, and if so, in what order, must remain an open question. If, as is the more probable, the various types were issued at different periods of his reign, I am inclined to think that their order of succession was the same as that in the plate.

Their weight, which ranges from 84 to 87 grains, the majority being about 86 grains, points to an early date among the inscribed coins—those of Cunobeline rarely exceeding 84 grains. We may, therefore, safely place the era of Addedomaros prior to that of Cunobeline.² The termination OS instead of VS is also indicative of this

¹ See Num. Chron. Vol. XVIII. p. 50.

² See Num. Chron. XV. p. 107, etc.

earlier date. The test of weight must not, however, be implicitly relied on, without taking the locality of the coins into consideration, as it is probable that the weight would be diminished first in those parts of Britain where there was the most commerce and civilization.

Now that these hitherto unappropriated types have been connected together, their legend completed, and their attribution suggested, it is to be hoped that the localities where any specimens may be found will be recorded, as it will be from numismatic evidence alone that whatever is to be known of Addedomaros will have to be gathered. Authentic history is silent concerning any such prince, and though in the traditional *Ædd-mawr*, or *Ædd the Great*, of the Welch chroniclers, we may recognise the identity of the name, as in *Caradoc* we may trace *Caractacus*, and in *Dyfnwal* or *Dunwallo*, *Dubnovellaunus*, yet even if we were willing to take these mythic effusions for history, there appears to be nothing recorded of *Ædd-mawr*, except that he was one of the progenitors of a long line of British kings, who are assumed to have reigned in this island, for ages before the art of coining was introduced, and even before it had been invented.

JOHN EVANS.

Jan. 28, 1856.

XV.

ERRORS RESPECTING THE COINAGE OF THE ANCIENT CELTIC KINGS OF BRITAIN.

It will probably be expected of me, that I should take some notice of Mr. Beale Poste's so-called "correction" of my "errors respecting the coinage of the ancient Celtic

Kings of Britain," and I accordingly take this opportunity of saying a few words in reply ; not that I intend, on the present occasion, to combat any of Mr. Poste's singular theories concerning ancient British coins, but only to set right his statements as to certain matters of fact, which, if left uncontradicted, might prejudice the cause of truth.

With regard to the coins on which Mr. Poste so perseveringly reads TASC FIR. I see nothing to modify or add to what I have already said on that subject,¹ I therefore merely repeat, that what on Mr. Wigan's coin has been taken for an R, is, in my opinion, nothing more than a straight stroke, honeycombed, and that whether it formed part of an L or an R, or any other letter, must be determined from other specimens.

I shall not, in support of this opinion, adduce, like Mr. Poste, the names of distinguished collectors who have been willing to see with my eyes, but venture to flatter myself that my reading, at all events, of a British coin, after the years of especial attention which I have devoted to that class of coins, is as likely to be correct as that of others whose eyes may probably not be so familiar with the ancient British coinage.

But I must at once proceed to the point which has been the main cause of my making any reply to Mr. Poste's comments.

That gentleman, well knowing that the well-established existence of the legend CVNOBELINVS TASCIOVANII. F. was fatal to his theory of the inscription on these coins denoting "the money of Cunobeline, the Ruler," which cannot stand, if the name of Cunobeline appears in the

¹ Num. Chron , Vol. XVIII. p.39.

nominative, followed by Tasciovanus in the genitive, but wholly rests on the supposition of there being two genitive cases in apposition, broadly states¹ :—

1st. That there is, in the British Museum, no such type of Cunobeline, with the galeated head and sow, as that I mentioned, reading CVNOBELINVS on the obverse, and TASCIOVANI. F. on the reverse.

2nd. That no authentic coin with the genitive form TASCIOVANI on the reverse, reads anything else than the genitive form, also CVNOBELINI, or some indication of a genitive, where a contraction is used, on the obverse.

3rd. That I have misread my coin ; or else,

4th. That it is not genuine ; or,

5th. That there may have been a casual error of the artist committed when the die was engraved.

Let us take these statements seriatim, and see what amount of truth there is in them :—

1st. With regard to the Museum coin to which Mr. Poste has called attention. Since reading his remarks, I have taken an opportunity of examining it, and find that the legend is certainly CVNOBELINVS, though I acknowledge the two final letters to be indistinct. This reading rests by no means solely on my own authority, as it is engraved as CVNOBELINVS in the Monumenta Historica Britannica, pl. i. 18 ; and also by Basire, in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. VII. pl. v. 3 ; and in Akerman's Coins of Cities and Princes, pl. xxiv. No. 2. Mr. Birch does not disavow this reading as is affirmed by Mr. Poste, but inserts two dots after CVNOBELIN . . to signify two uncertain letters, and goes on to say

¹ Num. Chron. XVIII. pp. 108, 109.

that "Taylor Combe, and Ruding have rendered it CVNOBELINI in the genitive on the obverse; but the last letter is wanting, and may be a U, since on all coins where the legend is distinct and full, we have CVNOBELINVS REX. . . . I consequently read, Cunobelinus Tasciovani filius." But let it have been engraved and read in any way, the legend upon the coin itself is CVNOBELINVS.

2nd. That "no authentic coin with the genitive form Tasciovani on the reverse, reads anything else than the genitive form, also Cunobelini, or some indication of a genitive, when a contraction is used, on the obverse," is completely disproved by the Museum coin, and, as we shall presently see, by my own coin. As to the indication of a genitive, I am at a loss to know what Mr. Poste can mean. I might, with far better reason, reply that no coin with Cunobelinus, or Cunobelinus Rex, on the obverse, reads anything else than Tasciovani in the genitive, or "some indication" of a genitive, where a contraction is used, on the reverse.

3rd. But I have misread my coin. Mr. Poste can judge of the probability of this from an impression that I have sent him of the coin. It is in such perfect preservation that it is impossible for any one to make a mistake in reading it.

4thly. If read correctly, it may not be genuine. I can only say that I never saw a coin with less cause for suspicion about it. Its patina, weight, workmanship, and the manner in which it came into my possession, all place its authenticity beyond a doubt.

But 5thly, still, after all, the artist made a mistake in engraving Cunobelinus, instead of Cunobelini, on my coin, into which error the engraver of the die of the

Museum coin has also fallen. It seems hard not to concede even this last resource to which Mr. Poste is driven for the sake of his theory; but I am afraid the probabilities against such an error having occurred in the only two dies known of a type are nearly infinite, especially when the careful finish given to the whole work is taken into account—the coins being worthy of any Roman mint.

The legend CVNÖBELINVS TASCIOVANI F. must therefore be regarded as established beyond a doubt; and as “the formula of the two genitives” must now be given up, it remains for Mr. Poste to discover for the above some other interpretation than “The Money of Cunobeline, the Ruler of the Belgæ.”

As to the F representing “Firbolgi,” either here, or on the coins inscribed COM. F, I reserve giving in my adhesion to such a doctrine, until “Credo, quia impossibile,” has become a dogma in Numismatics.

JOHN EVANS.

Feb. 6, 1856.

XVI.

ON THE COINS OF GERMANUS.

THE recent letter of Mr. Beale Poste¹ in the Numismatic Chronicle, explaining his views of the interpretation of the legends of certain British coins, induces me once more to refer to some coins which resemble in reading those of Cunobelin. I shall not again enter upon a defence of the reading which I formerly proposed, and to which I still

¹ Numismatic Chronicle, 1855, p. 105.

adhere, leaving to time and the future discovery of better preserved coins, the decision whether the supposed legends of TASC·FIR are to be read TASC·FIL or TASC·FI·R. The instance cited by Mr. Evans of a new type reading Tasciovantis,² can only be considered as another mode of declining Tasciovani, adopted by a barbarous people, partially acquainted with the language of their rulers. For it is difficult to believe that they should not only have introduced a Celtic synonym for the Latin *Rex*, upon their coins, but latinised it at the same time. Such a fact would be a prodigy in the history of language, and in the annals of the British mint.

It is, of course, possible that F might stand for some other word than *filius*, although the *probabilities* against it, when it occurs after a preceding word in the genitive, are so great that they would deter many bold critics from entertaining it; and as there is no Latin word commencing with F, which reads in harmony with the sense, it has been found necessary to invent some supposed Romano-Gaelic forms for the express purpose of making the theory even plausible. But my inquiry at present is directed to the well-known coins reading *Germanus Indutilli f* or *l* which resemble in their legends those of Cunobelin, and for which I propose a new explanation. Like the coins of Cunobelin, those of Germanus are distinguished for the excellence of their fabric, and are some of the best of the German or Celtic mints. They are always of bronze, and resemble the better specimens of the denarii of Augustus, and are admitted to be of the Augustan age. Their type, indeed, is a direct imitation of those struck in honour of Julius Cæsar, by the moneyer, Q. Voconius Vitulus, and

² Numismatic Chronicle, 1855, p. 43.

those of Augustus, reading *Augustus divi filius*.³ On one side they have a diademed head, the hair gathered up behind in a peculiar manner, and long and fine. This head is probably intended for the personification of Gallia or Germanus; on the other, is the butting bull, a type difficult to explain satisfactorily, but which is one of the commonest of the types of Augustus. The name Germanus, in the field above the bull, is undoubted, and occurs, in full on all well preserved specimens, but that of the exergue has been the cause of various readings. Eckhel⁴ reads INDVTII III. Duchalais and Mionnet⁵ GERMANUS INDVTILII. Lelewel⁶ INDVTILLIL. Mr. Burgon⁷ and Mr. Oldfield⁸ INDVTILLIF; but a careful (not negligent) examination of several of these pieces, proves that they read INDVTILLI·L. As the whole question of meaning turns on the reading, a reference to the carefully engraved representation of this coin on the plate accompanying Mr. Oldfield's paper,⁹ will shew how the letters are arranged, and as the practised judgment of Mr. Burgon is of the highest importance upon such a point, it is necessary to state his opinions as to the reading of the final letter. An examination of several specimens of these coins convinced Mr. Burgon that all the coins on which the final letter resembled an L, were from the same die, and it appeared to him at the time that this final letter was an I, or an upright bar and stop, and that the L form was owing

³ Duchalais, Description des Médailles Gauloises, 8vo., Paris, 1846, p. 66, 438.

⁴ Doct. Num., Vet. i. p. 63.

⁵ Suppl. i. 157.

⁶ Type Gauloise, p. 247, Pl. iv. 25.

⁷ Sale Cat., Pembr. Coll., p. 63, note to Lot 276.

⁸ Num. Chron., Vol. XV. p. 116.

⁹ Num. Chron., Vol. XV. pl. 10, p. 109.

to a flaw in the die, by which the two I's had run, as it were, together. A comparison of the coins of the period proved to him that the letters were often so incorrectly formed, that the I might stand for another letter than I, and as on those of Augustus already mentioned, of which they are positive copies, the final letter was an F, he inclined to the idea that those of Germanus used the same formula. So that while Augustus boasts himself the "son of the divine," or Julius Cæsar, so Germanus derives his descent from Indutillus, a chief unfortunately unknown to fame. Mr. Poste has claimed the priority of this reading for M. Johanneau.¹⁰

Those who have followed the reading of INDVTILLIL have generally supposed that the coins were struck by Induciomarus, chief of the Treveri,¹¹ and that this word is the numismatic form of the name of that chief.¹² They have also conjectured, that while the name Germanus is purely Latin, that of Indutillilil is some Gaelic or Celtic name, which has not been subjected to Latin euphony.¹³ The word Germanus they have either entirely neglected, or else considered the ethnic form of the German Induciomarus, or even conjectured that Germanus and Induciomarus were duumviri. The ridiculous readings of Tristan,¹⁴ that it means Germania Indutia, of Havercamp¹⁵ and

¹⁰ Num. Chron., 1855, p. 114.

¹¹ Eckhel, p. 78, Lelewel, *l. c.*, Mr. Poste, *l. c.*, and Senckler, *Jahrbuch des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunde*, 8vo., Bonn. 1849, Bd. xi. pp. 44, 47; Bayer, *Observ. et Conject.*, p. 47, and foll.

¹² Cæsar de Bello Gallico, v. 3, etc., Cicero pro Fonteio.

¹³ So Lelewel, and then Mr. Poste, in their descriptions and allusions to this coin.

¹⁴ No. IV. p. 27.

¹⁵ Thes. Mor. i. p. 470. Jobert reads INDICATION, Sc. des Med. i. p. 133; Binadi, Thes. 460; and Akerman, *Ancient Coins*, p. 183.

Hardouin,¹⁶ which are still more strange, are not worth recording. The question, in fact, is narrowed to the final letter being F or L. I consider that it more nearly resembles an L. The name of Indutillus is one of which there are many formed in the same manner in the Gallic series, such as those of Epillus,¹⁷ or Ippillus,¹⁸ of Pictilos, Pixtilus, or Pistillus,¹⁹ of Atpilus,²⁰ Giamilos,²¹ and Tambilus,²² while the Latin inscriptions of Gaul present Istatilus,²³ and the still nearer Crecillus.²⁴ That these names contain in themselves the form of Celtic words which end in *il* or *eil*, such as *Neil*, *Lochiel*, is evident, and that the Romans have euphonised them upon the diminutives of their nouns, in *illus*, or *illum*, generally diminutives, is equally clear. For even the names ending in *ilos* or *ilus* of the Celtic series, can only be considered as cognate forms to those which terminate in the Latin *illus*. Such diminutives, which recall the language of camps rather than of courts, were probably given by the commanders of the troops on the frontiers to the Gallic chiefs, the allies or the dependents of Rome, in their official intercourse, and were readily adopted when it became an honour to repose under the shade of the Roman power, and ceased to be a sentiment of patriotism to contest its strides to universal empire.

The first part of the name of Indutillus bears sufficient

¹⁶ Opp. Sel. p. 718.

¹⁷, ¹⁸ Duchalais, Med. Gaul., p. 171.

¹⁹ For Pistillus, see the back of a statuette inscribed with this name, in the Antiquités trouvées à Chatelet, 1739, pl. 1.

²⁰ Duchalais, Med. Gaul., p. 125.

²¹ Duchalais, Med. Gaul., p. 258.

²² Duchalais, p. 206—207. The correct reading of the name of this chief has entirely swept away the reading of *Ambiorix Ambilim*, which is utterly unintelligible.

²³ Grivaud de Vincelles, Antiquités trouvées à Chatelet, fol., Paris, 1819, p. 3, and foll.

²⁴ Duchalais, Med. Gaul., p. 275.

resemblance to that of Indutiomarus to justify the supposition, that it is derived from the same source; but it at the same time has a strictly Latin form, taken from *indutus*, or "invested," the term applied to every assumption of the regal purple. The name of Indutillus has, however, entirely escaped the classical authorities, and his age can only be restored from the similarity of the coins of Germanus to those of Augustus. The presence of a stop after the word *Indutilli*, which is evident on the best preserved coins of Germanus shews that this word is in the genitive case, and that the contraction after it must have a connection with the word before it in that case. In the case of Tasciovani it is an F; of the other forms, *Ambilil* is now recognised as an error for *Tambilus* or *Tambilo*; and *Ebulim* is uncertain;²⁵ and the only other reading, ATPILI · I, according to Duchalais, appears from a coin purchased at Mr. Rollin's sale, and now in the British Museum, to be ATPILI · NE, *Atpili Nepos*, a form which I think I have already detected in the legend of the British chief Vosimos (VOSIMOS DVMNOCO[N]EPOS) the grandson of Dumnoco.²⁶ This last reading explains the legends of the coins of Orgetorix,²⁷ the celebrated chief of the Helvetii, who styles himself the grandson of Atpilus, probably because his father had never enjoyed the supreme power to which he had risen through the hereditary right he possessed from the descent of the line of chieftains for the Celtic monarchy, or rather chieftainship was hereditary, a fact distinctly stated by the later writers,²⁸ and which accounts for the presence of these formulæ upon their coins. It was, no doubt, this heredi-

²⁵ Mionnet, Supp. i. p.156; Eckhel, Cat. Mus. Vinæ, p. 13.

²⁶ Num. Journal, I. pl. 1, p. 109.

²⁷ Cæsar de Bello Gall. i.

²⁸ Cramer, Anecd. Græc.

tary right which was carefully cherished by the Romans, who availed themselves of the dynastic questions of succession to regulate or divide the hostile tribes, and who received or reinstated the fugitives of the Barbarian tribes as best suited their policy or inclination.

The possibility that the letter after Indutillus is an F has already been stated, and then Germanus, the son of Indutillus, would be the name of the regulus of these coins. According to Duchalais, they are principally discovered in the east of France, and in the province of Lorraine; and he consequently assigns them to a chief of the Eastern Belgæ. Eckhel had already attributed them to the Treveri, and to their chieftain, Indutiomarus; and M. Senckler has endeavoured to restore them to the same prince, several having been found on the territories of the ancient Treveri. But, even if the final letter is an L, it is possible to read it as INDVTILLI · I*libertus*, "the freedman of Indutillus." It appears, indeed, from Tacitus, that the condition of *liberti* varied considerably in the Teutonic and Celtic tribes. Among the ancient Britons *liberti* appear to have held, as also amidst the free Teutonic tribes, a very low position. When Nero sent his freedman Polycletus to inspect the condition of Britain, the sarcastic historian of the empire draws a contrast between British freedom and Roman servitude; for he states, "Sed hostibus irrisus fuit, apud quos flagrante etiam tum libertate nondum cognita libertorum potentia erat. Mirabanturque quod dux et exercitus tanti belli confector servitus obedirent."²⁹ Among the Germans, however, the *liberti* were only powerless among the free tribes; for the same historian informs us, "Liberti non multum supra

²⁹ Ann. xiv. 39.

servos sunt, raro aliquod momentum in domo, nunquam in civitate, *exceptis duntaxat iis gentibus quæ regnantur*. Ibi enim et super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt : apud ceteros impares libertini libertatis argumentum sunt.”³⁰ There is enough in these passages to show, that in those tribes, which had a regal form of government, and were under Roman protection, the *liberti* rose to the highest offices of the state ; and it is just probable, that successful rebellion, Roman policy, or other causes, might have placed a Gaul or German of such a social position at the head of some petty tribe. The Germans and Gauls not only adopted Roman manners but names ; and in the instance of the celebrated Arminius, it appears that his brother bore the name of Flavius, and his nephew, who was subsequently placed at the head of the Cherusci, that of Italus.³¹ Such a name, the very counterpart of Germanus, shows that it is at this period that such a chief is to be sought. The reverse, indeed, connects it with the Augustan age ; and the bull, besides its allusion to the name of Voconius Vitulus on the coins of Julius Cæsar, and to that of Statilius Taurus on the unplaced coins of Augustus, may also, from its appearance on the coins both of Augustus and Germanus, refer, as suggested by Senckler, to Germany, or rather to the river Rhine, as this was one of the symbolical manners by which rivers were represented. I shall, however, consider that enough has been advanced to show, that even L after INDVTILLI would follow the usual law of Latin contractions, and that after *Atepili* is also another Roman form ; in fact, that the coins of this period, however barbaric in style, adopt the Greek and Latin languages for their legends.

S. BIRCH.

³⁰ Germania, 25.

³¹ Tacit. Ann. xi. 16.

MISCELLANEA.

ON CERTAIN TERMS USED IN NUMISMATICS.—In all sciences, Numismatics included, precision of language is most essential. Every thing should have a name, and each word should signify only one thing.

What then is the proper term for that part of a coin which is usually either milled or inscribed? It is commonly called the "edge," but this expression has also another meaning, for it is often applied to the circumference of the surface of the coin. Thus we say of a badly struck coin, "the type is partly off the edge," and the pattern crowns of Louis XVI., by Droz, have "a beautiful circle of *fleurs de lis* round the edge"; and as this use of the word is a popular and common one, it seems desirable to retain it.

Sometimes, though more rarely, we hear this part of a coin designated "rim," which is equally objectionable, and for the same reason, namely, because the word is often used in a totally different sense, for instance, when we say that a coin "is set in a silver rim."

It is certainly easier to shew how inappropriate "edge" and "rim" are, than to find a perfect substitute. The word "edging" signifies not the edge itself, but that which is on the edge, yet by slightly turning the sentence, we may make it serve our purpose; and though the use of the term, by being thus restricted, will become technical, it will, at least, be free from ambiguity. Thus instead of "plain edges," we may say, "without edging," or "edging none," and instead of "inscription on the rim, Thomas Simon," etc., "prays," etc., "inscribed edging, Thomas Simon," etc.

Before quitting the subject, I may mention with regret that we have, in England, no specimen of this peculiarly modern ornament, which, for neatness and elegance, is to be compared to the frank piece of Berthier by Droz. The proof silver of Henry IV., as far back as 1607, is, in this respect, equal, if not superior to our present crowns. As to the petition on Simon's pattern, it is to be regarded rather as curious than beautiful.

There is one other numismatic expression on which a few observations may not be superfluous. I allude to the use of the term "portrait to right" or "left." An author often either explains beforehand, in which sense he intends to use the words,

or else, in each case, states whether the portrait is to its own right, or to the spectator's right. Now it is surely time that numismatists were agreed upon so simple a point. In favour of the word "right" meaning the right of the person who sat for his portrait, I never heard any argument, except that the word "dexter" is thus used by heralds. But against this there are two arguments, either of which is sufficient to justify the contrary usage, and the two together ought fairly to settle the point. First, it is unnatural and unreasonable to call upon the spectator to imagine himself changing places with the portrait, and to see right and left from this ideal point of view. Secondly, the writings of the two greatest numismatic authorities, namely, Eckhel and Mionnet, confirm and establish the more natural phraseology, and on a mere verbal question, from their united judgment and practice, there can be no appeal.

G. SPARKES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1854—55.

November 23, 1854.

W. DEVONSHIRE SAULL, Esq., in the Chair.

The following presents, received during the recess, were announced, and laid on the table:

	PRESENTED BY
Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. Tome XIII. 8vo. pp. 700. Paris and Amiens, 1854.	THE SOCIETY.
Bulletin of ditto. Nos. 2, 3, 4 for 1853, and Nos. 1 and 2 for 1854. 8vo. Amiens.	DITTO.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. XVI. Part 1. 8vo. 1854.	DITTO.
A Descriptive Catalogue of the Historical Manuscripts in the Arabic and Persian Languages, preserved in the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society. By William H. Morley, F.R.A.S. 8vo. pp. 160. 1854.	DITTO.
Archæologia Æliana (Transactions of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle). Vol. IV. Parts 1, 2, 3. 4to. 1846—54.	DITTO.
Collectanea Antiqua. Vol. III., Parts 3 and 4, completing the Volume. 8vo. pp. 278, with many Plates. By Charles Roach Smith, Esq.	THE AUTHOR.
On the Faussett Collection of Antiquities. By Charles Roach Smith, Esq. 8vo. pp. 16. London, 1854.	DITTO.

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PRESENTED BY

- Katalog des Münzkabinetes der Stadtbibliothek zu Leipzig. (Catalogue of the Collection of Coins in the City Library of Leipzig.) 8vo. pp. 508, and Supplement, pp. 15. Leipzig, 1853. } DR. W. H. SCOTT.
- Catalogue de la Collection de M. de Saint Victor. 8vo. pp. 199. Paris, 1822. } DITTO.
- Della rarità delle Monete antiche de tutte le forme e metalli. (On the rarity of ancient Coins of all sizes and metals.) By Vincenzi Natale Scotti. 12mo. pp. 467. Leghorn, 1821. } DITTO.
- Die Grossherzogliche Morgenländische Münzsammlung in Jena. (The Grand-Ducal Collection of Oriental Coins at Jena). 8vo. pp. 8. Jena, 1846. } DITTO.
- Fund von Lengerich im Königreiche Hannover Goldschmuck und Römische Münzen. (Discovery at Lengerich, in the Kingdom of Hanover, of Gold Ornaments and Roman Coins). Described by Fr. Hahn. 8vo. pp. 58, and 2 Plates. 1854. } THE AUTHOR.
- On the French System of Money and Weights. By James Yates, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. 8vo. pp. 95. London, 1854. } DITTO.
- A Lecture on the Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries of the ages of Paganism, illustrative of the Faussett Collection, now in the possession of Joseph Mayer, Esq. By Thomas Wright, Esq. 12mo. pp. 24. Liverpool, 1854. } JOSEPH MAYER, ESQ.
- Catalogue of the Drawings, Miniatures, Cameos, and other objects of Art, illustrative of the Bonaparte family and the principal persons connected with the Republic and Empire of France, now in the Collection of John Mather, Esq. By Joseph Mayer, Esq. 12mo. pp. 36. Liverpool, 1854. } DITTO.
- A Bronze Medal, commemorating the Opening of St. George's Hall. } DITTO.

READ:—A paper by Colonel Leake, on the weights of Greek coins. He remarks, that the progress, both of arts and of letters, appear to

have pursued an independent course in European and Asiatic Greece, and that it is therefore not surprising to find, that both an Asiatic and a European lay claim to the invention of a symbolized monetary currency. Herodotus, himself an Asiatic Greek, assigns the honour to Lydia, and denies the claim of Ægina to priority, which was generally acknowledged in European Greece, and with justice, if the invention really took place in the reign of Phidon of Argos, who was more ancient than Gyges, the founder of the Lydian monarchy. The Asiatic Greek coinage differed from that of the European Greeks in standard, in its multiples or subdivisions, and in the metal of which it was chiefly composed. But in one point there was a strong resemblance, that of having one weight which was an equiponderant of the Attic didrachm.

Colonel Leake, after remarking that the words *obolus* and *drachma* in themselves are a strong argument in favour of the European origin of the invention of coinage, goes on to state, that Athens, being inferior to Ægina in commercial prosperity, most likely was the follower and not the predecessor of the latter city in adopting the invention. He then notices the reduction by Solon of the weight of the Athenian drachma, by coining the *mina* or *mina* into 100 drachmæ instead of 73; and infers from thence, that the mina had been an Athenian weight before the invention of coined money at Ægina, and that when the Athenians adopted the name and weight of the Æginetan coins, they found that their already existing mina would form 73 drachmæ.

Although Herodotus may not be correct in assigning to Lydia the priority of the invention of money, it may be safely inferred from his testimony, that the coinage of Lydia was more ancient than that of any of the Greek cities of Asia. From those coins the Persian darics were imitated. The Lydian gold coins weigh something less than 125 grains; and that weight appears to have been introduced into Lydia from the country whence they derived arts and letters, namely, Phœnicia, where, as well as in Judæa, a unit of weight existed, called a shekel, which seems to have been the same as the

unit of weight in Egypt, stated by Horapollo to be equal to two drachmæ.

Colonel Leake conceives that the reason for Solon reducing the weight of the drachma from the Æginetan standard in the ratio of 100 to 73, was not for the sake of the round number, but in order to assimilate the Attic coinage to that of Corinth. It is evident, that the monetary scales of the two cities had a different origin; for while they were respectively founded on the drachma, and consisted of its multiples and fractions, the principal coin of Corinth was a stater of silver, of the same weight as an Athenian didrachm, but differently subdivided. The effect of this numismatic union between Athens and Corinth is, that Athenian didrachmæ are very scarce, and Corinthian staters very common; while, on the other hand, Athenian tetradrachmæ are very numerous, and no Corinthian double stater is known.

It may be deduced from a general examination of the weights of Greek coins, that the Æginetan standard accompanied the use of the Æolic dialect through the Doric states of the Peloponnesus, and and was generally adopted in Crete, and throughout Bœotia and Thessaly. The principal colonies of Italy and Sicily having been from Achaia and Corinth, it is not surprising to find the Corinthian weight and monetary scale prevailing among them. In Macedonia, Philip II. adopted the weight of the Athenian silver didrachm, or Corinthian stater, for his celebrated staters of gold, but adhered to the old Macedonian scale for his silver coinage, the origin of which it is difficult to form an opinion of; but it may have been Euboic. It was Alexander the Great who first adopted the Attic scale for the Macedonian silver coinage.

2. A paper by Mr. Evans, on the gold coins inscribed with the word BODVOC. He exhibited one of these coins, which had lately come into his possession. On the obverse or convex side are the above letters across the field; on the reverse or concave side, a rude figure of a three-tailed horse, a wheel beneath, a small cross and reversed crescent above the shoulder, other small crosses beneath

the head and belly of the horse, and in the field a number of circular dots or pellets : weight, $83\frac{3}{4}$ grains. The place of discovery is not known. The type is engraved in Ruding, Appendix, Pl. 29, No. 3. These coins have been popularly attributed to Boadicea, who is said to have been Queen of the Iceni ; but, Mr. Evans believes, without any other reason whatever than an accidental similarity between the word or letters on the coins and the name of Boadicea. There is no resemblance between these coins and those usually discovered in the district inhabited by the Iceni ; and all the recorded places where the BODVOC coins have been found are on the opposite side of England. The type and fabric of the coins are also against the attribution of them to Boadicea, whose revolt did not take place until A.D. 61 ; whereas these coins, if struck in the district of the Iceni, could not be later than the time of Cunobeline, because their reverse is very like some of the uninscribed coins which, from their weight and fabric, are evidently anterior to his reign.

But, in addition to these reasons, derived from the coins themselves, there are historical difficulties in the way of the attribution of these coins to Boadicea. From the account of her given by Tacitus, it is evident that her reign, if reign it is to be called, was of very short duration ; and it is extremely improbable that she should have coined money (a privilege which there is nothing to show that her husband Prasutagus ever exercised), when her every effort must have been directed to the subversion of the Roman power.

While Mr. Evans rejects the attribution of these coins to Boadicea, he confesses himself unable to offer a decisive opinion as to their real origin. As, however, their recorded places of discovery are all in the district supposed to have been inhabited by the ancient Boduni or Dobuni, he infers some connection between the name of that tribe and the inscription on the coins ; but whether it was intended simply to typify the name of the people, or to indicate that of one of their princes, whose name bore an allusion to that of the tribe over which he reigned, must be a matter of conjecture.

3. A letter from Mr. C. Roach Smith, accompanying a list of Roman coins, recently dug up on the property of the Duston Iron

Ore Company, near Northampton. A small Roman vase was found with the coins. Mr. Pretty, of Northampton, in sending the coins to Mr. Smith for examination, states it as his conjecture that at Duston the Romans had a halting-place, it being about midway between the site of Benavenna and the station at Irchester. He had found Roman remains and coins of Tetricus at some little distance from the spot where the Company are excavating, which is in the south-east part of the parish, on the borders of Hardingstone, a locality rich in Roman, and probably in Saxon and Danish remains.

The coins found were as follows :—

Claudius, second brass . . . 1	Constantine, small brass . . 4
Severus, denarius . . . 1	„ jun. „ . . 2
Gordian III. „ . . . 1	Helena „ . . 2
Gallienus, small brass . . 1	Delmatius „ . . 1
Victorinus „ . . . 1	Constantine family „ . 5
Tetricus, sen. „ . . . 2	Magnentius „ . . 1
Tetricus, jun. „ . . . 2	Gratianus „ . . 2
Claudius II. „ . . . 1	Illegible „ . . 4
Carausius „ . . . 5	

The types are all common ; the least so is one of Carausius, with *Rev.* COMES AVGGG; in the field, SP; in the exergue, C.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a silver medallion of Michael Angelo Bonarroti. On the obverse is represented the bust of the great artist at the advanced age of 88; within, the inscription MICHAEL. ANGELVS. BONARROTVS. FLOR. (entinus), ÆS. (Ætatis), ANN. 88. The reverse exhibits the figure of a blind man walking, with a staff in his right hand, led by a dog. A gourd bottle is hanging from his right arm, and he appears to be on the brink of a precipice. The words of the inscription round the figure are taken from Psalm li. 13 — “Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee.” Under the arm of the bust, on the obverse, is LEO, the name of the eminent cotemporary goldsmith and sculptor, Cavalier Leo Leoni, of Arezzo, who is the author of this fine medallion, made in 1562.

DECEMBER 21, 1854.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

	PRESENTED BY
Bulletins de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Beaux Arts de Belgique. Part 3 for 1853, completing Vol. XX., and Part 1 of Vol. XXI., 1854; and the Annexe aux Bulletins, 1853-4. 8vo. Brussels, 1853-4.	THE ACADEMY.
Annuaire de l'Academie Royale de Belgique. 12mo. pp. 180. Brussels, 1854.	DITTO.
Publications de la Société pour la recherche et la conservation des Monumens Historiques du Grand Duché de Luxembourg. 6 parts, 1848 to 1853. 4to. many plates. Luxembourg, 1847-52.	THE SOCIETY.
Bulletins de la Société Archéologique de l'Orléannois. Nos. 12 and 13. 8vo. Orléans, 1853.	DITTO.
Etudes Numismatiques sur une partie du Nord-est de la France. Par C. Robert. 4to. pp. 251, and 18 plates. Metz, 1852.	THE AUTHOR.
Considérations sur la monnaie à l'époque Romaine, et description de quelques Triens Mérovingiens. Par C. Robert. 8vo. pp. 60, and 1 plate. Metz, 1851.	DITTO.
Tiers de Sou d'Or inédit. Par C. Robert. 8vo. pp. 7, and 1 plate.	DITTO.
La Numismatique Mérovingienne considérée dans ses Rapports avec la Géographie. Par C. Robert. 8vo. pp. 12.	DITTO.
Tiers de Sol d'Or frappé à Mauriac. Par C. Robert. 8vo. pp. 8. Blois, 1846.	DITTO.
Monnaies de Louis de Montpensier, Prince de Dombes, 1560-1582. Par C. Robert. 8vo. pp. 3.	DITTO.

PRESENTED BY

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| Extrait d'une lettre adressé à l'Académie
Grand-Ducale de Luxembourg. Par C.
Robert. 8vo. p. 7. Metz. | } | THE AUTHOR. |
| Monnaie de Bourbourg. Par C. Robert. 8vo.
pp. 4. | | |
| Monnaies Mérovingiennes de la Collection de
feu M. Renault de Vancouleurs. 8vo. pp.
40, and 2 plates. | } | DITTO. |
| Description de cinq Monnaies Françaises in-
édites trouvées dans le Cimetière Mero-
vingien d'Envermeu. Par E. Thomas. 8vo.
pp. 49, and 2 plates. Dieppe, 1854. | | |
| Notice sur les Tombes Gallo-Frankes du Grand
Duché de Luxembourg. Par M. A. Namur.
4to. pp. 37, and 3 plates. Luxembourg,
1853. | } | DITTO. |
| Sur les Fouilles pratiquées à Jort pendant les
Années 1852-3. Par M. A. Charma. 8vo.
pp. 38, and 1 plate. Caen, 1854. | | |
| Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthums-
freunden im Rheinlande (Annual of the
Society of Antiquaries of the Rhine),
Nos. 20 and 21. 8vo. Bonn, 1853-4. | } | THE SOCIETY. |
| Miscellanea Graphica. A collection of ancient,
mediæval, and renaissance remains, in the
possession of the Lord Londesborough, illus-
trated by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. No. 3.
Royal 4to. 4 plates. | | |
| Lettre à M. Reinaud, Membre de l'Institut de
France, sur quelques Médailles Houlagouides.
By Dr. W. H. Scott. 8vo. pp. 18, and 1
plate. | } | THE AUTHOR. |
| Historical Notices of the Royal and Archi-
episcopal Mints and Coinages at York. By
Robert Davies, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 79.
York, 1854. | | |

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited a mould for casting Roman large brass coins, found at Caistor in Northamptonshire. He remarked that this is the only existence of a mould having been found, intended for casting Roman coins of so large a size.

Mr. Evans read a paper, derived from Kundmann's *Nummi Singulares*, on the errors committed at various times by engravers entrusted with the execution of dies for coins and medals. Some of those errors are of a ludicrous nature, as, for instance, where Ferdinand the Second was described as a D.D. Mr. Evans also enumerated instances in which virtues had been superstitiously ascribed to certain coins, as preservatives from gunshot wounds, or from fever, dysentery, and other diseases.

Mr. Vaux read a paper communicated by Dr. Bell, containing an abridgment from the German account, by Mr. Frederic Hahn, of a remarkable find of coins and ornaments, which took place at Lengerich, in Hanover, in the spring of 1847. Under a stone were first found a large number of denarii, extending from Trajan to Septimius Severus (A.D. 98 to 211). Further search having been excited by this discovery, under another stone was found a hoard of 10 gold coins of Constantine, together with some gold ornaments; and under a third stone 70 denarii of Magnentius, with a silver medallion of Constantius, and some denarii of Maxentius. The most curious feature of the find is, the wide interval of time which separates the coins found under the first stone from those discovered under the other two, and which leads to the conclusion that, although deposited in close proximity to each other, they were two distinct hoards, concealed at different periods.

JANUARY 25, 1855.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, Esq., in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid upon the table :—

	PRESENTED BY
Periodische Blätter des Geschichts und Alterthums Vereine zu Cassel, Darmstadt, Frankfurt a.M., Mainz, und Wiesbaden (Journal of the Society of History and Antiquity of Cassel. etc.). Nos. 1, 2, 3. 1854.	} THE SOCIETY.

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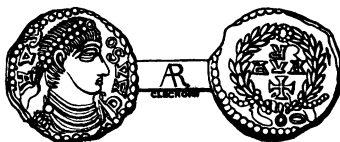
PRESENTED BY

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Vol. I. Part 2. Small 4to. pp. 219, etchings and wood-cuts. Edinburgh, 1854.	} THE SOCIETY.
Journal of the Archæological, Architectural, and Historic Society of the County, City, and Neighbourhood of Chester. Part 3. January to December, 1852. 8vo. with plates and etchings. Chester, 1854.	} DITTO.
Journal of the Photographic Society. Continuation up to No. 26. 8vo.	} DITTO.
Annual Report of the Art Union of London for 1854, and their Almanack for 1855.	} DITTO.
Result of the Excavations on Brightstone and Bowcombe Downs, Isle of Wight, in August, 1854. By C. Hillier. Small 4to. pp. 7, and 2 plates.	} THE AUTHOR.

Mr. Evans exhibited a third brass coin of Constantine the Great, having a Cufic inscription stamped across the field.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited a denarius of Domitia, having for the type of the reverse a temple, without any legend, which is unpublished and probably unique. Its condition was, unfortunately, very indifferent.

Mr. Pfister read a paper on an inedited and unique silver coin of Odoacer, king of Italy, A.D. 476—493, struck at Ravenna, which he exhibited.



Obv.—AVTOGVAC. Paludated bust to the right, with diadem.

Rev.—RAVE ☩ in a wreath.

The general appearance of the type is similar to that of the denarii of the lower Roman empire.

Mr. Pfister's paper is published in full in No. 67 of the Numismatic Chronicle. At the conclusion of it, he observed that this remarkable coin may be regarded as the first in the mediæval series. Odoacer, having put to death Orestes and having taken the Emperor Romulus Augustus prisoner, really terminated the Empire of the West, A.D. 476; and from this event the period usually called the Middle Ages properly begins.

FEBRUARY 22, 1855.

Dr. LEE in the Chair.

William Freudenthal, Esq., M.D., was ballotted for, and elected into the Society.

Dr. Lee exhibited a bronze medal, struck in honour of Olbers, the discoverer of the planets Vesta and Pallas.

Mr. Vaux read a paper, by Richard Sainthill, Esq., of Cork, on an unpublished pattern rupee of William IV., of the date 1834, engraved by the late William Wyon, R.A., which Mr. Sainthill procured at the sale of the coins of the late Mr. Cuff. After giving a sketch of the different coinages made in India, under the authority of the East India Company, which appear to have commenced about the year 1725, and to have borne the names and titles of the nominal native sovereign until recent times, he proceeds to describe the pattern in question. The obverse bears the portrait of King William IV., like that on the coins of England, with the Latin legend, *Gulielmus IIII. D.G. Britanniar. Rex F.D.* The reverse has a light and elegant wreath, within which, beneath an open lotus flower, is inscribed "One Rupee, 1834." Above the wreath are the words "East India Company." Below, the denomination, one rupee, is repeated in three languages—Sanskrit, Persian, and Bengalee. Its weight is 7 dwt. 11 $\frac{8}{10}$ grains. Only two or three specimens of this pattern were struck. The coin actually issued by the East India

Company was of very inferior execution, having more the appearance of a cast than of a struck coin. Mr. Sainthill's paper, with an engraving of the coin, which he furnished at his own expense, will appear in the Numismatic Chronicle.

Mr. Vaux also read another paper by Mr. Sainthill, on a penny of Henry III., lately acquired by him, struck from obverse and reverse dies belonging to different coinages. Pennies of this king are engraved in Ruding and Hawkins, in which the obverse legend, HENRICVS REX ANG., is continued on the reverse, thus—LIE TERC I LON, or LVN; and Mr. Sainthill himself had, in his *Olla Podrida*, Vol. II., Pl. 29, No. 6, published another variety of extreme rarity, if not unique, reading on the obverse HENRICVS REX, and on the reverse ANGLIE TERC I. The penny now described is, as to reverse, of type similar to those just mentioned, but reading ANGLIE TERCIS (probably for TERCIVS), but, as to obverse, of type No. 287 of Hawkins, reading HENRICVS REX III., clearly belonging to a different, and, probably, subsequent coinage.

MARCH 22, 1855.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

William Freudenthal, Esq., M.D. (elected at the last meeting), was admitted a member of the Society.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited a remarkably fine and patinated imperial Greek coin, of the large brass size, of Caracalla, struck at Perinthus. *Obv.* His bust, both laureated and radiated. *Rev.* A galley, with the sail spread (Mionnet, Sup., Vol. II., p. 420, Nos. 1295-6). This rare coin was found a short time since, during excavations made near the Tower of London.

Mr. Roach Smith also exhibited an ancient leaden piece, struck from the dies of the penny of William I. or II., of the type No. 246

of Hawkins. It was found at Walbrook, in the City of London, and is now in Mr. Smith's collection.

Mr. Evans exhibited two copper coins of Cunobeline, in singularly fine preservation. The one presented on the obverse a galeated head to the right, with the legend CVNOBELINVS; and on the reverse, a sow standing to the right, with the legend TASCIOVANII, and apparently the letter F in the exergue (Ruding, Pl. 5, No. 23). The other bore on the obverse a laureated head to the left, with the legend CVNOBELINI; and on the reverse, a centaur blowing a horn, TASCIOVANI.F (Ruding, Pl. 5, No. 17). The workmanship of these coins is of a superior order to that of the generality of British coins, and conveys the impression that the dies were the production of Roman artists. If this were the case, there can be but little doubt that Mr. Birch's interpretation of the legend of the reverse, as intended for TASCIOVANI FILIVS, is correct, especially when the analogy of contemporary Roman coins bearing the legend AVGVSTVS DIVI F, and the remarkable resemblance between the laureated head of Cunobeline in the second of the coins above described, and the laureated head of Augustus on his denarii, are taken into consideration.

Mr. Vaux read a paper on the history of the Græco-Bactrian kings, illustrated by the numismatic discoveries of the last twenty years. This paper is chiefly a translation by Dr. Scott, from the second volume of Lassen's *Indische Alterthumskunde*. After giving a sketch of the boundaries and physical aspect of ancient Bactria, and alluding to its importance, as shown by the fact of Alexander the Great founding eight, or even twelve cities in it, the paper proceeds to state that it would have been deeply interesting to know certainly how far Hellenism coalesced with the native cultivation, or what efforts it made to maintain itself there; but the details of the history of the Bactrian Greeks are for ever lost. The passages yet extant concerning the fate of the Greek kingdom in Bactria and India are scattered and isolated in different writers, and would, when united, give a very imperfect account of it, if we had no other sources of information. The coins, of which so large a variety have been dis-

covered in recent times, form our principal source of information; and although they do not expressly lay before us in words the events of the period, yet, by their legends and types, they assure us of the existence of persons and their deeds with the same exactitude as written accounts. The bulk of the paper is then occupied with an examination of the passages in ancient writers respecting the Græco-Bactrian kingdom, as illustrated by the coinage of its kings.

April 26, 1855.

The LORD LONDESBOROUGH, President, in the Chair.

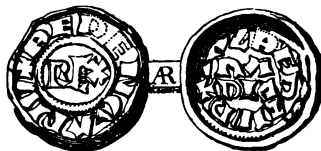
The following presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

	PRESENTED BY
Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. XXII., Part 5. 4to. Dublin, 1855.	THE ACADEMY.
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy for the year 1853—54. Vol. VI., Part 1. 8vo.	
Transactions de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. Vol. XX., Parts 2, 3. 1854. 4to.	THE SOCIETY.
Miscellanea Graphica. Part 4 (in continuation).	
Collectanea Antiqua. Vol. IV., Part 1. By C. Roach Smith, Esq.	THE AUTHOR.
Letter on the Prospects of the Society of Antiquaries. By the Rev. Henry Christmas. 8vo. 1855.	
Ueber die Münzen Graubundens. (On the Coins of the Grisons.) By Joseph Bergmann. 8vo. pp. 47. Vienna, 1851.	DR. SCOTT.
Numismatische Zeitung, 1852—53. 4to. Weisensee in Thuringia.	

Mr. Evans read a paper on the coins of Cunobeline with the legend TASCIOVANI. F. After remarking that there are few difficulties in numismatic pursuits in which greater difference of opinion has been entertained, than the interpretation of the TASCIA legend upon the coins of Cunobeline, he noticed the various significations which have been conjecturally attached to it. Some have thought it to mean tribute-money; others, that it is the name of the moneyer of Cunobeline; or a title equivalent to that of IMPERATOR. Another and more modern interpretation, which appears best supported by facts, and has met with the most general acceptance, is that of Mr. Birch, who considers it to represent the name of the father of Cunobeline, which, from the more lengthened inscriptions upon some of the coins, he judges to have been TASCIOVANVS, or rather TASCIOVAN. Mr. Evans considers that the points necessary to be attended to in attempting to determine the question of the interpretation of this legend ought to be: 1st. The facts of the case as far as the coins themselves are concerned; that is to say, the correct readings of the different modifications of the word TASCIO. 2ndly. A careful comparison of the coins with that word only upon them, with those upon which it appears in conjunction with the name of Cunobeline. 3rdly. An investigation of the style of art and workmanship of the coins, with a view to determine whether they are the work of native or of foreign artists, and of the sources from whence the various types have been derived, whether indigenous or foreign. 4thly. A consideration of the political history of Britain at the period when these coins were struck, in order to estimate the amount of foreign influence upon the customs of the country. These points Mr. Evans discusses in the body of his paper, and concludes by expressing his opinion, that our present knowledge seems to bear out the probability of Mr. Birch's conjecture as to the interpretation of the legend in question. The paper will appear in full in the Numismatic Chronicle.

Mr. Pfister read a paper on a very rare silver coin, the Denaro

d'Argento of Berengarius II., king of Italy, in conjunction with his son Albertus, or Adalbertus, as co-regent, A.D. 950—962.



Obv. +BERENGARIV ; in the field, REX.

Rev. In two lines, PAPIA, Pavia, the place of mintage ; around it, +ALBERTVS RX.

This coin is of extreme rarity, and was acquired by Mr. Pfister, by exchange, from the Royal Collection at Turin, where there were two from the same die. A third example, somewhat differing, is in the collection at the Vatican. He observed that the character and form of the coin were almost identical with those of Hugo, king of Italy, A.D. 931 to 945, on which his name and that of his son Lotharius are, in like manner, inscribed respectively upon the two sides of the coin.

Mr. Pfister illustrated the coin by an historical summary of the events of the reign of Berengarius, which will be published in the Chronicle.

Mr. Vaux read a paper descriptive of two interesting coins. The first was one recently acquired by the British Museum, and bearing upon it the name of the celebrated city of Nineveh. Though extremely rare, it is not absolutely unique, a specimen having been described by Sestini.

Obv. Head of the Emperor Trajan, IMP. TRAIAN. CAE. AVG. GER.

Rev. An eagle with expanded wings between military standards, COL. AVG. FELI. NINI. CLAV.

There is no reason to doubt that the coin was struck to commemorate the foundation of a Roman colony at this place by the Emperor Claudius.

The other coin was an autonomous one of the town of Termessus in Pisidia, and is believed to be unique. It is in the possession of Mr. Finlay of Athens, by whom the cast produced had been sent to this country.

Obv. The bearded head of Zeus Solymeus to the right: ΤΕΡΜΗΚΚΕΩΝ; below, Θ.

Rev. An inscription within an olive wreath, the meaning of which is discussed at some length in Mr. Vaux's paper, which will be published in the Numismatic Chronicle.

Both coins are of copper, about the size of Roman middle brass.

MAY 24, 1855.

DR. LEE in the Chair.

Mr. Evans read a paper on some rare and unpublished British coins. One of them is of gold, weighing 82 grains, something resembling that engraved in the Plate in Vol. VII. of the Numismatic Chronicle, page 16 of the "Proceedings," but with the legend ΜΜΙΟΣ in front of the horse, instead of ΤΙΝ over it. Mr. Evans conceives, that the legend in its complete state was COMMIOS or TINCOMMIOS. The next coin is also in gold, of small size, weighing $17\frac{3}{4}$ grains. *Obv.* COMF on a sunk tablet; *Rev.* ΤΙΝ, a bridled horse prancing to the right. Mr. Evans attributes this to a son of Commios or Comius. The other coins described are new types of Tasciovanus, and of those bearing the legend VER—VIR or VIIR, and most probably struck at Verulam. Mr. Evans' paper, with an illustrative plate, will appear in an early number of the Chronicle.

Mr. Bergne read a paper on a small parcel of the coins called Counterfeit, or, more properly, Foreign Sterlings, which had been sent to him for examination by Mr. Sainthill, by whom nearly all of them were procured together some years ago from a dealer at Cork.

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They comprised specimens of Guido, Bishop of Cambray, 1296 to 1306; John II., Count of Hainault, 1280 to 1304; Arnold, Count of Loos, 1280 to 1323; Guido, Count of Flanders, 1280 to 1305, and Marquis of Namur, 1263 to 1297; Robert III., Count of Flanders, 1305 to 1322; John, Duke of Limburg and Brabant, probably the second of that name, who ruled from 1294 to 1312; John de Louvain, probably the same personage as the one last mentioned; Bishop Hugo, probably the prelate of that name who was Bishop of Liege from 1296 to 1301; Gualcher, Count of Porcien in 1308; and Gualeran, Lord of Ligny at the close of the thirteenth century. There were also a few other pieces of doubtful attribution, and one or two with unintelligible legends, evidently intended, from their general resemblance to the English penny of Edward I., to pass as such among a population, few of whom were possessed of sufficient learning to detect the imposition. Mr. Bergne stated that this paper, if published in the Numismatic Chronicle, would form a kind of supplement to that by Mr. Hawkins on a very similar parcel of coins discovered near Kirkcudbright, which appeared in Vol. XIII., p. 86.

Mr. Vaux exhibited casts of some coins lately acquired by the British Museum, and read a paper descriptive of them.

1. Apodacus, King of Characene. *R.* Size, $8\frac{1}{2}$. Weight, 241.7 grs.

2. Kamnascires and his Queen Anzaze. *R.* Size, 8. Weight, 229.3 grs.

3. Another specimen, differing in the legend and details. *R.* Size, $7\frac{1}{2}$. Weight, 230.5 grs.

These two coins were procured during the year 1852, during the survey of the boundary between Turkey and Persia, conducted by Colonel Williams, and are believed to be unique.

4. A barbarous coin of Characene. *R.* Size, 9. Weight, 140.2 grs.

5. A coin of a Satrap of Bactria. *R.* Size, $7\frac{3}{4}$. Weight, 256.5 grs.

6. Another coin of the same class; but it seems probable that it

is a cast. It has been published by the Duke de Luynes, who thinks it a copy of a coin which has now disappeared.

7, 8. Two silver coins, of the class termed sub-Parthian, which were exhibited in illustration of the two preceding.

9. A silver Daric, exhibited to illustrate an inscription lately found at Susa by Mr. Loftus.

10, 11. Two coins, in copper, of Seleucus I. One, size $2\frac{3}{4}$, lately procured from Colonel Rawlinson; the other, size $2\frac{1}{4}$, came from the Devonshire Collection.

12, 13. Two silver coins of Molon, Satrap of Media. One in silver, size $4\frac{1}{2}$; the other in copper, size 5.

14. A remarkably fine specimen of an unascertained coin, attributed to Aradus, which was purchased at the sale of Mr. Loscombe's Collection. It is of silver, size 8, weighing 395 grains. The obverse represents a chariot drawn by two horses, in which the king is standing; behind is an attendant. Reverse. A galley on waves. A few others are known of the same size; but this is far more perfect.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a fine medal of Erasmus, made by the celebrated Quentin Matsys, one of whose works exists in this country in the celebrated iron-work tomb of Edward IV. in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. The medal, which is of bronze, size $10\frac{1}{2}$, represents, on the obverse, the bust of Erasmus to the left, in a cap and a robe faced with fur. In the field, ER[asmus] ROT[erodamus]; and around, IMAGO AT VIVĀ EFFIGIĒ EXPRESSA, 1531. Reverse. The device of Erasmus, namely, the deity of boundaries, inscribed TERMINVS. In the field of the medal, CONCEDO NULLI; and around, MORS ULTIMA LINEA RERUM.

JUNE 28, 1855.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

At the meeting of the Society held on this day, its Seventeenth Anniversary, the following Report from the Council was presented and read :—

Since the last anniversary the Society has lost two of its members by death, namely, Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq., F.S.A., and William Devonshire Saull, Esq., F.S.A.

Mr. Croker was born at Cork on the 15th of January, 1798. He was the son of Major Thomas Croker, of the 38th Regiment, who was descended from an ancient family of that name in Devonshire. He probably received his education at Cork, and at the age of 15 was apprenticed to a respectable Quaker firm in that city. On the death of his father, which took place on the 22nd of March, 1818, the interest of the widow was exerted with Mr. John Wilson Croker, the Secretary of the Admiralty, who was a friend of the family, though not a relation, as has generally been supposed from the identity of name. Through his good offices, Mr. Crofton Croker was appointed a clerk in the Admiralty Office in July following. There he passed through the various gradations until he became one of the senior clerks; and in February, 1850, retired on a pension, after a service of nearly thirty-two years.

He possessed from his boyhood a taste for antiquities; and in the course of his life accumulated a considerable museum, which was dispersed by auction shortly after his decease. He published, either as author or editor, a considerable number of works; one of the principal of which, and that by which he is perhaps best known, is "Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland," the

first series of which appeared in 1825, and a second in 1827. In 1824, he published his "Researches in the South of Ireland." In 1839, he edited for the Camden Society a volume in their series, entitled "Narratives illustrative of Contests in Ireland in 1641 and 1690." He also edited several of the publications of the Percy Society, and was the author of many contributions to the different annuals.

He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a Member of the Royal Irish Academy. He was one of the original members of the Archæological Association; and on the disruption which took place in 1845, adhered to the Society which still bears that name, and for a time held the office of one of its secretaries, but ultimately withdrew from it. He died at Old Brompton on the 8th of August, 1854.

Mr. Saull, who will be remembered as one of the most constant attendants at our meetings, was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Geological Society. He was well known as the possessor of a valuable museum of geological specimens, chiefly collected by himself, which he threw open one day in every week to the public, and which he took great pleasure in exhibiting and explaining. His death took place on the 26th of April, 1855.

The only death which the Council are aware of having taken place among the list of foreign Associates of the Society, is that of M. Adolphe Duchalais, the Assistant Curator in the Cabinet of Medals in the Imperial Library at Paris, well known in this country as the author of a work published at Paris in 1846, entitled "*Déscription des Médailles Gauloises faisant partie des Collections de la Bibliothèque Royale.*"

Only one member has been added to the Society by election during the Session, William Freudenthal, Esq. On the other hand, two members have withdrawn; and the Council have been under the necessity of striking out the names of four others, from whom for several years they have received no support of any kind.

The numerical state of the Society is now as follows :—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Associates.	Total.
June, 1854	30	52	3	47	132
Since elected	—	1	—	—	1
	30	53	3	47	133
Deceased	1	1	—	1	3
Resigned	1	1	—	—	2
Struck out	2	2	—	—	4
June, 1855	26	49	3	46	124

The Council annex the customary statement from the Treasurer, of the income and expenditure of the Society for the past year. They regret to perceive that the Balance is less by ten pounds than it was at the corresponding period of last year, notwithstanding only three numbers of the Numismatic Chronicle have been paid for during the year, instead of four.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Numismatic Society, from June 23, 1854, to June 21, 1855.

Dr.		THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN B. BERGNE, TREASURER.		Cr.			
1854—5.		£	s. d.	1854—5.		£	s. d.
To Cash paid Messrs. Wertheimer and Co., for 150 copies of the Numismatic Chronicle, Nos. 64, 65, and 66.....		45	0 0	By Balance from last year		54	10 3
To ditto paid for Printing.....		0	13 0	By Annual Contributions		54	12 0
To ditto paid Mr. Wilkinson for one Year's Rent of the Society's Rooms, to Midsummer, 1855, and Light.....		26	0 0	By Admission Fees		4	4 0
To ditto paid ditto for Coffee and Firing at the Meetings.....		2	15 3	By Payments for the Numismatic Chronicle		17	2 0
To ditto paid for Attendance		6	5 0	By Dividends on £188 12s. 3 per Cent. Consols, due July 5, 1854, and January 5, 1855, less Income Tax		5	6 6
To ditto paid for the Revue Numismatique for 1853—4		2	2 0	Value of Receipt Stamps exchanged and sold		1	1 0
To ditto paid for ditto for 1855 ..		0	15 0	Cash from the Executors of the late A. St. John Baker, Esq.		0	10 0
To ditto paid Mr. Akerman towards the expense of Mr. Williams' Paper on Chinese Coins in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XVI, p. 44.....		5	0 0				
To ditto paid for postage, carriage, and sundries....		1	7 11				
To ditto paid the Collector for poundage.....		3	1 6				
		92	19 8				
To Balance at Bankers.....		44	6 1				
		£137	5 9	£137 5 9			
				JOHN B. BERGNE, TREASURER.			

The Council have been furnished with an ample supply of papers for the meetings of the Society. The following have been read; and the principal of them either have been or will be published in the Chronicle.

1. On the monetary standards of Ancient Greece. By Colonel Leake.

2. On British coins inscribed BODVOC :—3. On the errors committed at different times by the engravers of the dies for coins and medals :—4. On some recently acquired coins of Cunobeline :—5. On coins of Cunobeline with the legend TASCIOVANI. F :—6. On some rare and unpublished British coins. By Mr. Evans.

7. On a discovery of Roman gold and silver coins near Lengerich, together with some fibulæ and armillæ, apparently early German. By Dr. Bell.

8. On an unpublished pattern rupee of William IV. :—9. On the pennies of Henry III. By Mr. Sainthill.

10. On Bactrian coins. By Dr. Scott.

11. On two coins of Nineveh and Termessus :—12. On some curious coins lately acquired by the British Museum. By Mr. Vaux.

13. On a medal of Michael Angelo :—14. On an unedited and unique coin of Odoacer, King of Italy :—15. On a rare coin of Berengarius, King of Italy :—16. On a medal of Erasmus, executed by Quentin Matsys. By Mr. Pfister.

17. On a hoard of foreign or counterfeit Sterlings. By Mr. Bergne.

The following presents have been made to the Society by its members and friends :

The Royal Academy of Sciences

of Brussels,

Their Publications.

The Society of Antiquaries of

Picardy,

Ditto.

The Society of Antiquaries of

Normandy,

Ditto.

The Society for the Preservation

of National Monuments in
Luxemburg,

Ditto.

The Historical and Antiquarian Society of Cassel,	Their Publications.
The Royal Irish Academy,	Ditto.
The Royal Asiatic Society,	Ditto.
The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,	Their Proceedings.
The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle,	Archæologia Eliana.
The Archæological and Historic Society of Chester,	Their Journal.
The Photographic Society,	Ditto.
The Art Union,	Their Report and Almanack.
Lord Londesborough,	Continuation of the work, entitled "Miscellanea Graphica."
C. Roach Smith, Esq.,	Continuation of his work, entitled "Collectanea Antiqua."
Dr. Scott,	Various Numismatic Tracts and Catalogues.
Jos. Mayer, Esq.,	Ditto.
J. Yates, Esq.,	A Tract on the French System of Money and Weights.
Mons. C. Robert,	Various works on French numismatics.
Mons. Hahn,	Account of a find of Coins, etc. at Lengerich, in Hanover.
Mons. E. Thomas,	Account of Unpublished French Coins found at Envermeu.
Mons. A. Charma,	Account of Researches made at Jort during the years 1852—3.
Mons. Namur,	Notice of some Gallo-Frankish Tombs in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.
Robert Davies, Esq.,	Historical Notices of the Mints of York.

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Rev. H. Christmas,	Letter on the Prospects of the Society of Antiquaries.
C. Hillier, Esq.,	Tract on the result of Excava- tions in the Isle of Wight.
R. Sainthill, Esq.,	250 Copies of an Engraving of a Pattern Rupee of William IV. to illustrate his paper thereon.
J. Mayer, Esq.,	A Medal struck to commemo- rate the opening of St. George's Hall at Liverpool.

The Report was read, and ordered to be printed.

The Meeting then proceeded to ballot for the Officers and Council for the ensuing year; and the lists having been examined, it appeared that the election had fallen upon the following gentlemen:—

President.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

Vice-Presidents.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.

THE LORD LONDESBOROUGH, K.C.H., F.S.A.

Treasurer.

JOHN BRODRIBB BERGNE, Esq., F.S.A.

Secretaries.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.S.A.

R. S. POOLE, Esq.

Foreign Secretary.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

Librarian.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.

Members of the Council.

WILLIAM BRICE, Esq.

THOMAS BROWN, Esq.

MAJOR CUNNINGHAM, *Bengal Engineers.*

REV. THOMAS FREDERICK DYMCK.

FREDERICK W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.

W. D. HAGGARD, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

JOHN LEE, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

J. G. PFISTER, Esq.

REV. J. B. READE, M.A., F.R.S.

W. H. ROLFE, Esq.

C. ROACH SMITH, Esq., F.S.A.

H. H. WILSON, Esq., F.R.S., *President of the Royal Asiatic Society, and Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford.*

The Society then adjourned to Thursday, the 29th of November.

